

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT
on the
CHANNEL PROPERTY
(CHANNEL, CHANNEL 2, CHANNEL 3, CHANNEL 4,
CHANNEL 5 & CODY Claims)
King Edward Lake Area
Vernon Mining Division, B.C.
82L/3E

Latitude : 50°09.3' to 50°11.8' North
Longitude : 119°6.8' to 119°12.9' West
Owner : Banqwest Resources Limited
Consultant : K.L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.
Author : W.R. Gilmour
Date : November 6, 1979



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	Page 1
LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY	Page 2
PROPERTY	Page 2
HISTORY	Page 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND URANIUM MINERALIZATION	Page 4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	Page 6
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS	Page 9
RADIOMETRIC SURVEYS	Page 12
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	Page 13
RECOMMENDATIONS	Page 15
REFERENCES	Page 16
STATEMENT OF COSTS	Page 17
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	Page 20

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Location Map	Following Page 1
Figure 2	Index Map 1:50,000	Following Page 2
Figure 3	Geology and Rock Geochemistry 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 4	Section AA'	Following Page 7
Figure 5	Section BB'	Following Page 7
Figure 6	Section CC'	Following Page 7
Figure 7	Section DD'	Following Page 7
Figure 8	Hydrogeochemical Survey 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 9	Graph: U/HCO_3 in waters	Following Page 9
Figure 10	Histogram: U in waters	Following Page 9
Figure 11	Uranium in silts; 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 12	Histogram: U in silts	Following Page 9
Figure 13	Uranium in soils; 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 14	Histogram: U in soils	Following Page 10
Figure 15	Spectrometer Survey Total Count (T_1) 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 16	Spectrometer Survey eU 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 17	Spectrometer Survey eTh 1:10,000	In Pocket
Figure 18	Histogram: T_1 readings	Following Page 12
Figure 19	Histogram: T_2 readings	Following Page 12
Figure 20	Histogram: T_3 readings	Following Page 12
Figure 21	Section: Trench T-3	Following Page 7

