#### DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

6613

A GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL - RADIOMETRIC REPORT

on the

MIDWAY NO. 1 and NO. 2 CLAIMS

MIDWAY AREA, B.C. NTS 82E/2W

Located: 8 Kilometres West of Midway, B.C.

(49°00'N; 118°53'W)

Greenwood, M.D.

by

Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

December 2, 1977

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#### SUMMARY

The Midway No. 1 and No. 2 claims are located eight kilometres west of Midway, B.C., in the Greenwood Mining Division.

The claims are completely underlain by Eocene porphyry volcanic flows. These overlie Paleozoic and Proterozoic rocks but neither of them are present on the claims.

Geochemical silt samples show no anomalous areas. Water samples show Myres Creek to be in the threshold range.

Radiometric surveys and prospecting found the volcanics to have a relatively high but uniform background. It is concluded that a minor amount of uranium throughout all the flows accounts for the high radiometric background and the threshold values in Myres Creek water samples.

No further work is recommended.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Uranium exploration in south central British Columbia was sparked by the discovery of basal type stratabound uranium mineralized zones beneath Tertiary plateau basalts in the Kelowna-Beaverdell area. Three uranium deposits are now known, each of which has significant uranium mineralization. These are: Hydraulic Lake deposit, part of which is on claims owned by Nissho-Iwai Canada Ltd. and the remainder on claims owned by Tyee Lake Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.); Fuki-Donen deposit owned by Nissho-Iwai Canada Ltd.; and Lassie Lake deposit owned by Lacana Mining Corp.

During the 1976 field season the Geological Survey of Canada carried out a uranium geochemical reconnaissance program in south central British Columbia. This work covered N.T.S. blocks 82E, 82L and the southern part of 82M. The results of this program were released in Victoria on May 4, 1977.

Following the release of this information numerous claims were staked throughout the surveyed area.

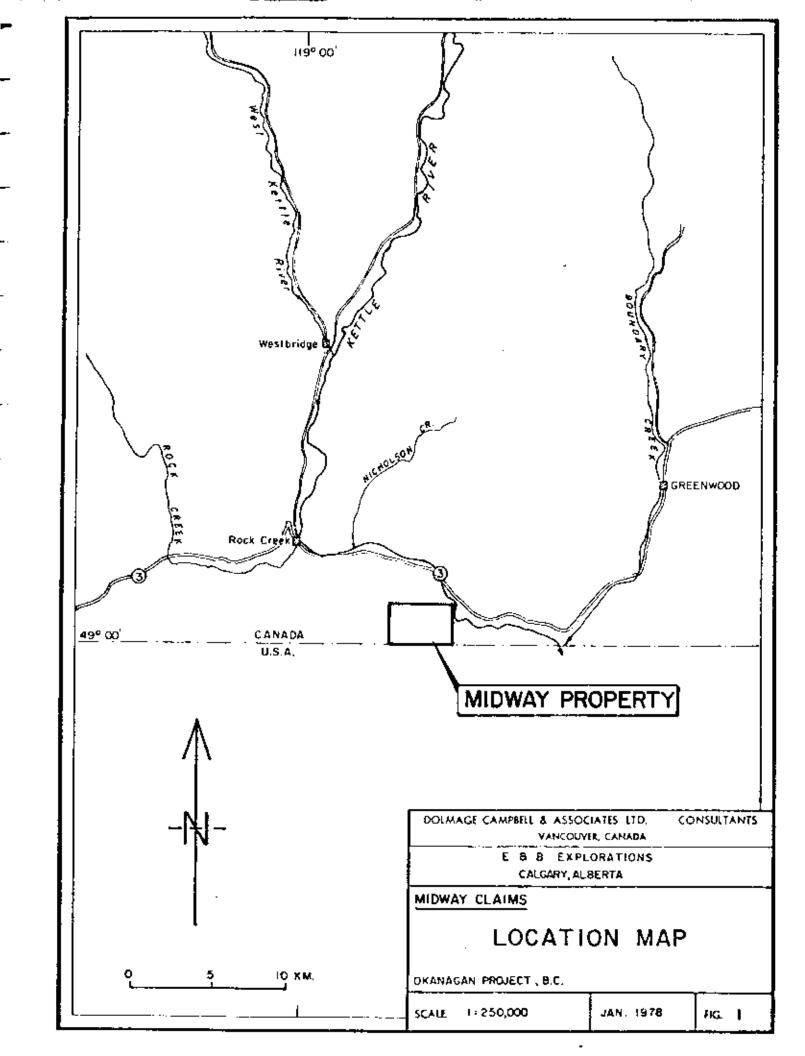
The Midway No. 1 and No. 2 claims were staked to cover part of the drainage area of three streams from which the G.S.C. obtained anomalous water samples in 1976. This area is underlain by Eocene volcanic flows, the base of which may rest on slightly younger Eocene sedimentary rocks. These latter rocks are exposed to the east, west and north of the claims area.

