GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE FAULDER PROPERTY, DARKE CREEK, B.C.

FAULDER 1 - 10 CLAIMS, OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
Lat. 49°38' N; Long. 119°45' W
N.T.S. Map-Sheet 82E/12

for

British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd.

by

R.R. Culbert, PhD, P.Eng.

D.G. Leighton & Associates Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

15 December, 1977

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	2
GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS	3
Location and Access	3
Background	3
Claims	3
GEOLOGY	4
GEOCHEMISTRY	5
General	5
Results and Interpretation	5
BREAKDOWN OF COSTS	11
APPENDIX "A"	
FIGURES	
1.	follows Page 7
2.	follows Page 8
MAPS	
Index Map	follows Page 3
West Faulder Area - Geochemical Survey Results	in pocket
North Faulder Area- " " "	in pocket
East Faulder Area - " " "	in pocket

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D. G. LEIGHTON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

3152 WEST 10TH AVENUE
VANCOUVER, B.C.
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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE FAULDER PROPERTY, DARKE CREEK, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of geochemical survey work completed over parts of the FAULDER property located near Summerland. Work was part of a larger program covering the Okanagan region of south central British Columbia. Field work on the FAULDER claims has been done at intervals in the Spring and Fall of 1977 and Winter of 1976.

Conclusions set forth in this report are based on the geochemical results combined with geological mapping and prospecting data, including many ground based radiometric measurements.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The FAULDER property consists of ten unsurveyed mining claims (169 units) held in the name of British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd.

2. This property, located about 20 kilometers northwest of Penticton, B.C., is readily accessible by road.

3. The claims are underlain mainly by granitic rock mapped as Triassic in age. Tertiary volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks are exposed on the east side of the group near Summerland.

4. Geochemical reconnaissance work for uranium has revealed anomalous zones of appreciable extent, particularly in surface waters.

5. The primary exploration targets at this time include: (1) secondary accumulations of uranium as basin deposits, and (2) fracture controlled vein style mineralization.

6. Recommended work in the next stage includes:

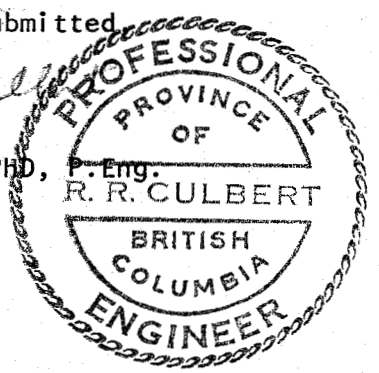
   (a) Hand and power auger sampling to greater depths than in past work

   (b) VLF-EM surveys combined with airphoto studies to delineate fault structures

   (c) Radon gas surveys and further geochemical sampling.

Respectfully submitted,

R.R. Culbert, PhD, P.Eng.



15 December, 1977

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

Location and Access

The FAULDER property is located in the south central portion of British Columbia 20 kilometers northwest of Penticton. The claims straddle the area between Okanagan Lake to west of Darke Creek. Geodetic coordinates are 49° 38' N; 119° 45' W.

The area is readily accessible by way of numerous primary and secondary roads which radiate from Summerland.

