AMERICAN STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
P. O. BOX 523
TONASKET, WASHINGTON

WALTER S. PRICE, PRES.
GORDON D. LUTHER, VICE PRES.
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SEATTLE ADDRESS:
104 PREFONTAINE PLACE
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON
PHONE: MAIN 7233

June 30, 1955

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JUL - 5 1955

U. S. Department of the Interior
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention, Ernest Wm. Ellis, Chief
Rare and Miscellaneous Metals Division
Re: Docket No. DMEA-3790
(Uranium-Tungsten)

Dear Sirs:

In furtherance of our application under the above cited docket, and in compliance with suggestions contained in paragraph two of your communication dated June 3, 1955, there are transmitted herewith in quadruplicate the preliminary geological and geophysical reports and maps.

With regard to the "potential" tables accompanying the geophysical report of Mr. Floyd B. Satterlee, it should be pointed out that we are not as yet able to establish a reliable conversion table from potential readings to chemical, or percentage content for uranium ores at variable depths. The methods used consist primarily of a combination of spontaneous conductivity and gradient resistivity.

Due to the fact that assay offices recommended or recognized by the Bureau of Mines are so swamped, we are not yet able to forward assays that conform to or confirm scintillometer readings. These will be forwarded when received.

Due to a misunderstanding with regard to a fence line and its relationship to the township line, it should be pointed out that the map accompanying the geophysical report is in error with respect to the location of the ore bodies in Section 11 and the northern half of Section 13. The two main fault systems should be shifted approximately one quarter mile to the west. This correction is being effected on another map.

We are now engaged in core drilling in the vicinity of Station "g" as shown on the large map. We hope through this drilling to determine at what depth commercial grade ore occurs. The maximum depth to which we can reach with the present equipment that we have is about 150 feet. We are achieving about a 75% core recovery.

Very truly yours,

Walter S. Price

Walter S. Price
President

WSP:RP

FORBES ROBERTSON
Economic Geologist
P.O. Box 91, University Station
Seattle 5, Washington

April 28, 1955

RECEIVED
JUL - 5 1955

Mr. Walter S. Price, President
American Strategic Minerals Corp.
4736½ University Way
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mr. Price:

Enclosed is my report on the properties you have under lease in Horse Springs Coulee, Okanogan County, Washington. Attention is called particularly to the fact that one of the samples collected at Locality 1 shows a trace (about 25 per cent over background) of radioactivity away from the outcrop.

The report has been prepared in some haste. The map shows the location of 10 areas of anomalous radiation of which five are from six to as much as seven times the normal background over the area. All of the observations made are not shown on the map. This is a preliminary map to show the general geology and point out the areas of anomalous radiation. If further work is justified, a finished map should be prepared.

Frankly I was pleasantly surprised to find a number of areas which showed such strong anomalies, compared to the background count. I think you may well be justified in determining the source of the radiation. If the results of such explorations are encouraging, a more comprehensive exploration and development program may be in order. Until the nature of the radiation is determined, its source revealed, and its grade determined in a favorable area, the exploration program should be carried out at a minimum cost. You are probably not yet ready to embark on a large exploration program.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Forbes Robertson

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY OF AN AREA IN HORSE SPRINGS COULEE, OKANOGAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Prepared for:

Walter S. Price, President

American Strategic Minerals Corporation

Seattle, Washington

by:

Forbes Robertson

Economic Geologist

April 28, 1955

Seattle, Washington

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

OF AN AREA IN HORSE SPRINGS COULEE, OKANOGAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

by Forbes Robertson

Introduction

The general geology and the location of ten radiation anomalies which have intensities of from four to seven times background are shown on the accompanying map. The area is held under lease by American Strategic Minerals Corporation of Seattle, Washington.

One and one half days were spent on the property April 8 and 9, and two full days April 21 and 22, 1955. A preliminary report covering the first trip dealt with the general geological situation at the property. On April 21 and 22, a portion of the southeast part of the area was mapped in some detail, and a radiometric survey conducted to determine the stratigraphic control of the radiation anomalies, and to locate areas of anomalous radiation for possible exploration. Reconnaissance traverses were made over the western and northwestern parts of the area which served to eliminate a large area from detailed mapping and radiometric survey at this time. Mr. Thomas Nelson assisted the writer for one and one half days on the second trip.

The radiometric survey was made with a 111B model Precision scintillation counter. Background and anomalous radiation was measured with the probe on the outcrop. The background for the area was found to be about .005 MR/HR, a very low background generally, but one which is comparable in intensity with the background found in the Okanogan Valley generally, and in other parts of Western Washington.

Location and Accessibility

The properties investigated are located in parts of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24, T.37N., R. 26 E. in Horse Springs Coulee, Okanogan County, about three to five miles west of Tonasket, Washington.

The properties may be reached by a good County road. The region has low relief generally, with low ridges of metamorphic rocks rising above glacial "lake beds" deposits. The properties may be traversed easily in a jeep or a field car.

Geological Setting

The bed rock at the properties consists of low-grade metamorphic rocks of the Lower Anarchist series of possible Permian age. To the east of the area, east of the Okanogan River, the Colville batholith is exposed. To the west rocks of granitic composition are likewise encountered, whereas to the north, a considerable amount of Anarchist metamorphic rocks are found.

The Okanogan valley has been glaciated, and glaciofluvial and glacial lake deposits are abundant in Horse Springs Coulee, and cover many of the metamorphic rocks which have been but recently re-excavated.

Although a number of mineral occurrences are reported from the area, no producing mines have as yet been developed, and heretofore, no radiation anomalies of significance have been reported.

Geology

The metamorphic rocks consist of phyllites and low-grade green schists, with some dolomite and silty argillite bands. They are probably Lower Anarchist according to Watters and Krauskopf. The foliation planes which appear to be more or less parallel to the bedding, dip in an easterly direction from 10° to about 70°. The strike of the beds trend 10° to 45° west.

From west to east, there are three more or less readily distinguishable units within the metamorphic rocks. The total thickness of the section is tentatively estimated at about 4000 feet.