A reconnaissance exploration program consisting of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and radiometric prospecting was carried out on the claims. Work was done on September 8 and 21 and October 28 and 31.

#### LOCATION

Latitude - 49°00'N; Longitude - 118°53'W; NTS 82E/2W

The Midway claims are located on the United States-Canada border nine kilometres southeast of the small community of Rock Creek, and eight kilometres west of Midway. Good access is by a gravel road which leaves the town of Midway, crosses south over the Kettle River and follows the abandoned V.V. & E. railroad grade, eight kilometres to the property.



The legal corner post is situated on the United States-Canada border at Cedro Creek. An old logging road leads to this location. The claims extend 2000 metres east and west and 2500 metres north from the legal corner post.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

Most of the claims area is mountainous. Steep sided hills rise from the valley floor at 760 metres to open grassy round tops at 1220 metres. The terrain is deeply incised by Myres Creek, Marsh Creek and Cedro Creek.

Lodgepole pine covers most of the slopes and small valleys but hill tops and upper slopes are open and grass-covered. A narrow, flat valley trends northwesterly through the Midway No. 1 claim. The valley floor is a mixture of cultivated and grazing land.

#### PROPERTY

The property consists of two claims of 20 units each. The following information was obtained November 30, 1977 from the 'Record of Mineral Claim - form G' filed in the Vancouver sub-mining recorder's office.

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Recording Date	Mining Division
Midway No. 1	20	781	May 30, 1977	Greenwood
Midway No. 2	20	782	May 30, 1977	Greenwood

The legal corner post is described as "situated 8400 metres west of Midway on the U.S.A.-Canada (border) 49°00' and Cedro Creek (i.e. junction of the 49th parallel and Cedro Creek)."

#### HISTORY

There are no known workings or mineral occurrences on the claims. An old railroad grade, constructed in the early 1900's follows Myres Creek westerly across the claims. Two long tunnels occur on the grade on Midway No. 2 claim.

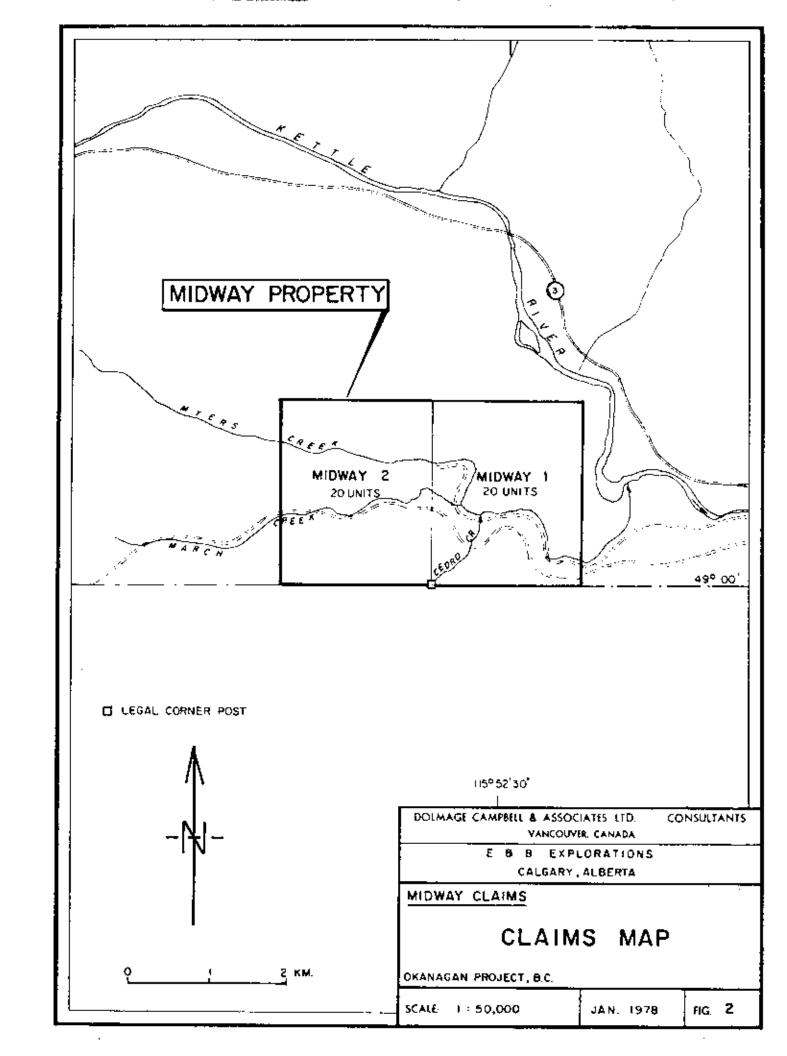
The Geological Survey of Canada's uranium reconnaissance program in 1976 covered the area now staked as the Midway claims. Three samples taken from this area were:

Sample No.	Uranium in silts (ppm)	Uranium in water (ppb)	Location
7240	3.1	1.90	Myres Creek near old homestead.
7242	2.8	2.00	March Creek near junction with Myres Creek.
7243	2.8	2.90	Cedro Creek south of road.

Threshold values for uranium established by the G.S.C. were:

Eocene volcanics - 15 ppm in silts; 1 ppb in water. Cretaceous Nelson & Valhalla plutonic rocks - 50 ppm in silts, 1 ppb in water.

On the basis of their values the waters from Myres, March and Cedro creeks are weakly anomalous.



#### FIELD WORK

A reconnaissance was made on the property September 8, 1977 by two geologists. Initial observations along roads and of open mountain cliff faces indicated that the claims were completely underlain by volcanic rocks. For this reason, on September 21, a crew of two geologists and four assistants carried out a one day silt and water sampling program, geological reconnaissances and radiometric prospecting. If this work returned interesting results then a more detailed exploration program would be done. However, the results indicated that extra work was not required.

On October 28, additional geological mapping on air photos was done by one geologist. On October 31, the main road across the property was traversed with a truck mounted continuous recording scintillometer.

#### GEOLOGY

#### REGIONAL

South central British Columbia, south of 50° north Latitude, is underlain to a large extent by Early to Middle Cretaceous plutonic rocks. These extend approximately from the Princeton-Kamloops area to Kootenay Lake, a distance of about 250 kilometres. Tertiary plutonic rocks intrude these older granitics.

Within this large mass of intrusives are smaller areas of older rocks including Proterozoic metamorphics and Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic units. These occur as basement exposures and pendants within the intrusives.

Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks occur throughout parts of the area but to a much lesser extent than any of the older rock units. These Tertiary rocks occur as basin fillings or cappings over the older rocks.

The Midway-Rock Creek district is located within one of the larger areas of Proterozoic-Paleozoic rocks which occur within the granitic batholiths. The central part of this area is covered by Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks. It is within these younger rocks that the Midway claims are located.

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY

Outcrop is moderately abundant on the Midway claims. A prominent mountain covers the northern half of the Midway No. 1 claim and is essentially all outcrop. It is outlined by numerous cliffs and talus slopes. Outcrop is also well exposed along sections of the old railroad grade, especially through Myres Creek canyon and to a lesser extent along the March Creek road. The upper slopes and tops of most hills have numerous outcrop exposures.

The entire claim is underlain by Eocene volcanic rocks of the Marron Formation. These may be subdivided into three main groups:

#### Hornblende feldspar porphyry flows

These flows contain a variety of andesite porphyrys. The most distinctive member has a light grey, fine-grained matrix with numerous fine, oriented hornblende laths. Similar flows were also seen but with the hornblende laths randomly oriented. This flow appears to be the lowest member of this group of flows. It is exposed on the high ground to the east of Cedro Creek along the International Boundary.

This flow is overlain by hornblende feldspar porphyry flows which at times contains biotite. These rocks vary from light brown to green to purple. The prominent mountain on the north half of Midway No. 1 claim is composed of a variety of these latter flows.