Background

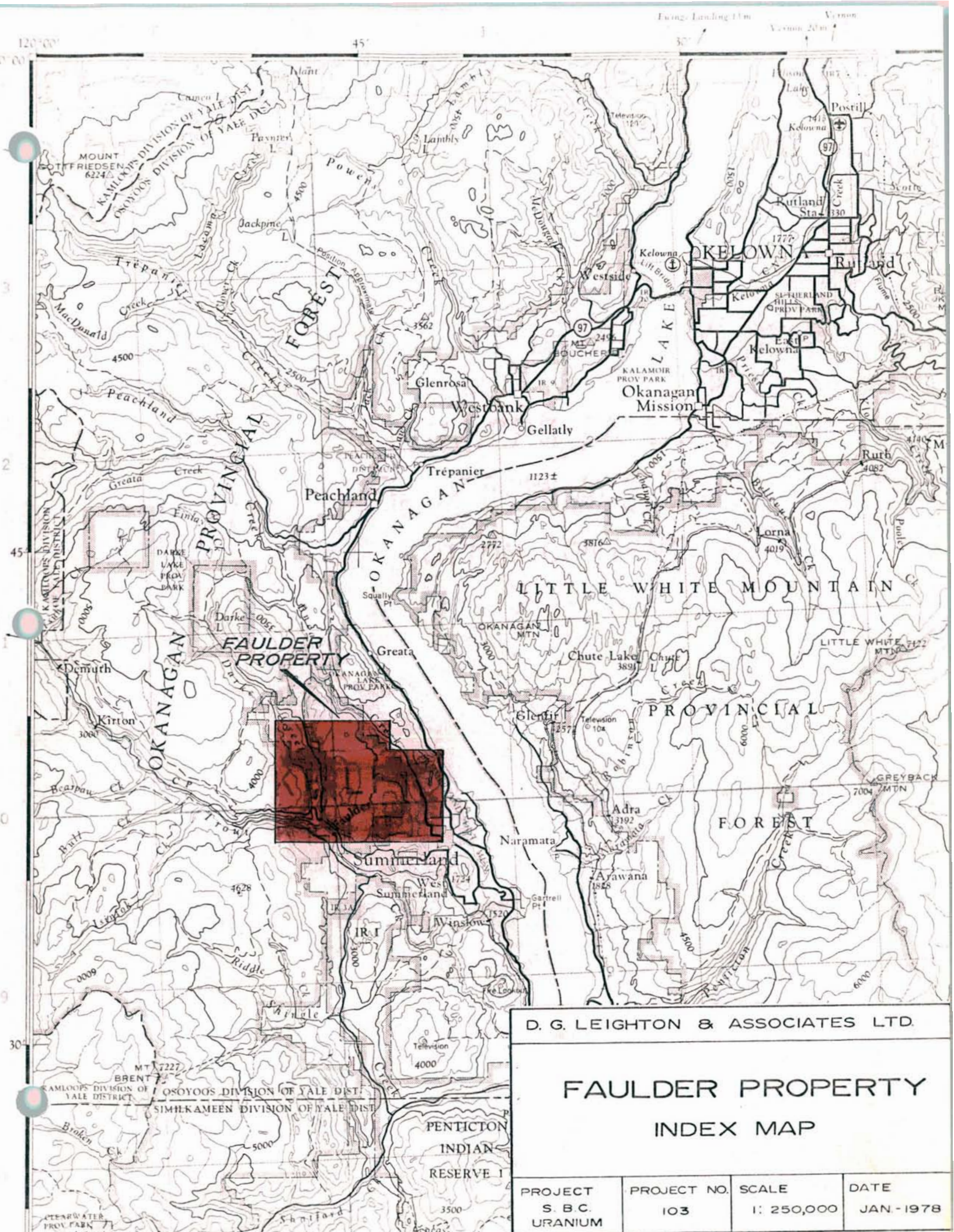
One of the earliest uranium water anomalies obtained during Okanagan area reconnaissance sampling was from a drinking pond at the Henry family farm near Faulder. Further investigation led to the discovery of the lake (locally known as "Stinkhole") farther north, which has 3000 - 4000 ppb uranium in its waters and a few hundred parts per million in its muds. This region was staked in the Fall of 1976. Further reconnaissance led to the discovery that there were many anomalous ponds in a belt stretching from Okanagan Lake westward to beyond Darke Creek. In all, ten claim blocks totaling 169 units were staked. Like all such localities of uraniferous waters, this belt marks an area of high carbonate content in ground water and lakes. Unlike some, however, this was accompanied by anomalous uranium contents of pond sediments; and the area is considered to be of considerable economic interest.

Claims

The FAULDER property consists of 10 unsurveyed mining claims held in the name of British Newfoundland Exploration Ltd. These include:

Property	NTS Map	Mineral Claims	Units	Rec. No.	Record Date	Expiry Date	
FAULDER	82E/12	FAULDER- 1	(20)	165(12)	1 Dec. 76	1 Dec. 77	
		FAULDER- 2	(15)	166(12)	1 Dec. 76	1 Dec. 77	
		FAULDER- 3	(18)	167(12)	1 Dec. 76	1 Dec. 77	
		FAULDER- 4	(18)	174 (1)	5 Jan. 77	5 Jan. 78	
		FAULDER- 5	(18)	175 (1)	5 Jan. 77	5 Jan. 78	*
		FAULDER- 6	(18)	176 (1)	5 Jan. 77	5 Jan. 78	
		FAULDER- 7	(18)	177 (1)	5 Jan. 77	5 Jan. 78	*
		FAULDER- 8	(18)	202 (2)	14 Feb. 77	14 Feb. 78	
		FAULDER- 9	(18)	201 (2)	14 Feb. 77	14 Feb. 78	*
		FAULDER-10	(8)	195 (2)	14 Feb. 77	14 Feb. 78	
			169				

* will be allowed to lapse



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FAULDER PROPERTY

INDEX MAP

PROJECT	PROJECT NO.	SCALE	DATE
S. B. C. URANIUM	103	1: 250,000	JAN. - 1978

GEOLOGY

Most of the FAULDER claim group is underlain by a dull intrusive which varies from diorite to granodiorite, but is typically quartz diorite. Everywhere tested, this granite has had low radioactivity, and rock analyses have confirmed the lack of uranium. Alterations involving minor epidote or chlorite zoning or pyritization are fairly rare. What alterations do occur appear to be associated with inclusions and not radioactive. Most of the anomalies occur over this rock type.