The Lower Unit consists of graphitic phyllites, and sericite and chlorite phyllites with a massive dark gray dolomite unit at the top of the unit. The graphitic schists are not dominant, but are characteristic of the unit. A massive diorite porphyry (?) sill (?) was noted below the dolomite at one locality.

The Middle Unit is composed dominantly of chloritic schists and massive ledges of greenstone. Above the dolomite of the lower unit there are graphitic phyllites, and in the upper part of the unit there are silty argillite bands. This unit is about 1200 feet in thickness. The principal quartz bands and exudation pods occur in this unit.

The upper unit is characterized by silty argillite bands within chloritic phyllites and massive greenstones. Although the silty bands comprise possibly less than 20 percent of the unit, they are characteristic of the upper part of the section.

Structure

The foliation planes within the schist dip uniformly to the east and strike west of north. Lineation due to minute folding on the S-surfaces rake 10° more or less to the north.

The reported north-south vein system consists of quartz bands and pods of exudation or replacement origin within the metamorphic rocks and are conformable with the metamorphics. Gross cutting veinlets are rare and commonly show distinctive replacement structures. The quarts is white, and contains minor amounts of

iron oxide staining. Rarely do the vein structures, so called, exceed one foot in width, although locally they may bell out into pods several feet in thickness. The quartz bodies of this system should not be considered as fissure veins of the type so commonly found in many mining districts.

In the northeast part of the area south of the fence line in about the northeast corner of the NW$\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, there is a zone of quartz vein and breccia which strikes about N 65° E. is nearly vertical, and is about 40 feet in width. It consists of veins up to as much as two or three feet in width with horses of the country rock, and irregular breccia zones with open space filling and replacement. The country rock is a brittle, silty band. The zone could not be traced more than a few hundred feet, and in each instance, the principal quartz breccia and vein matter occurred in silty bands and could not be traced at all or very imperfectly in the chloritic schist layers. In other words, the veins and fracture zone "made" in the brittle silty bands, and not in the chlorite beds.

Pyrite was noted in some of the quarts vein matter. No other minerals were recognized. Scheelite was reported in a quartz pod in the chlorite schist of the middle unit.

In the detailed mapping during the second trip, two and possibly three probable faults were recognized. The one fault, which is quite definite, strikes about N. 30° E. and cuts off the main outcrop area of metamorphic rocks south of the operating prospect. The foliation planes north of the fault strike about 10° W. whereas south of the fault, the strike is much greater, about N. 45° W.

A second fault is postulated between the prospect (locality 2) and locality 8. The phyllitic beds at the prospect (locality 2) does not persist northward along the strike, rather the next ridge north on strike is a chlorite phyllite of the middle unit in which there is no detectable radiation above the background of .005.

The straight valley which strikes about N. 15° W just east of locality 9 and extends to just west of locality 7 is probably fault controlled, and may be rather important fault structure. Insufficient mapping was completed to determine the need for a fault in this straight structural trend which cuts the trend of the ridges of metamorphic rocks at a small angle.

Radiometric Survey

The background over the area mapped, and along the Okanogan Valley generally, was determined to be about .005 MR/HR. The green chloritic phyllites and the more massive greenstones were measured at a great many places to be .005 MR/HR with variations from .0035 to about .007.

On the accompanying map, ten locations are shown where the radiation count was .020 MR/HR or better, of which five were .030 MR/HR or better. The highest recorded reading on the property was .035 MR/HR at locality number one. The general situation at each of the anomalies in the higher group is outlined briefly. In all cases, the host rock which displays anomalous radiation is very fine grained, somewhat sericitic phyllite of low grade. The rocks are generally gray, and in some cases iron stained. In only one instance, that at locality 3, is there any obvious structuralrelation of high radiation and the surrounding rocks. In that case, a quartz pod directly overlies anomalous radiation, and the anomalous radiation is confined to the area of the quartz exudation pod.

Locality 1. SE¼ NE¼ sec. 24 on west side of low ridge. The rocks strike N. 40° W. and dip 40° NE. The radiometric count varied over about a 12-foot section of gray low-grade phyllite from 0.16 to persist for more than 50 feet north along the strike of the small ridge. The phyllite is iron stained,and has a bluish cast (possibly glaucophane). A specimen of the schist was collected and brought back to Seattle. Two different series of tests were made two days following the collection of the chip which is about four inches long, two inches wide, and about one quarter inch thick. The Seattle background was measured at .004 MR/HR. Consistent results of .005 MR/HR were obtained from the specimen placed in contact with the probe. This is but a 25 percent increase over "background" but it is the only specimen collected which shows any radiation when removed from the outcrop.

Locality 2. Locality two is at the prospect which is currently being explored. A maximum count of .034 was registered in the small prospect hole, however the high radiation zone is very narrow, about two feet wide, and could not be traced at more than .022 10 feet north or south of the prospect pit. Samples collected at the outcrop show no anomalous radiation when removed from the outcrop. It is at this locality that an assay reportedly gave values of .08 to .30 U_3O_8. This assay has not been verified nor certified.

Locality 3. At this locality, there is a quartz pod which has a maximum thickness of about 26 inches. Directly overlying the quartz is chloritic phyllite and greenstone which has a background count of .007, but which in less than 10 feet is .006. The gray phyllitic rocks below the quartz at the point of maximum thickness show six to eight feet of rock which ranges from .020 to .030 MR/HR. A zone of radiation persists for about 20 feet north, and 25 feet south of the maximum. Fifteen feet below the quartz, the background is .005. At this locality there appears to be an indication of an association of the high radiation with the quartz. Samples of the highest radiation zones showed no anomalous radiation away from the outcrop. Radiation counts from the quartz contact and taken at about one foot intervals below the quartz gave the following values: .025; .022; .030; .020; .022; .020; .023; .023 (end of outcrop).