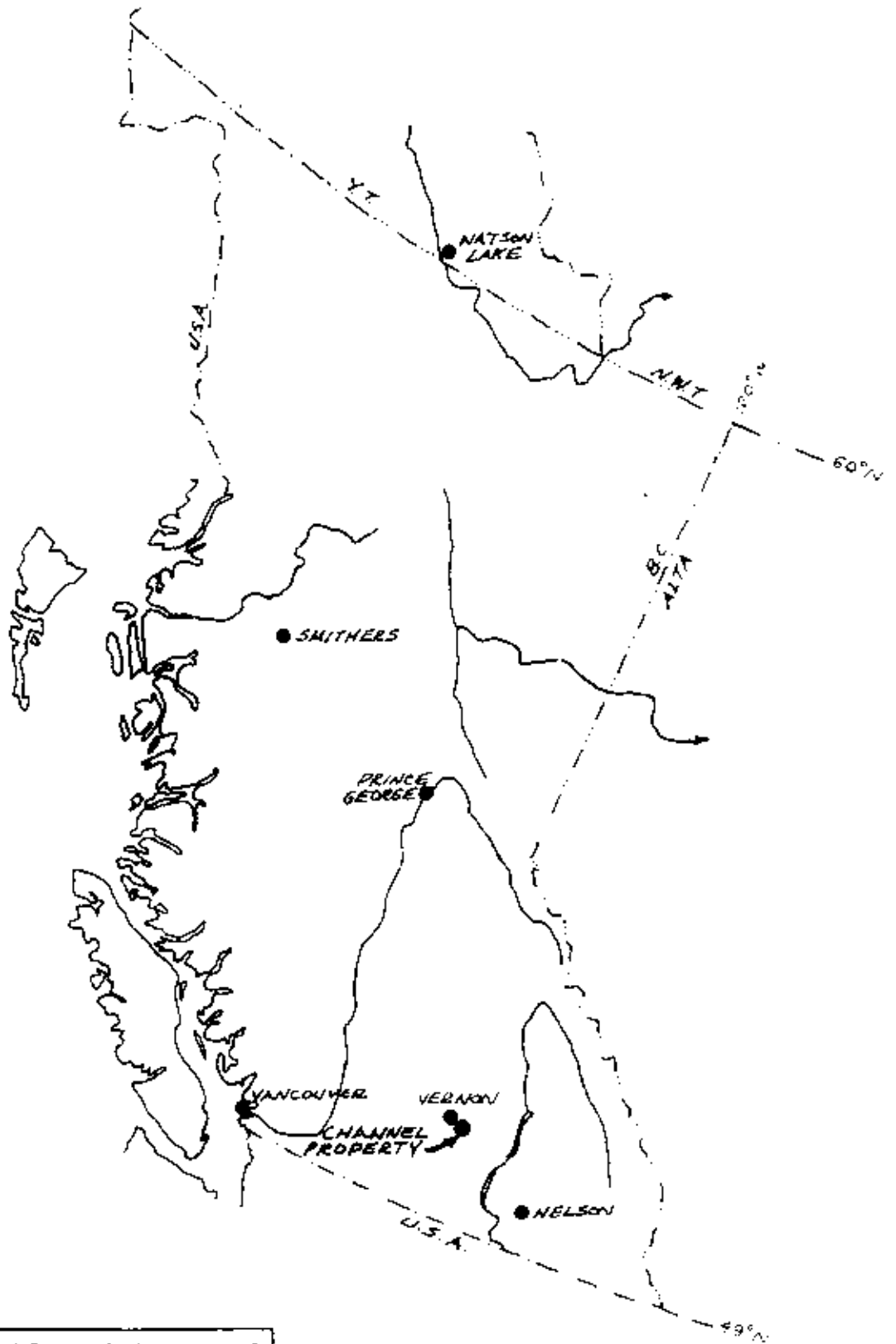
SUMMARY

The CHANNEL property, held by Banqwest Resources Limited, is located east of Kalamalka Lake in southern British Columbia. This report, prepared at the request of Mr. D.M.Mercier of Banqwest, presents the results of exploration work carried out in 1979 and summarizes pre-1979 work.

During 1979, 20 water samples, 8 silt samples and 10 rock samples were collected and submitted for geochemical analysis. Grid lines, totalling 18.0 km, were installed and a soil survey comprising 339 samples was carried out along the grid lines. A spectrometer survey was also completed over the grid, with readings taken at soil sample sites. Geological mapping was done in selected areas of the property. Backhoe trenching in five areas was carried out to aid geological interpretation.

Geological, geochemical and radiometric surveys and a preliminary drill programme have indicated the presence of a favourable environment for the deposition of uranium. The property exhibits exploration potential and a programme of further exploration is warranted.

The writer holds a beneficial interest in the property.



K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.

BANQWEST RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP
CHANNEL PROPERTY

OCT./79

FIG. NO. 1

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The CHANNEL property is located northeast of King Edward Lake, 9 km southeast of Vernon, on the northwest edge of the Aberdeen Plateau (Figures 1 and 2). Elevations range from 900 m to 1450 m above sea level.

The co-ordinates of the southwest corner of the property are 50°09.3' north and 119°12.9' west and of the northeast corner are 50°11.8' north and 119°6.8' west.

Successive cliff-forming basalt flows form step-like topography, lowering to the north. Deer Creek, draining King Edward Lake, deeply incises the general north-dipping topography.

Access to the property is from Vernon via highway 6 and the King Edward Lake logging road for 13 km. Numerous new and old logging roads provide good access on the property.