The eastern portion of the FAULDER group is underlain by a sequence of Tertiary trachyte flows and breccias with derived sediments. This is a reasonably radioactive assemblage, but due largely to thorium content. Most rocks analyzed have had less than 5 ppm uranium. In some places a conglomerate separates this sequence from underlying quartz diorite. This conglomerate is classical of the Springbrook formation, having poor porosity and very little radioactivity wherever encountered. No geochemical anomalies have occurred in its vicinity. A fairly major sequence of conglomerates, volcanic sandstones, grits and tuffs cuts through the region, as shown on accompanying map. It is not known whether these mark the base of the volcanics or not, but they are likely close stratigraphically. The conglomerates have not been observed east of Eneas Creek.

Most of the Tertiary volcanics might be classified as "tan trachytes". These flows are typically of a khaki color and exhibit feldspar or even biotite phenocrysts. Breccias and tuffs occur in this sequence, and amygdules are common.

Stratigraphically, above most of the tan trachytes is a series of tuff breccias, some of which at least are ashflows. On the extreme eastern edge of the complex, these contain enigmatic spheres up to a foot in diameter defined by greater resistance to weathering. The breccias tend to contain clasts of various colors, and some show diorite fragments. Argillitic and a talc-like alteration is apparent in some areas. The ignimbritic (entaxitic) character of these breccias seems to increase upward in the section, culminating in fully welded tuffs.

The top of the volcanic section is comprised of loosely cemented conglomerates, sandstones, tuffs and coal. This unit is visible on the claims only along the highway in the northern part of Summerland.

The dip of this volcanic sequence is to the southeast, being fairly gentle east of Eneas Valley, but quite steep to the west thereof.

A pink Tertiary syenite plug occurs just north of the eastern FAULDER property. There are some moderate uranium anomalies in this region, but they occur in part of the watershed for Summerland.

GEOCHEMISTRY

General

Control for prospecting and geochemical work in the FAULDER area has been mainly by airphotos. Field data was plotted on overlays to 36 x 36 inch blow-ups of standard 9 x 9 inch photos. The approximate scale to these is 2.4 cm. = 100 m. The property was divided into three regions for compilation purposes. These include:

West Faulder area	photo B.C. 7639 - 141
North Faulder area	" B.C. 7638 - 217 and 218
East Faulder area	" B.C. 7639 - 138

For presentation here information has been transferred from overlay to map form. Since there is considerable distortion, due mainly to divergence in airphoto flight lines, claims appear distorted.

Results and Interpretation

As with all areas of highly anomalous uranium waters encountered in the Okanagan, unusually high carbonate (or bicarbonate) concentrations are involved. The source of this carbonate is somewhat puzzling for cases away from the amydoidal volcanics. Carbonate veining and pink-hydrothermal alteration appear to be common, however, in country rock adjacent to Tertiary igneous events. Such vein systems do not show up well in weathered outcrop, but may be seen in some road cuts, and are exposed clearly in Trout Creek Canyon just south of FAULDER property.

As the area described in this report is large and complex, it has been broken down into sub-sections for discussion. These include:

1. East Faulder Area - Eneas East Section (FAULDER 8 Claim)
2. North Faulder Area - Eneas West Section (FAULDER 9 Claim)
3. West Faulder Area (- a) Stinkhole Section (to Darke Creek)
   (- b) West of Darke Creek

1. Eneas East Section (FAULDER 8 claim)

The broad and open ridge between Eneas Valley and Okanagan Lake is underlain entirely by trachyte flows, tuff breccias and ashflows. There is one lake here, "Ignimbrite Lake", which has a layered brine, with 90 ppb uranium in the upper part and 2800 ppb in the lower. What few other small ponds exist in this section are also moderately anomalous. The ratio of uranium to bicarbonate in these waters is moderately low, and so are the uranium contents of the lake sediments, being in the 20 - 40 ppm range. One pond on the west side of the divide has 160 ppm in sediments, and warrants further investigation.

There is a spring and small creek (more properly a ditch) which runs through a gut between the volcanic rocks and overlying conglomerates on the extreme north end of the Summerland settlement. This carries up to 200 ppb uranium, which is the highest yet encountered in continuously running water. Anomalous waters have been noted in other locations along this stratigraphic discontinuity also. It is not clear whether the anomaly arises from the contact lineament or from farther back in a flat which may contain ancient alkali flats. Both areas are covered with orchards and houses, and no work has yet been attempted on this very interesting anomaly. The surface portion of this creek transports approximately one pound of uranium in solution each year.