Locality 4. This locality is at the south end of the massive group of outcrops south of the main prospect (locality 2). This is the widest zone of anomalous radiation found with values from .020 to .030 MR/HR over a 20 foot band of gray phyllite which directly underlies an impure sandstone. The band which gives the high radiation goes under soil cover so it could not be traced north along the strike for more than 20 feet.

Locality 5. The anomalous radiation emanates from a thin silty arguillite layer in chloritic phyllite. Values from .018 to .030 were found in a zone several feet wide, and traced along the outcrop for more than 50 feet north on the west side of a small ridge.

Localities 6 through 10 have distinctly lower maxima, but all occur in phyllitic bands in the metamorphic sequence, and are largely confined to the upper unit, or the upper part of the middle unit. The association with gray phyllitic bands is constant. The chloritic phyllites and greenstones, as well as the argillite beds, do not normally contain anomalous radiation.

The graphitic phyllite of the lower member, and that found directly above the limestone unit of the lower member, shows distinctly higher radiation counts than the chloritic bands, however, only at the tunnel on the west side of the property, about one quarter mile north of the office, and at the prospect pit on the "second bench" were values as high as .020 and .018 respectively encountered.

Stratigraphic Control of Anomalous Radiation

The relationship of the anomalous radiation to the gray, low-grade phyllite bands has been mentioned. It appears probable that there were several bands which give rise to anomalous radiation, however, the number may be small. It appears possible, for example, that the band at locality 2 has been offset by faulting, and that the band of anomalous radiation at Locality 8 may be the same. Certainly the linear pattern confined to but a few feet of practically identical-appearing rocks found in the same stratigraphic succession, lends attractiveness to the hypothesis. If this be true, then the zone from Locality 2 cannot be found on the next ridge to the north which is in a green chloritic phyllite, in spite of the projected "trend" which will presently be mentioned.

Anomalous radiation is not found in any significant amounts in the green chloritic phyllites, the massive greenstone ledges, the argillite bands (silty phyllites), or in the dolomite ledges. Somewhat higher radiation counts were observed in the graphitic phyllites of the lower unit and the lower part of the middle unit.

Source of the Radiation

The source of the radiation has not been determined. It may be from uranium, thorium, or possibly other radioactive materials. In spite of the fact that the radiation counts are as much as six and even seven times background, in only one instance has a sample collected at the site of the anomaly shown any radioactivity when removed from the outcrop. In that case, the increase produced by the sample collected from locality 1 is only about 25 per cent. In no case has the amount of the radiation been sufficient to indicate the specific mineral or minerals which are responsible for the anomalies.

It is possible that the radioactive minerals which may once have been in the rocks, have been leached from the outcrop by normal weathering processes. If so, the tracing of the "favorable" bands underground to a point below the water table should serve to locate the materials responsible for the anomalous radiation. As the metamorphic rocks were once scoured by glaciation, the depth of oxidation may not be great. Pyrite has been noted in many samples from the outcrops. Ironstaining, presumably from pyrite, is more common. There is no indication of intense leaching and alteration by surface waters.

Although the anomalies were quite strong, when compared to the regional background, it should be held in mind that the anomalies themselves are actually of smaller intensities than high background areas in the Colorado Plateau and in western Nevada with which the writer is familiar. The presence of anomalies which run from six to seven times background may, however, be significant. Certainly the area is an unproven region. The anomalies may well be worthy of sufficient prospecting to determine the source of the anomalous radiation.

A Second and Separate Exploration Program

(This paragraph omitted as irrelevant to this report. W.S.P.)

Recommendations

In view of the number of anomalies which have been found; the intensity of the anomalies; and the fact that the lessees have committed funds for exploration by the purchase of a jeep pick-up truck, compressor, drill, and miscellaneous equipment and supplies; the following recommendations are made:

1. At locality 1, an incline prospect shaft of small dimensions should be sunk at the point of highest count (.035 MR/HR). The "favorable" band in the metamorphic rocks is some 12 feet wide so that it should not be difficult to stay within the limits of the band so that each foot of depth on the favorable band should add information which will ultimately indicate the origin of the radiation and serve to evaluate the commercial significance of the deposit. Thus, when the source of the radiation is found, and the amount of radioactive material determined, the prospect will have served its primary objective at probably the lowest cost.

If this recommendation is acted upon, the work should be followed from time to time by a geologist who should be responsible for sampling radioactive rocks from the shaft for assay, and also be responsible for obtaining certified assay reports which should accompany the final report.

2. A diamond drilling program is distinctly second choice. Mr. Price asked that a drilling program be included if further exploration appeared justified. Locality 1 should be tested first with a drill hole to intersect the "favorable" horizon at a depth of about 50 feet below the outcrop, and at an angle that will cut the formation about at right angles. Drilling sites, and directions may be determined by a geologist.

   If a moderately comprehensive program is desired, each of the five most favorable areas may be tested, however the results of the first hole should be studied and evaluated before additional holes are definitely spotted.

   All core should be saved and placed in core boxes in order, with footage marked for each core run. The geologist should be responsible for sampling the core, and obtaining assays. A probe should be inserted into the hole, if practicable.

   Churn drilling may be considered for an initial test at locality 1. This might be less expensive than a diamond drilling program, especially if only one hole is desired. The same conditions, that is to intersect the favorable bed at about 50 feet, should be considered.

4. If the results of the exploration program outlined in one of the above appears favorable for commercial possibilities, a more detailed geological survey should be considered to work out the structure in detail. However, further geological mapping is not considered essential until there is a demonstrated need for it.

5. The reported scheelite should be checked with a black light.

In the interest of economy, and consideration of equipment already available at the property, the first recommendation is preferred.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed)

Forbes Robertson
Economic Geologist

P.O. Box 91
University Station
Seattle 5, Washington
April 28,1955

Floyd B.Satterlee
Geophysical Surveys

Omak, Washington
May 31, 1955

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JUL - 5 1955

Mr. Walter S.Price, President
American Strategic Minerals Corporation
4736½ University Way
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Price:

Pursuant to your request for the Geophysical survey of the property which you hold under lease and which is located in The Horse Spring Coulee District, Okanogan County, Washington, I herewith submit my report.