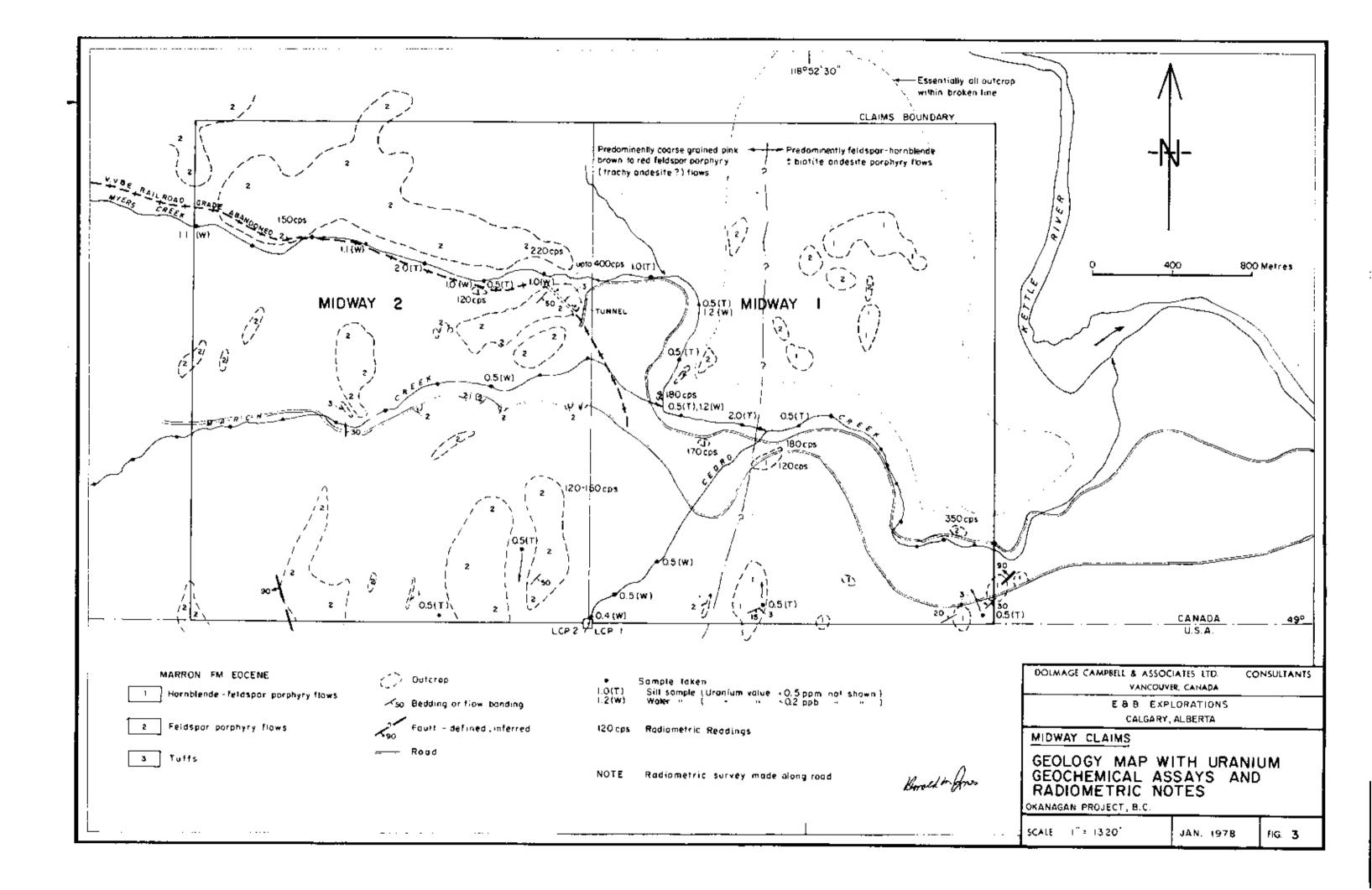
#### 2. Feldspar porphyry flows

These flows cover the western half of Midway No. 1 claim and all of Midway No. 2 claim. They contain coarse euhedral to subhedral feldspar phenocrysts in a fine-grained, light pink-brown to red-brown matrix. There is very little variation throughout these flows except for colour. They are well exposed on all the higher ground to the west of Cedro Creek and the ridges south and north of Myres Creek on Midway No. 2 claim.

#### 3. Tuffs

Four exposures of tuffs were seen along the old railroad grade and one near the March Creek road. In each exposure they consisted of well bedded, fine-grained fragments with a few included beds of coarse volcanic breccia. A narrow hematite-rich, coarse fragmental occurs in two of the exposures. The widest exposure was approximately ten metres.