Soil samples have been taken at 50 meter intervals with mattocks along the major lineaments, especially those associated with "Ignimbrite Lake". The results are very disappointing, only one region being in even the weakly anomalous category. This is not altogether surprising. Even where carbonate waters bearing uranium may have affected near-surface soils in these lineaments, such waters are likely to have leached rather than deposited uranium, unless they interact with organic materials (rare in this arid area) or have a high ratio of uranium to bicarbonate.

Detailed notes:

Lineament #6

This major draw south of Ignimbrite Lake, whose sediments form the only anomalies of even moderate strength

Lineament #1

Despite proximity to uraniferous ditch spring, 1.5 ppm is the highest soil value.

Lineament #46

This is on broad pass whose moderate uranium values (to 15 ppm) may be due to its water-collecting ability. Some further investigation is warranted here, and at the adjacent "May 2" Lk. with 160 ppm sediments.

Lineaments #47 and #75

This series of dry draws amid the volcanic flows gave no anomalies and appears to have been a poor area for soil geochemistry.

Recommendations:

Deep augering in the Ignimbrite Lake basin should be carried out in winter in case there are deeper layers of secondary uranium enrichment. A brief examination of Lineament #46 has also been mentioned, using pine-needle geochemistry and augers to collect deeper soil samples. If nothing of interest is encountered in

DEEP AUGER RESULTS

PPM URANIUM (WT. 1/2 Tsp. % x 100 CALCIUM)

SAMPLE DEPTH						
0	170 (–/25)	83 (1.28/85)	75 (1.84/110)	120 (–/60)	90 (1.10/55)	112
1m	155 (–/55)	86 (1.44/150)	215 (1.89/175)	160 (–/40)	120 (1.15/110)	175
2m	215 (1.21/18)	580 (–/–)	210 (1.39/200)	125 (1.10/50)	500 (1.40/180)	315
3m	115 (0.85/38)	1.0 rock	235 (1.72/165)	170 (1.35/45)	100 (1.55/145)	
4m	110 (–/45)		26.5 (3.30/105)	145 (1.37/50)	255 (1.09/155)	
5m	47.5 (1.50/65)		18.0 (3.00/1.20)	200 (1.28/45)	35.5 (2.97/115)	
6m	455 (1.96/120)		215 (2.98/101)	80 (1.32/80)	14.0 (2.90/105)	
7m	500 (–/–)		rock	170 (1.20/35)	12.5 (2.61/100)	
8m	SAND				NO BASE	

PROBE DEPTH MAXIMUM

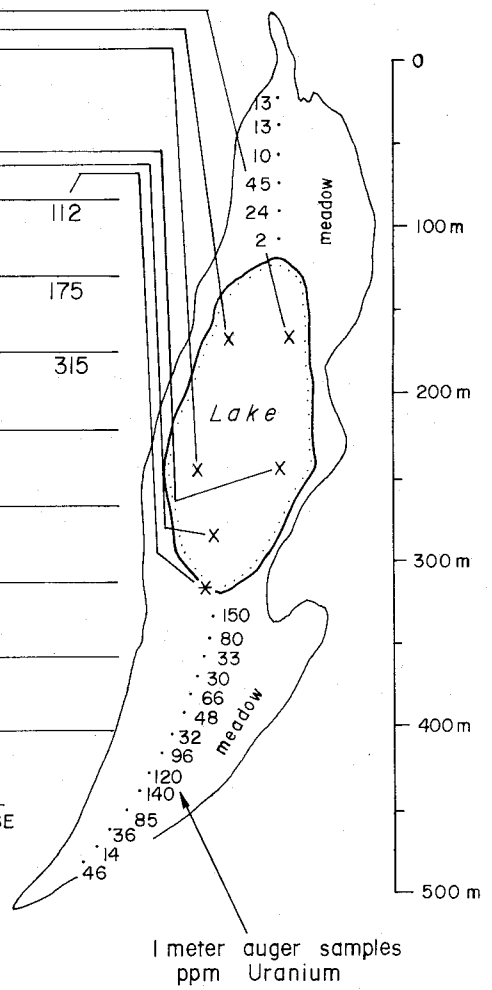

FIGURE ~~5C~~ 1

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FAULDER PROPERTY
STINK HOLE AREA
AUGER RESULTS

PROJECT	PROJECT No.		DATE
S.B.C.URAN.	103		JAN.-1978

these efforts, FAULDER 8 claim should be restaked to include only the uraniferous ditch and its source flats. This claim should then be held until similar situations have been tested in less ecologically sensitive areas.