The objective of this survey is to locate and trace out all of the mineral bearing veins and to determine the different minerals present, also to determine the strike, dip, extension, and any faulting that may occur, also to determine as to the depth that the veins ma y attain and also their relation to the surface.

This report is not a mining engineer's report and should not be considered as such, the data has been taken with a scientific instrument which has been proven and accepted by some of the leading geologists for the larger mining companies.

The writer has followed the mining profession continually for the past thirty years, and feels that he is in a position to report on the survey.

The survey covers 2,200 acres which is held under lease by the American Strategic Minerals Corporation, most of which is highly mineralized, the holdings being in a solid block and located about five miles west of Tonasket, Washington, in the Horse Spring Coulee area.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

F. B. Satterlee

Report of
The Geophysical Survey
on the present holdings of

AMERICAN STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION

prepared for

Walter S. Price, President
American Strategic Minerals Corporation

by

Floyd B. Satterlee
Geophysical Surveys

May 31, 1955

Omak, Washington

Report on the findings of the Geophysical Survey
of the present holdings of
THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
by FLOYD B. SATTERLEE

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a large map, 30x40 inches, showing the different veins and their relation to the faulting action and to each other, also their location.

The occurrence of uranium is evidently one or more of the primary ores, as it appears along the faulting plane and paralleling to the fault, also in some of the extensive cross fractures, attaining a depth to 4,600' to the West of the major fault, while the parallel and cross faulting to the East and the uranium on the fault attain a depth of 2,800'.

The mineralization occurs along a fault plane, striking N.35 degrees W. and attains a depth of more than 4000' on the West side of the fault, while just going down to 2,800' on the East side of the fault.

This could be the conjunction of the Sinlahekin and the Colville batholiths which have caused the faulting and fractures, forming more than forty mineralized veins, the leading values being uranium and tungsten.

The major fault which bisects the property from North to South is carrying uranium which checks out very strong. There are three main cross fracture zones along the fault, the first being in the extreme southern part of Sec. 13, where the present exploratory work is being done. The second fracture zone is 1,200' to the North, here the overburden is very radioactive, making this a proper place to do some exploratory work.

The third fracture zone along the fault is on the center line of Sec. 13, and 500' to the East from the West side of Sec. 13. Here the fracturing takes a trend N. 55 degrees W. and extends for a distance of 7,000' to the N.W. The proper exploratory point on this structure would be to the East of the County road near the base of the hill.

The tungsten show several prominent outcroppings, the outcrop near the water trough in the N.E. corner of Sec. 14 would be an ideal spot to explore.

Twenty-four days were spent in the field in making the survey, starting the survey on April 23, and completing the field work May 26th.

Each vein was surveyed out for strike, dip, extension in length, depth, and its relations to the surface, also the possible ore potential

was taken at numerous places along the veins. At each place where the potential was taken an iron pipe was driven and numbered. The readings are tabulated later in the report.

The survey of the Fault Vein

The large fault vein, as it is designated on the map, bisects the property from North to South, striking N. 35 degrees W., the vein dips at about 80 degrees to the West, the uranium values on the fault show to be from 12' to 20' wide and bottom at around 2,800', there being several places along the strike where the overburden shows some radiation, one of the more pronounced radiation anomalies being at station No. 8, marked H, located on the vein near the center of the S.W. quarter of Sec. 13.

The vein extends from the South boundary of the property at about 1,600' from the North end of the North and South quarter line of Sec. 24, and extending to the north in the property to near the center of the N.E. quarter of Sec. 11, this being a distance of more than 9,000' of the fault vein lying within the boundarys of the property.

Uranium is the chief mineral in the vein except where it passes through the lime for a distance of approximately 600' in the S.E. quarter of Sec. 11. Here the tungsten comes in down to a depth of 800'.

Uranium Vein No. 2

Here there are two parallel veins which are cross faults. The present exploratory work is being done on the South vein. An open cut on the point of the hill is down to about 25'. The veins lie in the South Half of Sec.13, about 600' from the S.line; they strike N. 57 degrees E.; the veins are 40' apart; the South vein is 12' wide and extends to the East of the open cut for a distance of 200' and to the West 700', crossing through the big fault vein.

The North vein is 16' wide, 2,500' long; it crosses the big fault vein and extends through the hill for a distance of 750' from its intersection of the fault vein; the veins go down to 2,800'. An iron stake marked D is located on this North vein about 300' to the East of the fault vein; here the possible ore potential was taken; the readings will be found later in the report.

Uranium Vein No. 15

No. 15 is a mineralized zone about 500' wide and 1,700' long, comprising five veins, located in the West half of Sec. 24, near the center of the Section; the veins are carrying uranium, lead, silver and copper; the uranium bottoms at 500'; and the other minerals go down to 2,600'; an iron stake marked A is driven near the center of this mineralized zone just to the East of the road; the veins are striking N 34 degrees W and dip at 60 degrees to theN.E.

400' to the East of No. 15 is another small mineralized zone 150' wide and 900' long, with the same strike and dip, carrying only uranium which bottoms at 125'; there are several outcrops on this zone which show rather high radiation anomalies; an iron stake marked B is driven near the center of this zone.

Vein No. 20

Vein No. 20 is a small vein carrying gold, silver and copper, striking N 22 degrees E; it dips at 60 degrees to the East; the vein is 900' long and bottoms at 900'.

Vein No. 20 is 400' North of No. 2 uranium vein and extends to the big fault vein at the top of the point above the present cut.

Vein No. 13

Vein No. 13 is located in the S.W. quarter of Sec.13; it strikes N 60 degrees East; the dip is at 55 degrees to the S.E.; this vein is carrying gold, silver and copper; the possible ore potential was taken at the iron stake, marked G, which is located on top of the ridge just to the South of the road; the vein does not outcrop, having about 60' of overburden; it is 2,500' long, 11' wide, and bottoms at 1,800'.