Dark vesicular basalt was observed in several localities along Myres Creek. This is probably weathered and altered porphyry flows.



#### SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING RESULTS

#### GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 65 samples were collected from the property. These included 45 silt and 20 water samples. Most of the samples were from Myres, March and Cedro creeks. Silt samples were taken from Myres Creek at 100 metre intervals, starting at the east claim boundary. A water sample was collected at each 300 metre station.

March and Cedro Creeks were sampled at 300 metre intervals. At each location one silt and one water sample was collected.

All samples were analysed by Chemex Labs Ltd., 212 Brooksbank Avenue, North Vancouver.

The method of analysis of soils and silts was as follows: The samples were dried and sieved. A 0.5 gram portion of the -80 mesh fraction of each sample was reduced to ash in an electric furnace, then digested in 4 molar HNO3, and reduced to dryness on a hot plate. The residue was dissolved in 4 molar HNO3 and made up to 25 ml. Approximately 0.5 ml of this solution was placed on a platinum plate and reduced to dryness. A pellet of carbonate flux was then added and the mixture fused at 650°C in an electric furnace. The fused material was then placed in a Turner III transmittance - type fluoro-meter and assayed.

Water samples were assayed in much the same manner. A 100 ml water sample was reduced to dryness in a beaker, then 5 ml of 4 molar HNO3 was added to the residue and from this solution 0.5 ml was taken and placed on a platinum plate. From this point on the treatment was the same as for silts and soils.

The majority of the silt samples assayed <0.5 ppm uranium which means that any uranium present is in amounts below the detection limit of the assay method used. These samples contain little or no uranium. All silt samples from March and Cedro creeks assayed <0.5 ppm while eight samples from Myres Creek assayed 0.5 tp 2.0 ppm uranium. These low values are not considered of interest.

Water samples from Cedro and March creeks assayed from 0.2 to 0.5 ppb while those from Myres Creek assayed 1.0 to 1.2 ppb uranium.

Myres Creek samples are in the threshold range while those from the other creeks are considerably lower. No creeks are considered anomalous.

#### RADIOMETRICS

Radiometric readings were taken by the geologists while carrying out geological mapping on air photos. Two instruments were used, a McPhar TV-1 scintillometer and a Scintrex GIS-4 spectrometer. These instruments gave readings over the volcanic flows from 120 cps to 200 cps. A few local areas gave counts up to 350 cps. It was concluded from these observations that the entire area had a relatively high radioactive background, which was approximately 4 times the normal background found elsewhere. The geologists did not locate any anomalous areas.

A truck-mounted scintillometer was used to survey along the main road through the property. A summary on this work by J. Sirola is attached to this report (Appendix A). The calibration and readings on the truck-mounted instrument differed from those used by the geologists but the results were much the same, i.e. readings of 4 times background were common. It was concluded that the anomalies found in this manner were due to radiometrically high background rock in areas of light overburden. The radiometric readings did not suggest the presence of a uranium mineralized zone.

Tests carried out by J. Sirola in similar geological settings using the Scintrex GIS-4 integrating gamma ray spectrometer found that some of the radiometric highs were due to potassium ( $K^{40}$ ). He suggests that the high radiometric background on the Midway claims could be due to potassium.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Eocene porphyry volcanic flows, with minor tuff and basalt, cover the entire Midway No. 1 and No. 2 claims. These rocks have an above average radiometric background which is fairly uniform throughout the entire claim area.

Silt samples were very low in uranium throughout all the streams sampled. Water samples showed a slightly higher uranium content, relatively, than the silts. Water samples from Myres Creek returned values from 1.0 to 1.2 ppb which are in the threshold or possibly anomalous range.

It is concluded that the relatively high radiometric background is due to a very minor amount of uranium uniformly distributed throughout the volcanic flows. The uniform values of the geochemical samples tend to confirm this theory.

Radiometric surveying and prospecting did not locate any significant anomalies.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further work be done on the Midway claims but that the monies spent on exploration be applied to the maximum extent.

Respectfully submitted,

DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES (1975) LTD.

Dorold on from

Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

HMJ /md

#### CERTIFICATE

- I, Harold M. Jones, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:
  - 1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer.
  - I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering, 1956.
  - I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia and also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
  - 4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1956 in mining exploration in British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Alaska, Arizona and Australia.
  - 5. I examined the Midway No. 1 and No. 2 claims on September 8 and 21 and October 31, 1977. During this period I carried out geological mapping and radiometric prospecting. I also supervised the geochemical and radiometric surveys on the claims.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 2nd day of December, 1977.