2. Eneas West Volcanic Area (FAULDER 9 claim)

The volcanic rocks and conglomerates lying west of Eneas Cr. Valley would geologically appear to be the most favourable locality for uranium. Nothing has turned up in prospecting this region, however, and the only lake here has the distinction of the lowest uranium content of any lake on FAULDER property.

A strong system of north - south lineaments cuts this region, likely marking flow margins. Soil sampling with mattocks has been carried out along lineaments near the sedimentary members of the Tertiary sequence (Lineament #3) and through the lower (western) part of the stratigraphy in general. Although some of the gullies involved were well defined, the geochemical results have been thoroughly disappointing. Nothing above 9.0 ppm was encountered in the sedimentary area, and the only anomalies farther west (to 110 ppm) are sediments in ponds bordering the Tertiary rocks. These ponds are no more anomalous than those found over the regional granodiorite elsewhere.

It is recommended that FAULDER 9 claim be dropped.

3. Stinkhole Section - Volcanics to Darke Creek

This region, which is largely contained in FAULDER 1 - 4 claims, comprises a fairly densely wooded system of ridges, bisected by a broad north - south valley. This valley lies at roughly 2600 ft. elevation and contains a homestead of the Henry family at its south end and a fairly large lake, referred to as "The Stinkhole" at its north end. This lake, which measures approximately 60 meters by 150 meters, is set in a meadow or marsh of almost 500 meters length. Outcrop is sparse throughout this valley, but monotonous quartz diorite surfaces in many places along the ridges. Much of the region is cut by strong lineaments which form a cross-hatch pattern similar to that of the OLIVER property. This is especially prominent in the eastern part of the section.

The very anomalous results obtained from waters and muds of Stinkhole Lake have already been mentioned. Several deep auger sampling holes were put down into the lake sediments in winter, when ice permitted access. The results are shown in Figure (1). This lake is apparently quite complex in its distribution of sediment uranium, and will require detailed study. In general, it appears that there are only moderately high uranium values in the upper slimes and that these are underlain by richer layers in some places. Holes reaching the bottoms of the muds also encountered high uranium results there. One meter auger holes in the large meadow south of the lake encountered some values as high as those in the upper lake slimes.

There are a number of other ponds in this region, mostly small ones with organic sediments in the lineaments among the ridges. A surprising number of these are distinctly anomalous in either water or sediment uranium (or both). By and large, the ratios of uranium to bicarbonate in the waters are high. Here again is a situation where virtually all waters encountered over a sizable area are at least moderately anomalous.

Given the high ratios of dissolved uranium to carbonate, there is a possibility that these waters will generate anomalies in gully or lineament soils, especially where they encounter organic materials. A considerable amount of soil sampling has been carried out at 50 meter spacing along lineaments in this region in an attempt to trace these waters. The usual problems were encountered of indistinct gullies which did not clearly show the ground water collection, or where ground water never rises near the surface. Nevertheless, several moderately anomalous areas were outlined. These must be interpreted in the light of the organic content of the soil (Figure (2)), showing that quite a strong correlation exists between soil specific gravity and uranium content. In this particular terrain, however, organic soils likely indicate in themselves that water has access to them. Unlike in the drier terrains, there is no apparent relationship here between uranium and exchangeable calcium in the soils.

The limitations of gully sampling are clearly demonstrated by the fact that the lineaments draining down from the Stinkhole to both north and south do not have credible anomalies until well away from that lake where surfacing ground water is indicated by springs and ponds. Nevertheless, many of the smaller lineaments tested are steeper and better defined, and so there is reason to hope that soil sampling will prove useful there.

The results are somewhat surprising, in that the most interesting anomalies occur to the northwest of the Stinkhole in a high and wooded region where the lineaments are considerably less well defined than to the east. It is not clear at this time whether these anomalies are "environmental" or indicate bedrock sources of uranium, but further work is definitely warranted.

Detailed comments:

Lineament #74 is really a complex sampling pattern on a "cross-hatch" pattern of draws. The only credible anomalies come from pond sediments.

Lineament #73, a major structure where only results of any consequence (to 10.5 ppm) correspond to organic samples (light density paramter). Roughly the same could be said about adjacent lineament #72.

Lineament #71 is the southern drainage of the main valley bottoms. It has some moderate anomalies (to 28 ppm uranium). The organic content is high, however, and these are likely swampy areas with transported anomalies. Some hand augering might be suggested.