Vein No. 12

Vein No. 12 is located in the S.E. quarter of Sec. 14, extending 400' into the S.W. quarter of Sec. 13; the vein is located by a wooden stake driven on the vein along the fence line 1,500' S of the West quarter corner of Sec. 13.

The vein is carrying lead and silver; the strike is N 40 degrees W; dip 50 degrees N.E.; the outcrop is on the sheer bluff to the S.W. in Sec. 14; the vein is 7' wide, 1,400' long, and bottoms at 1,200'.

Uranium Vein No. 3

Uranium Vein No. 3 is a lateral fault, paralleling the main fault; striking N 22 degrees W; it lies 500' East of the main fault at the South end and 1,200' East at the North end; this lateral fault extends from the uranium vein No. 2 in the extreme Southern part of Sec. 13, running diagonally across Sec. 13 through the S.W. corner of Sec. 12, and through Sec.11 to within 880' of the North line of Sec. 11, this being a distance of 8,600'.

Vein No. 16

Vein No.16 is carrying uranium and tungsten, about 20' wide and 2,400' long;it is located in the NE quarter of Sec. 13, and the strike is N 65 degrees W; dip 60 degrees to the N.E.; the vein outcrops in

the draw and there is driven an iron stake marked CC, where the possible ore potential was taken, and which is tabulated in the report;the tungsten extends down to a depth of 725', and the uranium bottoming at 2,900'.

Vein No. 17

Vein No. 17 is located in the East half of Sec. 13, and parallels the lateral fault, vein No. 3, which lies 1,500' to the West; this vein is carrying tungsten, uranium and gold; the strike is N 22 degrees W; it dips at 60 degrees to the NE; the vein is quite wide,and has a large quarts outcrop 6' wide; on the outcrop a small shaft has been dug in the early days to a depth of about 12'; the dump shows iron pyrites and a trace of scheelite; the vein is 2,400' long; the tungsten goes down to 700'; and the uranium bottoms at 2,700'; an iron stake marked CB is driven near the prospect hole; the uranium potential was taken here and is tabulated later in the report.

Vein No.18

Vein No. 18 is a large mineralized zone consisting of ten parallel veins, six of which extend across the NE quarter of Sec. 14,and about 1,600' into the SW quarter of Sec. 11; the mineral strikes N 55 degrees W, and extends to the big fault, contracting it near the center of the West line of Sec. 13, giving this uranium bearing zone a length of 7,000' and a width of 800'.

The zone lies on the North slope and extends down and crosses the County road about 1,000' to the North of the office; at this point an old road branches off to the right and East of the County road, along the East side of the old road; iron stakes are driven on each of the veins, where the possible ore potential was taken; the potential was also taken on the South and near where the veins contact the major fault; here iron stakes were driven on each of the veins; the potential checks out to be very high and consistent on each of the levels down to 600'; the recording of the potential readings are tabulated later in the report; the uranium in this zone reaches down to a great depth, bottoming at 4,600'; the four veins marked with iron stakes, BD, BE, BF, and BG, which are driven along the East side of the old road; is a zone of 2,000' long and having a low ore potential, this zone bottoms at 1,200'.

Tungsten Vein No. 3

Tungsten vein No. 3 consists of two parallel veins, striking N 55 degrees W, and dipping at 70 degrees to the NE; the veins cross the draw at the water trough which is in the NE corner of Sec. 14; at this point the outcrop shows very good scheelite and wolframite tungsten; here iron stake marked CD was driven and the possible ore potential taken; the results of which are tabulated later in the report; the veins are 1,500' long and the tungstem bottoms at 725'.

Tungsten Vein No. 4

Tungsten vein No. 4 is located on the NE quarter of Sec. 14, striking N 45 degrees E, dipping at 60 degrees to the SE; the vein

strikes at almost a right angle to vein No. 3, and runs for a distance of 2,300' extending into Sec. 12, iron stake marked CE is driven on the vein where it crosses the draw; at this station the possible ore potential was taken, and is tabulated later in the report; the tungsten bottoms at 800'.

Five hundred feet to the North of vein No. 4 are eight tungsten veins, running parallel and covering an area 1,200' wide by 2,000' long, they have numerous outcrops showing some scheelite.

Vein No. 19

Vein No. 19 is a gold, silver vein, striking N 50 degrees W and located in the NW quarter of Sec. 11 and in the NE quarter of Sec. 10, located by a wooden stake driven on the vein near the old road and near a large rusty rock about 600' on the strike from the Section corner; the vein is 1,700' long, 6' to 8' wide and dips at 70 degrees to the North; there is a prominent outcrop on the cliff to the East.

Vein No. 7

Vein No. 7 is a gold, silver, tungsten vein, striking N 55 degrees W, it is located in the NW quarter of Sec.11, and is 2,200' long; a wooden stake and a stone monument are placed on the vein 300' N and 500' to the East from the corner where the County road turns to the West, the vein bottoms at 900'.

Vein No. 10

Vein No. 10 crosses the County road near the center of the Section line between Sec. 10 and Sec.11, striking N 75 degrees W, it dips at 70 degrees to the N; the vein is 3,600' in length and bottoms at 4,000'; the minerals are gold, silver, uranium, lead and tungsten; an iron stake marked BH is driven on the vein about 70' East of the road; here the possible ore potential was taken and is tabulated later in the report.

Summary

The Introduction covers the Summary of this report, and was placed there as it can be read without going through the whole report.

A supplement accompanies the report, tabulating the possible ore potential readings.

F. B. Satterlee

Tabulation of the possible ore potential

Iron stake A.

Located on vein No. 15.

Potential points at the different depths,

Uranium	lead	silver	copper		
1. pt.	.10	.10	.03	at	50'
3. "			.50	"	100'
15."	15.	3.	15.		400'

Iron stake B.

Located 500' N.E. from stake A. on small uranium zone.

U. pot.	3. pts.	at	30'
	3. "	"	100'
	3. 2	"	125'

Iron stake C.

Located on the big fault vein 400' S. of cut.