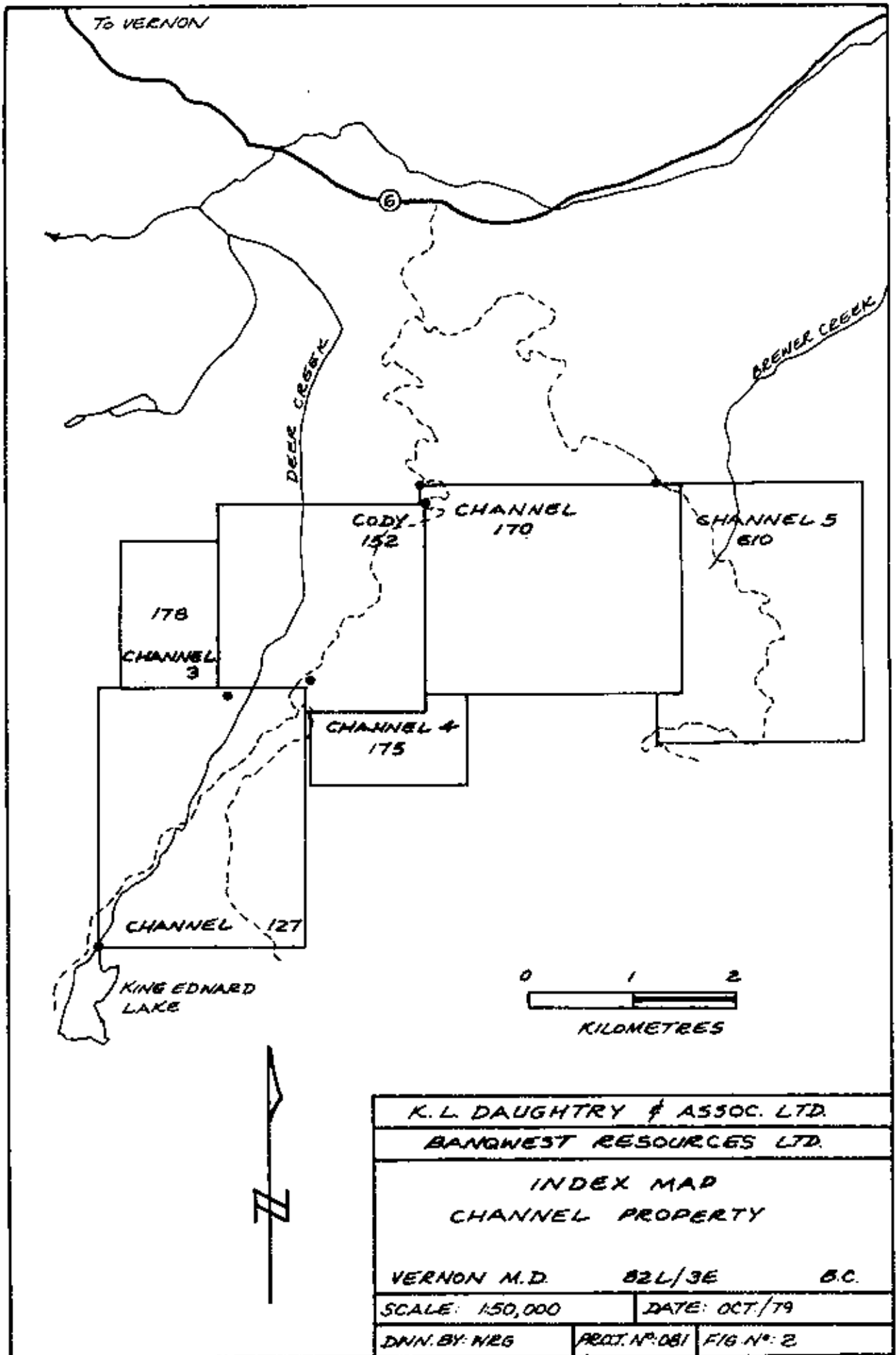
PROPERTY

The CHANNEL property comprises 6 mineral claims (totalling 88 units) in the Vernon Mining Division, B.C. (Figure 2).

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
CHANNEL	127	20	W.R.Gilmour	Sept. 17, 1980
CHANNEL 2	170	20	W.R.Gilmour	Oct. 28, 1980
CHANNEL 3	178	6	V.F.Erickson	Nov. 3, 1980
CHANNEL 4	175	6	W.R.Gilmour	Nov. 4, 1980
CHANNEL 5	610	20	P.P.Nielsen	April 18, 1981
CODY	152	16	K.L.Daughtry	Sept. 9, 1980

Placer Mining Lease No. 393 is currently in good standing. It was staked in 1962 and expires in 1982. K.L.Daughtry has first right of refusal on this lease.

The ownership of these claims is subject to an option agreement dated May 16, 1978 between Charter Oil Company Limited of Vancouver and K.L.Daughtry acting for himself, V.F.Erickson and W.R.Gilmour. Charter Oil subsequently assigned their option to Banqwest Resources Ltd. in September 1978.



K. L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.		
BANQWEST RESOURCES LTD.		
INDEX MAP CHANNEL PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.	B2L/3E	B.C.
SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: OCT/79	
DWN. BY: NRG	PROJ. N°: 081	FIG N°: 2

HISTORY

The first recorded mineral exploration in the area began in 1937 when placer mining claims were staked. In the late 1930's and early 1940's at least 31 claims were staked in what is now the northern part of the CHANNEL property. Placer gold was found in the Tertiary gravels and sporadic placer exploration has continued to the present.

The presence of Tertiary sediments capped by basalt prompted the staking of the property by the owners in the fall of 1976. The property was subsequently optioned to Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1977. Kerr Addison carried out a geological mapping and drilling program during 1977. The property was mapped at a scale of 1:10,000 and 8 rotary and diamond drill holes totalling 816 m were completed. Tertiary sediments were encountered below the basalt and the holes were tested by geiger and/or gamma-ray spectrometer probes. Anomalous geiger readings were noted in several holes, but gamma probe results were negative. Kerr Addison terminated the agreement and in 1978 Banqwest Resources Ltd. acquired an option on the property. The CHANNEL 5 claim was staked in early 1979.