FAULDER PROPERTY

FILE OKAN (CREATION DATE = 09/19/77)
SUBFILE FAULDER
SCATTERGRAM OF (DOWN) LUSC (ACROSS) SPGR

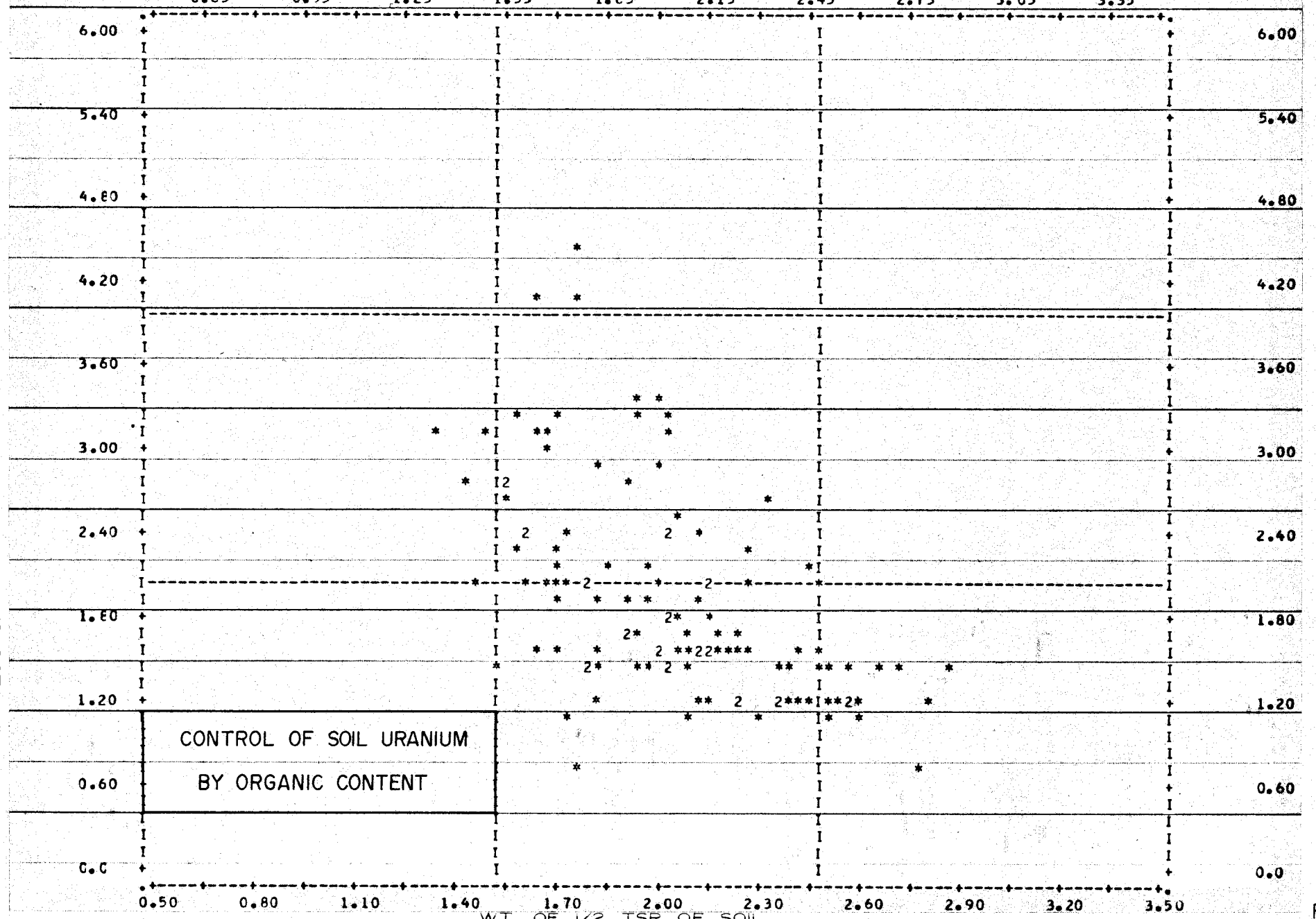

FIG. 2

Lineament #70 descends along the western rim of the main valley, and has some moderate anomalies also. These are in somewhat denser (less organic) material, however, and one anomalous area is well above the valley floor. Some follow-up should be done here.

Lineament #76

Despite proximity to the Stinkhole, only dry pond sediments yielded anomalies here. It is of interest that the Stinkhole meadows have surface soil values as high as 140 ppm even on their rim.

Lineament #68

This is a fairly major valley, and the largest anomalies (to 29 ppm) are sediments below a spring. No other really credible anomalies occur, although some further attention might be given to moderately high values in non-organic soils at both extreme ends of the lineament. The only anomaly in adjacent lineament #69 is a pond mud.

Lineament #67

There is an anomaly (to 39.5 ppm) in non-organic soil at the north end of this lineament which is of definite interest.