U. pot.	.30 pts	at	surface
	3. "	"	20'
	6. "	"	50'
	23. "	"	100'
	25. "	"	200'
	29. "	"	300'
	29. "	"	400'
	15. "	"	500'
	33. "	"	600'

Iron stake D.

Located on No. 2 vein 40' W. of fault.

U. pot.	.15 pts	"	20'
	9. "	"	50'
	29. "	"	100'
	37. "	"	200'
	63. "	"	300'
	67. "	"	400'
	75. "	"	500'
	83. "	"	600'

Ore potential continued

Iron stake E.

Located on fault vein at top of point near present work.

U. pot.	.05	pts	at	30'
	7.	"	"	50'
	33.	"	"	100'
	37.	"	"	200'
	41.	"	"	300'
	45.	"	"	400'
	47.	"	"	500'
	67.	"	"	600'

Iron stake F.

Located on uranium vein No. 2. 150' E. of fault.

U. pot.	.25	pts.	at	20'
	21.	"	"	50'
	26.	"	"	100'
	35.	"	"	200'
	37.	"	"	300'
	37.	"	"	400'
	37.	"	"	500'
	37.	"	"	600'

Iron stake G.

Located on vein No. 13. W. side of road at top of ridge.

Cu. potential		15. pts
Au.	"	.60 "
Ag.	"	.50 "

Iron stake H.

Located about 900' N. from Stake E.

U. pot.	3.	pts.	at	10'
	32.	"	"	50'
	41.	"	"	100'
	47.	"	"	200'
	52.	"	"	300'
	65.	"	"	400'
	71.	"	"	500'
	77.	"	"	600'

Iron stake I.

Located 350' N.E. from stake H. on short fracture vein.

U. pot.	2.	pts.	at	10'
	5.	"	"	50'
	5.	"	"	100'
	4.	"	"	200'
	6.	"	"	300'
				40'

Ore potential continued

Iron stake AE.

Located 50' S. from AD. at survey station.

U. pot.	.35	pts	at	25'
	15.	"	"	50'
	23.	"	"	100'
	53.	"	"	200'
	47.	"	"	300'
	47.	"	"	400'
	47.	"	"	500'
	53.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	4,600'

Iron stake AF.
Located 30' N. from AB. at survey station.

U. pot.	.80	"	at	30'
	7.	"	"	50'
	33.	"	"	100'
	53.	"	"	200'
	69.	"	"	300'
	69.	"	"	400'
	69.	"	"	500'
	69.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	2,500 '

Iron stake AG.
Located 35' N. from AF. at survey station.

U. pot.	7.	"	at	50'
	33.	"	"	100'
	53.	"	"	200'
	53.	"	"	300'
	63.	"	"	400'
	63.	"	"	500'
	63.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	4,600'

Iron stake AH.
Located on vein No. 18. 800' S. from BC.

U. pot.	5.	pts.	at	20'
	15.	"	"	50'
	29.	"	"	100'
	47	"	"	200'
	49.	"	"	300'
	71.	"	"	400'
	65.	"	"	500'
	33.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	4,600'

Ore potential continued

Iron Stake BI.
Located 635' S. from BC. East of County Road.

U. Pot.	19.	pts.	at	50'
	59.	"	"	100'
	63.	"	"	200'
	65.	"	"	300'
	65.	"	"	400'
	65.	"	"	500'
	65.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	2,600'

Iron stake BJ.
Located 410' S. from BC.

U. pot.	.30	pts.	at	25'
	9.	"	"	50'
	67.67	"	"	100'
	67.	"	"	200'
	67.	"	"	300'
	67.	"	"	400'
	67.	"	"	500'
	67.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	2,500'

Iron stake BA.
Located 355' S. from BC.

U. pot.	5.	pts.	at	35'
	5.	"	"	50'
	65.	"	"	100'
	67.	"	"	200'
	67.	"	"	300'
	67.	"	"	400'
	67.	"	"	500'
	61.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	2,300'

Tron stake BB.
Located 115' S. from BC.

U. pot.	10.	pts.	at	40'
	19.	"	"	100'
	67.	"	"	200'
	67.	"	"	300'
	67.	"	"	400'
	70.	"	"	500'
	78.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	2,150'

Ore potential continued

Iron Stake BC.
Located on Vein No. 18.

U. pot.	.30	pts.	Pb. pot.	at	70'
	10.	"	7.	"	100'
	12.	"	5.	"	200'
	16.	"	1.	"	300'
	16.	"	6.	"	400'
	16.	"	12.	"	500'
	16.	"	10'.	"	600'
				bottoms	2,600'

Iron stake BD.
Located 120' N. from BC.

U. pot.	.50	pts.	at	60'
	2.	"	"	100'
	1.	"	"	200'
	3.	"	"	300'
	2.	"	"	400'
	3.	"	"	500'
	1.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	1,700'

Iron stake BE.
Located 230' N. from BC.

U. pot.	9.	pts	at	60'
	10.	"	"	100'
	28.	"	"	200'
	55.	"	"	300'
	48.	"	"	400'
	55.	"	"	500'
	40.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	3,700'

Iron stake BF.
Located 430' N. from BC.

U. pot.	5.	pts.	at	30'
	7.	"	"	50'
	16.	"	"	100'
	8.	"	"	200'
	4.	"	"	300'
	6.	"	"	400'
	1.	"	" bottoms	500'
	.50	"		

Ore potential continued

Iron stake BG.
Located 730' N from BC.

U. pot.	4.	pts.	at	20'
	5.	"	"	50'
	7.	"	"	100'
	19.	"	"	200'
	20.	"	"	300'
	21.	"	"	400'
	20.	"	"	500'
	21.	"	"	600'
			bottoms	4,500'

Iron stake BH.
Located on vein No. 10.