Harold M. Jones, P.Eng.

Howeld in Dones

## APPENDIX A

Summary of Mobile Radiometric Work on the Midway 1 and 2 Mineral Claims,

Midway, B.C.

by J. Sirola

# SUMMARY of Mobile Radiometric Work on the Midway No. 1 & No. 2 Mineral Claims Midway, B.C. September, 1977

A truck-mounted scintillometer survey of the main east-west road crossing the Midway No. 1 and No. 2 mineral claims was carried out on September 23, 1977. The purpose of the survey was to locate radioactive uranium deposits.

The portion of the road which crosses the Midway No. 1 claim was the bed of the former V.Y. & E. Railway. Near the boundary between Midway No. 1 and No. 2, the road departs from the railway and follows the valley of March Creek.

The detector, mounted on the exterior of the truck on the starboard side, was a Precision Model 115 Scintillometer with a full-scale sensitivity of 0.025 milliroentgens per hour (MR/HR). In more common terms this is the equivalent of approximately 100 counts per second (cps) full scale. An Esterline-Angus Graphic Recorder coupled to a preamplifier recorded the scintillometer output continuously on a moving chart. The chart shows mileages from the vehicle's odometer and other pertinent information pencilled on the chart as the survey progresses.

The distance surveyed was three miles starting from a point 4.5 miles west of the bridge over the Kettle River at Midway, B.C. and ending at the west boundary of Midway claim No. 2. The results of this work and other observations are contained in the following paragraphs. At the request of management detailed and lengthy treatment of the results has been avoided and the accompanying map (Fig. 4), shows only the most outstanding radiometric highs. More detailed information is however, available upon request.

#### OBSERVATIONS

- 1. Rock Exposures consist of tuffs and volcanic flows.
- 2. Both are commonly radioactive here with magnitudes up to 0.26 MR/HR or 104 cps or, in terms of a normal background of .00625 MR/HR (25 cps), approximately four times background. Five to six times background is common at the outcrop.
- 3. The radiometric highs are thought to represent high background country rock with lighter overburden than the surroundings although they (the highs), have not been individually investigated.

- 4. The cause of the high background radioactivity of the country rock is not known at present but spectrometer tests made elsewhere in the Rock Creek area suggest that potassium  $(K^{40})$  is the cause in some local rocks.
- 5. On the ground surveyed there are no anomalies of a magnitude that would suggest the presence of anything more than variations of the high background due to the depth of cover and size of exposure.

Respectfully submitted,

John Sirola, Geophysicist

JS/md

November 7, 1977 Kelowna, B.C.