Lineament #64

Features of interest in this arcuate draw are a dry lake bed with 150 ppm uranium at the north end, and a 60 ppm dry wash silt sample at the south end. There is also an anomalous sample on Lineament #65 adjacent to the pond.

Lineament #7

Two uraniferous ponds are located near the summit of this horse-shoe shaped lineament. Moderate anomalies also occur, however, to the southeast and to the northwest (lineament #66). More work is planned in this locality.

Lineament #63

The two lakes to north of this have high uranium water values, but there are no convincing soil anomalies in the gullies, the higher uranium contents correlating with the more organic samples.

Recommendations:

i) A deep augering program will be needed in winter to assess secondary uranium deposition in the Stinkhole. Some work should also be considered for the other small lakes involved.

ii) This is one of the few areas where extension of the gully soil sampling is recommended. Follow-up geochemistry, including

augering and pitting, are required for several anomalies. Uranium bio-geochemistry in pine needles might be tested in both cases.

iii) Radon measurements in late summer or fall are advised for selected lineaments where geochemical anomalies have been substantiated and the fracture trace clearly defined (where necessary) by VLF-EM.

West of Darke Creek

The area to west of Darke Creek Valley is steep, mountainous and heavily forested, except on Trout Valley flank. Most of the area is marked by the cross-hatched lineament pattern mentioned in the previous section. The regional granodiorite appears to be the only lithology.

Interest in this area developed as the result of three findings:

1. Some sloughs on the western edge of Darke Creek Valley which have anomalous uranium in both water and sediments

2. A sizable increase in the water and silt-borne uranium in Darke Creek itself as it passes this area

3. Anomalous creek waters in small streams draining from west of Darke Creek towards Trout Valley.

The uraniferous marshes bordering Darke Creek valley are being referred to as Johnson's slough. They are quite close to cultivated land, and there have been unpleasant encounters in gaining access. Water samples with as much as 440 ppb uranium have been taken from these ponds, but the point of greatest interest is the high uranium to bicarbonate ratios involved and resulting enrichment in the sediments, which run as high as 300 ppm. These have not been augered or even sampled on any systematic basis.

Lineaments in the Johnson's Slough area have been soil sampled at 50 meter intervals. The only anomaly encountered was a very organic soil in a damp site on Lineament #61. The area has glacial kettle topography and in major part appears to be till covered and poorly suited to soil geochemistry.

Recommendations:

i) An augering program to investigate the deposition of secondary uranium in Johnson's Slough and adjacent basins

ii) Deep augering of till in lineaments entering the slough to determine, if possible, the entry path of uraniferous waters

iii) Prospecting with scintillometer in the outcrop area above the slough

iv) Failing signs of the urganium source, the FAULDER 6 and 10 claims should be restaked to include only the slough area.

BREAKDOWN OF COSTS
(for assessment purposes)

Wages and salaries	$2,850.00	
Benefits	950.00	$ 3,800.00
Meals and accommodation		1,150.00
Transportation (truck rental)		1,200.00
Assay costs		3.900.00
Geophysical equipment rental		800.00
Drafting		160.00
Miscellaneous, includes report preparation, etc.		980.00
FAULDER total		$11,990.00

Of above costs $3,800 apply to FAULDER South group
$3,300 apply to FAULDER North group.

CERTIFICATION

I, R.R. Culbert, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practicing Professional Geological Engineer with offices at 3152 West 10th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, BaSc. (1964), PhD (1971).

3. I have practiced mining exploration for fifteen years, most of which were based in British Columbia.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

5. I have personally visited the FAULDER property and supervised exploration work carried out there.

Respectfully submitted,

Dick Culbert

R.R. Culbert, PhD., P.Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. R. CULBERT

15 December, 1977

PHONE 980-5814

APPENDIX "A"

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15th STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORTS FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

Procedure for Uranium Analysis:

Rock, soil and silt samples are dried at 110°C and then rocks are crushed and pulverized to -80 mesh.

Soils and silts are sieved and the minus 80 mesh fraction is retained for analysis.

1.000 g. sub-sample is weighed and digested for eight hours with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$.

Then the uranium is separated chemically from other possible interfering ions as Mn, Fe, etc.

After preparation a suitable aliquote is taken and fluxed to form a 1.5 inch diameter discs in platinum dishes.

These salt discs then are compared and measured along with suitable standard with a Jarrell Ash Fluorometer.

The results are calculated accordingly to the sample aliquotes used from standard graphs.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd. at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, lead, zinc, silver, cadmium, cobalt, nickel and manganese are analysed using the CH_2H_2-Air flame combination but the molybdenum determination is carried out by C_2H_2-N_2O gas mixture directly or indirectly (depending on the sensitivity and detection limit required) on these sample solutions.