Pb.	Ag.	Wo.	Pts.	Au. pts.	at	
3.	.50	4.	"	.40 "	"	40'
9.	.60	4.	"	.30 "	"	100'
3.	.20	3.	"	.08 "	"	200'
7.	.20	3.	"	.25 "	"	300'
7.	.30	4.	"	.20 "	"	400'
7.	.30	7.	"	.25 "	"	500'
7.	.30	3.	"	.20 "	"	600'
					bottoms	4,000'

Iron stake BI.
Located on vein No. 5.

wo pot.	9.	Au.	.10 pot.	at	40'
"	11.		.10 "	"	100'
"	.4		.18 "	"	200'
"	3.		.12 "	"	300'
"	.80		.10 "	"	400'
"	.70		.70 "	"	500'
"	.85		.60 "	"	600'
"	7.		3. "	" bottoms	780'

Iron stake CJ.
Located 700' S. 10 degrees W. of vein No. 5.

U. pot.	.20	Pts.	at	30'
	2.	"	"	50'
	6.	"	"	100'
	33.	"	"	200'
	33.	"	"	300'
	32.	"	"	400'
	38.	"	"	500'
	51.	"	2	600'
			bottoms	2,700'

Ore potential continued

Iron stake AJ.

Located on ridge 1100' N. from H.

U. pot.	.60	at	30'
	19.	"	50'
	31.	"	100'
	37.	"	200'
	39.	"	300'
	41.	"	400'
	53.	"	500'
	75.	"	600'
		bottoms	2,800'

Iron stake AA.
Located 1,500' N. from AJ. on fault vein.

U. pot.	.60 pts.	"	30'
	1. "	"	50'
	- - "	"	100'
	9. "		200'
	21. "		300'
	29. "		400'
	49. "		500'
	57. "		600'
		bottoms	2,900'

Iron stake AB.
Located on fault vein at survey station.

U. pot.	.50 pts.	at	30'
	15. "	"	50'
	39. "	"	100'
	43. "	"	200'
	43. "	"	300'
	43. "	"	400'
	43. "	"	500'
	43. "	"	600'
		bottoms	4,000'

Iron stake AD.
Located 30' S. of AB.

U. pot.	.7 pts.	at	30'
	15. "	"	50'
	25. "	"	100'
	53. "	"	200'
	53. "	"	300'
	53. "	"	400'
	53. "	"	500'
	53. "	"	600'
		bottoms	4,100'

Ore potential continued

Iron stake CA.
Located 1,320' W. of S.E. corner of Sec. 11

U. pot.	1.	pts.	at	25'
	9.	"	"	50'
	29.	"	"	100'
	41.	"	"	200'
	45.	"	"	300'
	42.	"	"	400'
	63.	"	"	500'
			bottoms	2,700'

Iron stake CB.
Located on vein No. 17.

U. pot.	.30	pts.	at surface	
	7.	"	"	25'
	12.	"	"	50'
	5.	"	"	100'
	15.	"	"	200'
	12.	"	"	300'
	28.	"	"	400'
	8.	"	"	500'
				600'
			bottoms	2,800'

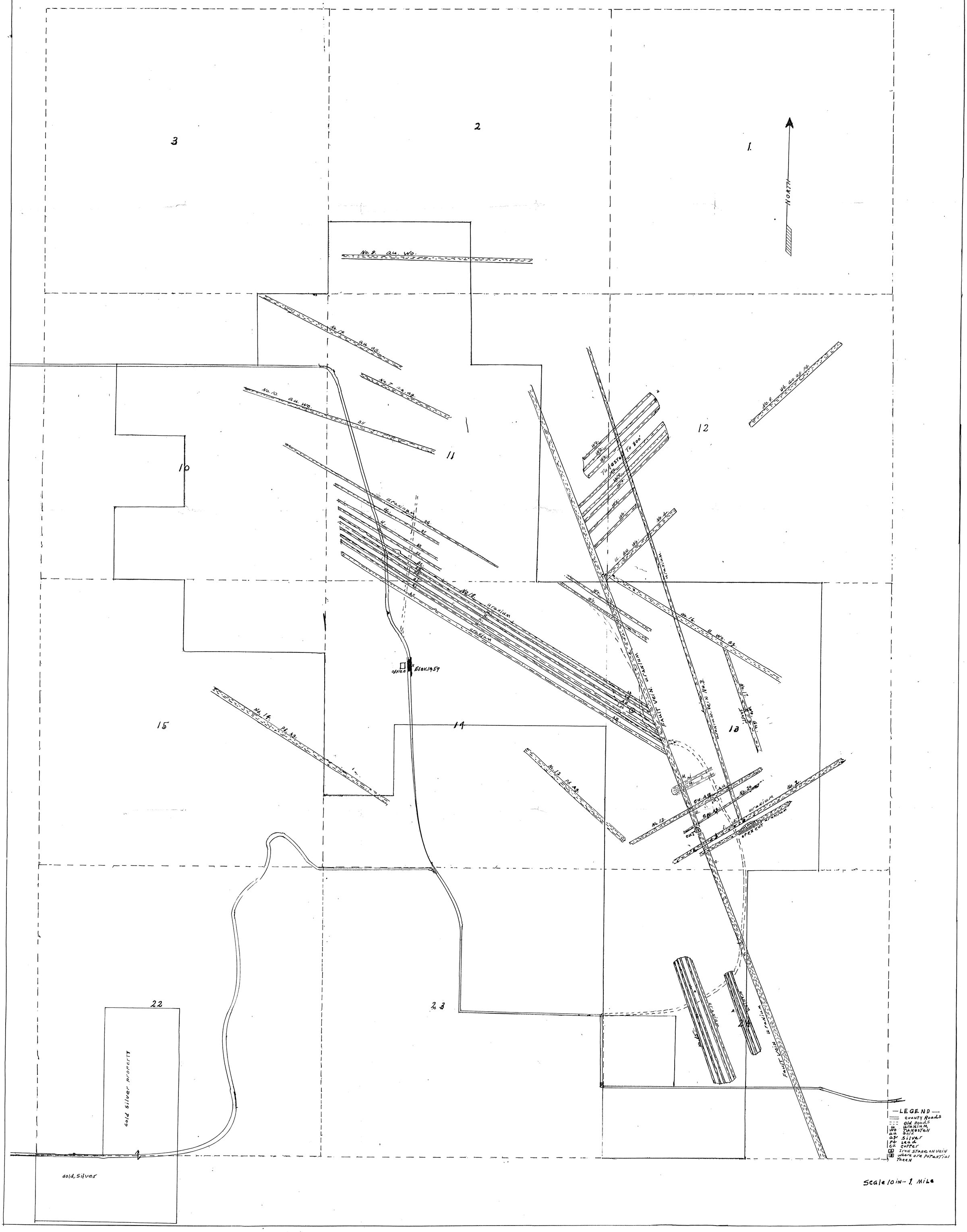
Iron stake CC.
Located on tungsten vein No. 3, at water trough.