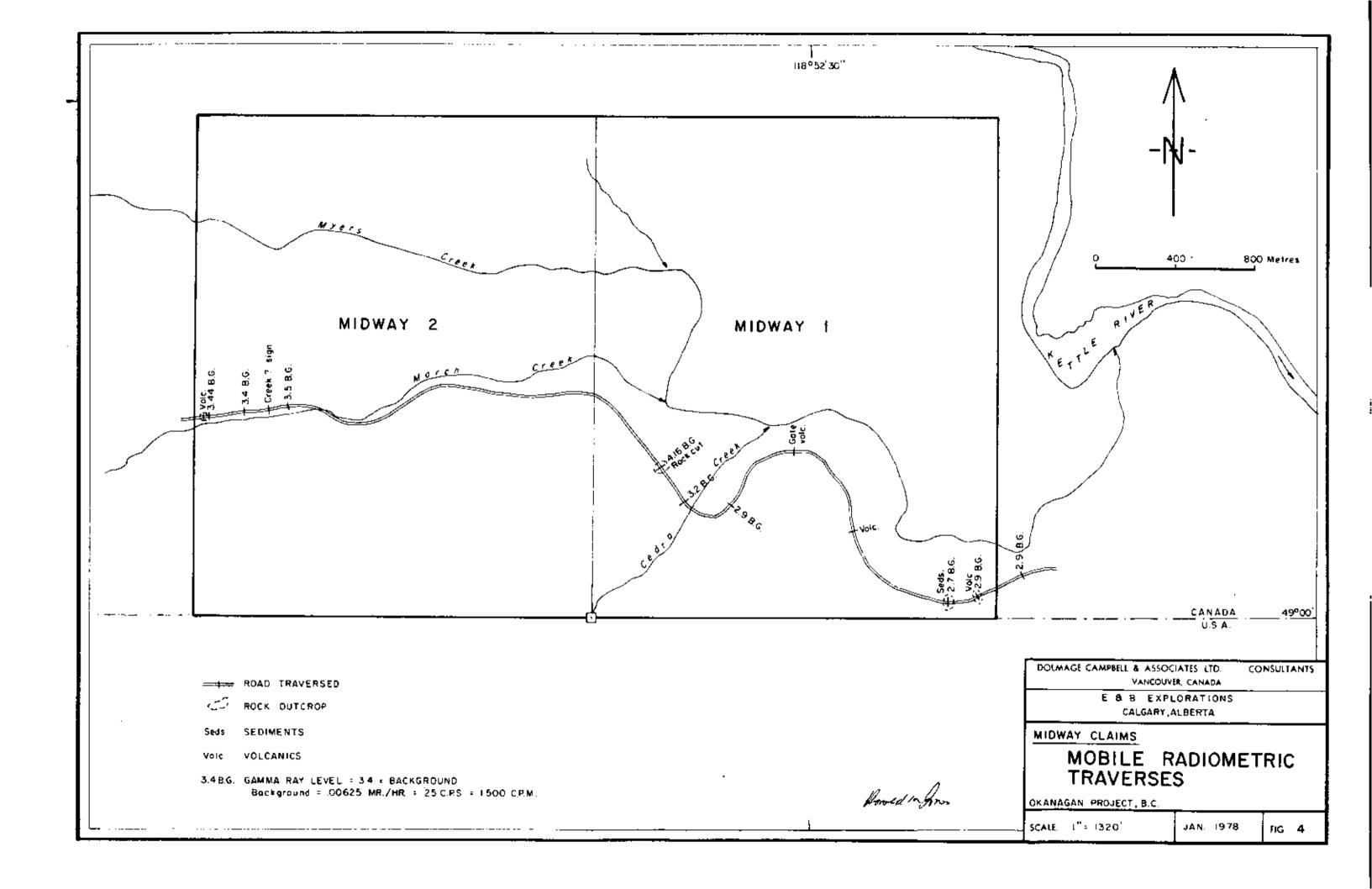
#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Sirola, residing at 2930 Collens Hill Rd., Kelowna, B.C. certify that:

- I am a graduate of a four-year course in mining technology at the Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario having graduated in 1931.
- I graduated from a one-year course in electronics in the RCAF in 1944.
- My application for registration as a member of the Professional Engineers Association of British Columbia, Geophysics Branch, has been accepted and is subject to successful completion of examination 0.2.2 to be written in April 1978.
- 4. I have practiced as a mining technologist, geophysical contractor, field manager and mining executive for the past thirty years in Ontario and British Columbia.
- I am a member of the B.C. Geophysical Society, B.C. Chamber of Mines and the CIMM.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 4th day of January, 1978.

John Sirola



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APPENDIX B

Geochemical Assays



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CERTIFICATE NO.

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TO: Dolmage Campbell & Assoc. Ltd.

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22040

Ste. 1000 - 1055 W. Hastings St. Vancouver, B.C.

OKANAGAN PROJECT

RECEIVED

Sept. 26/77

ATTN:

WATERS

ANALYSED

Sept. 28/77

	WAIEKS	cc: H.Jones
SAMPLE NO. :		PPB
		Uranium
W OE 180N		1.2
77014	<	0.2
77023		0.4 - Midway claims
77224		1.8
77225 _		0.2
77232		0.2
77233		0.2
77-675		0.75
676		0.5
679		0.5
680		0.4
681		0.2 Midway claims
682		
683		0.2
684		0.4]
685		0.4
686		0.4
687	_	0.4
690		0.2
693		0.2
696		0.2
699		0.2
702		0.4
77-705		0.2 _
1011M		1.2
77-1013W		1.2
77-1016M	(w)	1.0
77-1017		1.0 Midway claims
77-1019		1.1
77-1022		<u> </u>
77-1024		1.0
77-1026M	(W) _	<u>1.</u> 0_