For Arsenic analysis a suitable aliquote is taken from the above 1 gram sample solution and the test is carried out by Gutzit method using Ag CS_2 N $(C_2H_5)_2$ as a reagent. The detection limit obtained is 1. ppm.

Fluorine analysis is carried out on a 200 miligram sample. After fusion and suitable dilutions the fluoride ion concentration in rocks or soils samples are measured quantitatively by using fluorine specific ion electrode. Detection limit of this test is 10 ppm F.

DARKE CREEK (FARMLAND) VALLEY

FAULDER 3

FAULDER 10

FAULDER 7

FAULDER 6

FAULDER 5

FAULDER 4

LIN No. 9

LIN No. 60

LIN No. 61

LIN No. 62

LIN No. 63

LIN No. 66

JOHNSON'S SLOUGH

DARKE CREEK

LEGEND

SAMPLE SITE – O A3XP30 – SAMPLE NAME
70 – ppm URANIUM IN SILT OR SOIL
1.44 – wt OF 1/2 TSP OF MATERIAL
1200 – ppb URANIUM IN WATER

LIN No. 60 – LINEAMENT REFERENCE NUMBER

NOTE: MAP BASE TRACED FROM AIR PHOTOS

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. R. CULBERT

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
Assessment Report
NO. 6575

FIGURE 5D

D. G. LEIGHTON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

FAULDER PROPERTY
WEST FAULDER AREA
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS

SCALE IN METRES
200 150 100 50 0 100 200

PROJECT	PROJECT No.	DATE	DRAWN
S. B.C. URANIUM	103	JAN. 1978	Altair

6575

FAULDER 6

FAULDER 3

FAULDER 4

FAULDER 2

FAULDER 1

LIN No. 63

LIN No. 64

LIN No. 65

LIN No. 66

LIN No. 67

LIN No. 68

LIN No. 69

LIN No. 7

LIN No. 70

LIN No. 76

THE STINKHOLE

SLD 70 (27)

KT 40 (33)

SLD 2 (270)

SLD 71 (56)

SLD 6 (48)

SLD 78 (210)

SLD 81 (124)

SLD 80 (106)

SLD 75 (4100)

KT 46 (3400)

SLD 76 (7700)

SLD 79

KT 47 (264)

KT 86 (410)

KT 39

KT 3

LEGEND

SAMPLE SITE ○ K3F162 — SAMPLE NUMBER
8.0 — ppm URANIUM IN SILT OR SOIL
1.8 — wt OF 1/2 TSP OF MATERIAL
(15.8) — ppb URANIUM IN WATER

LIN No. 76 — LINEAMENT REFERENCE NUMBER

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FIGURE 5E

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FAULDER PROPERTY

NORTH FAULDER AREA GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS

SCALE IN METRES
200 150 100 50 0 100 200

PROJECT	PROJECT No.	DATE	DRAWN
S. B.C. URANIUM	103	JAN 1978	Altair

6575

FAULDER 2

FAULDER 1

FAULDER 8

FAULDER 9

LIN No 68

LIN No 69

LIN No 76

LIN No 75

LIN No 47

LIN No 46

LIN No 6

LIN No 1

LIN No 72

LIN No 73

LIN No 70

LIN No 71

LIN No 74

LIN No 3

LIN No 4

LIN No 5

THE STINKHOLE

LAKE FLATS

HENRY'S FARM

OKANAGAN LAKE

ENEAS VALLEY

MEYERS FLATS ROAD

ORCHARDS

SUBDIVISION

OVERLYING CONGLOMERATES

TUFF Bx

IGNIMBRITE

AFL

CONG

CONG, SST

GDio

TR

LEGEND

GEOLOGY

GDio	GRANODIORITE - UNDERLIES ALL OF WESTERN & NORTHERN PORTIONS OF MAP
CONG	CONGLOMERATE - SPRING BROOK FORM IN PART
Sst	VOLCANIC SANDSTONES, TUFFS, GRITS
TR	TAN TRACHYTE FLOWS
AFL	ASHFLOW SEQUENCE, IGNIMBRITES
TUFF Bx	TUFF BRECCIAS

GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE SITE - O K3189 — SAMPLE NAME
3.5 - ppm URANIUM IN OUT OR SOIL
2.73 - wt OF 1/2 TSP OF MATERIAL
12.2 - ppb URANIUM IN WATER

LIN No.4 - LINEAMENT REFERENCE NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

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FIG. 5F

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EAST FAULDER AREA

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS

SCALE IN METRES

250 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 200

PROJECT	PROJECT No.	DATE	DRAWN
S. B.C. URANIUM	103	JAN. 1978	Altair