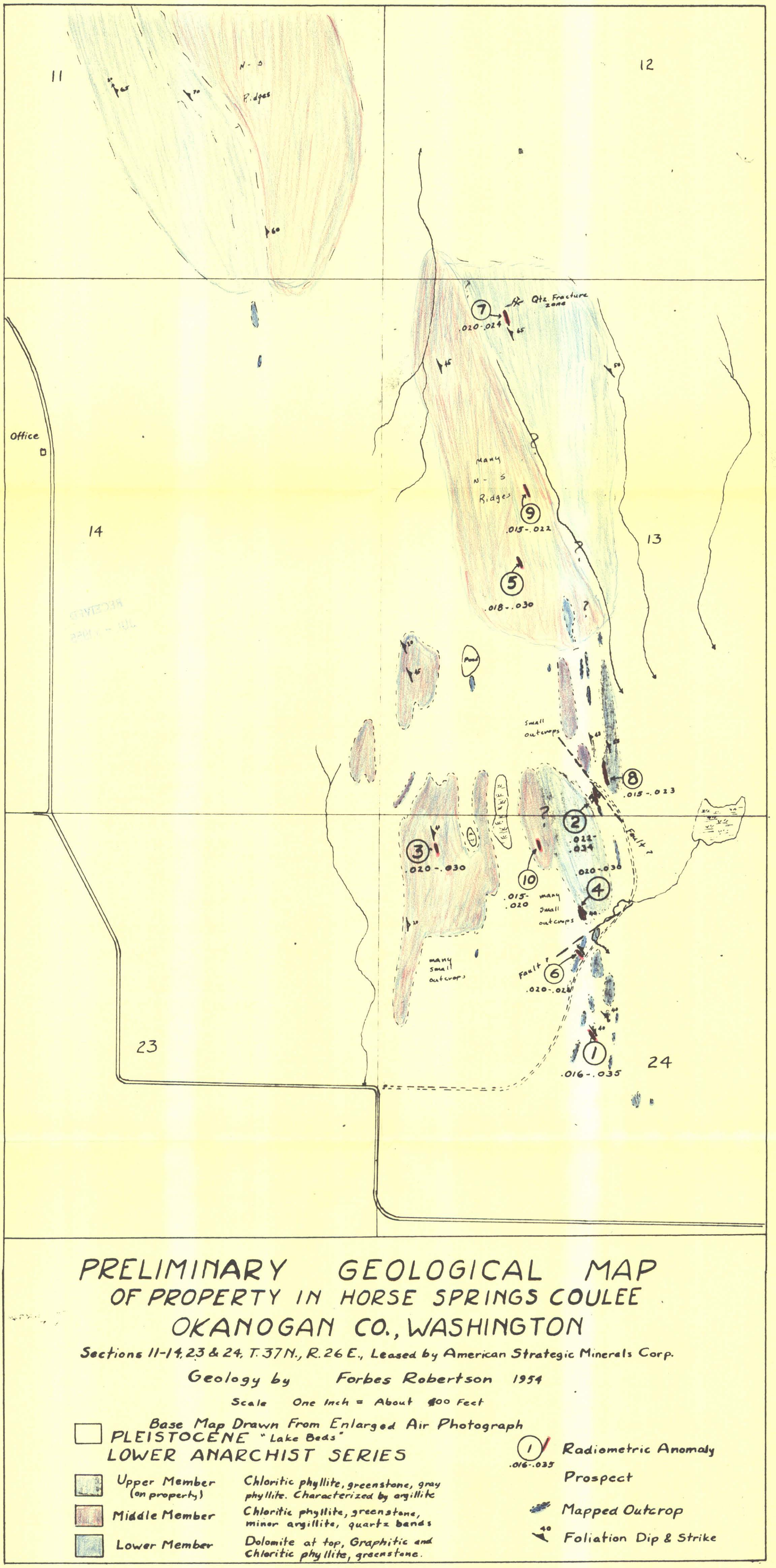
Wo pot.	3.	pts.	at	25'
	5.	"	"	50'
	16.	"	"	100'
	24.	"	"	200'
	26.	"	"	300'
	17.	"	"	400'
	11.	"	"	500'
	13.	"	"	600'
	6.	"	"	700'
			bottoms	725'

Iron stake CE.
Located 500' N. from No. 3.

Wo pot.	10.	pts.	at	60'
	13.	"	"	100'
	14.	"	"	200'
	12.	"	"	300'
	6.	"	"	400'
	7.	"	"	500'
	5.	"	"	600'

American Strategic Minerals Corp.





PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAP
OF PROPERTY IN HORSE SPRINGS COULEE
OKANOGAN CO., WASHINGTON

Sections 11-14, 23 & 24, T. 37N., R. 26 E., Leased by American Strategic Minerals Corp.

Geology by Forbes Robertson 1954

Scale One Inch = About 800 Feet

Base Map Drawn From Enlarged Air Photograph

PLEISTOCENE "Lake Beds"

LOWER ANARCHIST SERIES

Upper Member (on property)	Chloritic phyllite, greenstone, gray phyllite. Characterized by argillite	
Middle Member	Chloritic phyllite, greenstone, minor argillite, quartz bands	
Lower Member	Dolomite at top, Graphitic and Chloritic phyllite, greenstone.	

(1) .016-.035 Radiometric Anomaly

Prospect

Mapped Outcrop

40 Foliation Dip & Strike