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CERTIFICATE NO. 42095

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September 26, 1977

Vancouver, B.C. ATTN:V6E 2E9

OKANAGAN PROJECT

ANALYSED

September 30, 1977

ATTN: 100 200	c.c. H.M. Jones	September 30, I
SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Uranium'	
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16	0.5	
17	<u> </u>	
18	<0.5	
19	<0.5	
2E 20S	<0.5	
77006 L	3.5	
<del>77007</del>	<del>0.5</del>	
77008	23	
77009 L	<0.5	
77010T	1.0	
7 <b>7011</b> T	0.5	
770121	1.0	
77013	0.5	
77014	No Sple	
77015L	2,5	
7701 <b>6T</b>	3.0	
77017L	<0.5	. ——————
77018	<0.5	
77019L	<0.5	
7702 <b>0</b> T	0,5	
77021T	0.5 Midway doims	
77024L	<u>0.5</u>	
77025L	0.5	
77-68 <b>8LA</b>	0.5	
77-68 <b>8L</b> B	0.5	
77-699LA	<0.5	
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690 LA	1.0	
770-690LB	0.5	
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770-691LB	1.5	
770-6921A STD	<del>&lt;0.5</del>	,



CERTIFIED BY: 1/2//



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cc: Rock Creek Okanagan Project ANALYSED Oct. 3/77

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SAMPLE NO. :	PPM				
SAMPLE NO. :	Uranium				
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693L B	< 0.5				
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<u>694L B</u>	< 0.5				 
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Sept. 26/77

ATTN:

ANALYSED

ATIN:	—————————————————————————————————————	
SAMPLE NO. :	PPM	
77 690T	Uranium	
693T	< 0.5 < 0.5	
696		
699	< 0.5 < 0.5	
702		
705T	< 0.5	
1000T (M)	₹0.5	
10001 (A)	₹ 0.5	•
10011 1002T	₹ 0.5 .	
1002T	₹0.5	
1004T	< 0.5	-· ···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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1007L	< 0.5	•
1008T	< 0.5	
1009T	0.5	
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1012T	0.5	
1014T	0.5	
1015T	0.5	
1017T	1.0 Midway Clain	75
1018	< 0.5	
1020	< 0.5 }	
1021	0.5	
1023		
1025	< 0.5	
1027	< 0.5	
1028	< 0.5	
1029	< 0.5	
1030	≺ 0.5	· · · · · · ·
1031	< 0.5	
1032	< 0.5	
1033	< 0.5	
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BAR 1 L B	1.0	
Bar 2 L B	< 0.5	
Bar 2 L B	< 0.5	
Bar 3 L A	0.5 1.0	
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Vancouver, B.C.

CERTIFICATE NO. /

TE NO. 42132

INVOICE NO.

22138

RECEIVED

Sept. 27/77

ANALYSED

Oct. 3/77

ATTN:		ANALYSED	Oct. 3/77
SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Uranium		· · ·
24N 4W G 2(L)	<0,5		
5	<0.5		
6	<0.5		
7	<0.5		
8	<u>≺0,5</u>		
9	<0.5		
24N 10W G2 (L)	<0.5		
24N IE G2 (L)	<0.5		
2	<0.5		
3	_<0.5		
4	<0.5		
5	<0.5		
6	<0.5		
7	<0.5		
<u> </u>	1.0		
9	<0.5		
24N 10E G 2(L)	<0.5		
Bar 1T	0.5		
77022 T	<0.5 - Midway claims		
77237L	7 (V		
77238L	1.0		
77239L	1.5		
77240T	<0.5		
<del></del>		<del></del>	
· ·			

CERTIFIED BY: 1 1 1

# APPENDIX C

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages         H.M. Jones, P.Eng - Field Manager-Geologist       2.5 days @ \$225/day       \$ 562.50         E.W. Johnson, geologist - 1.5 days @ \$175/day       262.50         G. MacKenzie - party chief 1 day @ \$55/day       55.00         8. Dent - field assistant - 2 days @ \$45/day       90.00         K. Pettitt - field assistant - 1 day @ \$45/day       45.00         D. Carstens - field assistant - 1 day @ \$45/day       45.00         J. Sirola - geophysicist - 1 day @ \$165/day       165.00	
	\$ 1,225.00
Meals and Accommodation 11 man days @ \$20/man/day	220.00
<pre>Vehicle Rental 4-wheel drive Blazer @ \$570/month + \$10/day   operating costs = \$29/day 4 days @ \$29/day</pre>	116.00
Assays 65 samples @ \$242/sample	157.30
Report and Map Preparation  By H.M. Jones 450.00  By DCA draughting and secretarial 150.00	850.00
Total	\$ 2,568.30

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