A programme of water and silt sampling, and grid establishment was commenced in 1978. A geochemical, geophysical, geological and trenching programme was carried out in 1979.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND URANIUM MINERALIZATION

The CHANNEL property is near the western margin of the metamorphic Shuswap Terrane. The regional geology is transitional between the Omineca Crystalline Belt, of which the Shuswap Terrane is part, and the Intermontane Belt of eugeosynclinal volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks. The rocks in the area range in age from Lower Paleozoic (possibly Precambrian) to Miocene/Pliocene.

The oldest rocks in the area belong to the "Monashee" metamorphic rocks of Proterozoic(?) to Paleozoic age. This unit generally comprises layered gneiss with lesser amounts of pegmatite, marble, greenstone and gabbro. Less-metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous-Permian and Upper Triassic ages also occur in the area.

These rocks have been intruded by Jurassic to Eocene plutons. The "Nelson" plutonic rocks are biotite-hornblende diorites, granodiorites and granites with a strong to moderate foliation. The "Valkalla" plutonic rocks are generally porphyritic quartz monzonite to granite containing high background uranium values. Coryell plutonic rocks, of Eocene age, are generally syenites, monzonites and granites containing high background uranium values.

In late Cretaceous to early Eocene times, a profound erosional period levelled the entire region. Intense continental volcanic and tectonic (graben formation) activity with extensive deposition of volcanic and sedimentary rocks commenced in the Eocene.

After a gradual quiescence, a more mature topography existed in the Miocene with the formation of fluvial quartz pebble conglomerates and

sandstones. In late Miocene to Pliocene times, olivine plateau basalt flows covered much of the area. Later uplift has resulted in the erosion of most of the Tertiary rocks.

Several major uranium deposits occur in a similar setting to the CHANNEL property. In the Hydraulic Lake area, Tye Lake Resources Ltd. and Nissho-Iwai Canada Ltd. have found deposits of uranium, associated with marcasite and carbonaceous material, occurring in basal quartz-pebble conglomerate overlying a basement of Monashee gneiss and Valhalla granitoids. At the Blizzard deposit in the Lassie Lake area uranium, associated with carbonaceous material, occurs in a basal mudstone overlying Valhalla granitoids. At least two million tons grading five pounds per ton have been outlined to date. At the Dore deposit of Nissho-Iwai, 4 km south of the Blizzard, a uranium deposit occurs in carbonaceous mudstones overlying Valhalla and Coryell granitoids. Between 10 and 20 million pounds of uranium have been outlined to date at the Sherwood Mine, northwest of Spokane. Uranium mineralization is concentrated in an Upper Cretaceous-Lower Eocene boulder conglomerate deposited on the weathered surface overlying a siliceous, radioactive Cretaceous granite. All of the above deposits are capped by plateau basalt flows.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The CHANNEL property is underlain predominantly by Tertiary plateau basalt flows. These rocks overlie Tertiary sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Mesozoic granitic rocks, Upper Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and pre-Mesozoic gneissic rocks (Figure 3).

The metamorphic rocks comprise layered mafic gneiss, granitic gneiss and pegmatite with minor gabbro. These rocks constitute a potential source rock for secondary uranium deposits. A sample of gneiss collected just north of King Edward Lake contains 35 parts per million (ppm) uranium. Deeply weathered gneiss, at least 2 m thick, commonly underlies plateau basalt.

Upper Paleozoic argillites belonging to the Thompson assemblage occur northeasterly of the gneissic rocks. A foliated medium-grained granitic pluton of Jurassic(?) age occurs in the northwest part of the property. It constitutes a potential source for uranium and is an impermeable basement rock. Primary uranium mineralization (allanite) occurs in a thorium-rich pegmatitic phase immediately underlying Tertiary sediments (trench T-1). Similar allanite-bearing pegmatite was noted west of Deer Creek.

Eocene to Oligocene poorly to moderately consolidated tuffaceous and arkosic sediments are exposed along the King Edward Lake road in the southwest corner of the property. These sediments were also encountered underlying plateau basalt in two drill holes in the area. Palynological dating of a core sample of a brown, thinly-laminated organic band by G.E. Rouse yielded an age of late Eocene to late Oligocene.

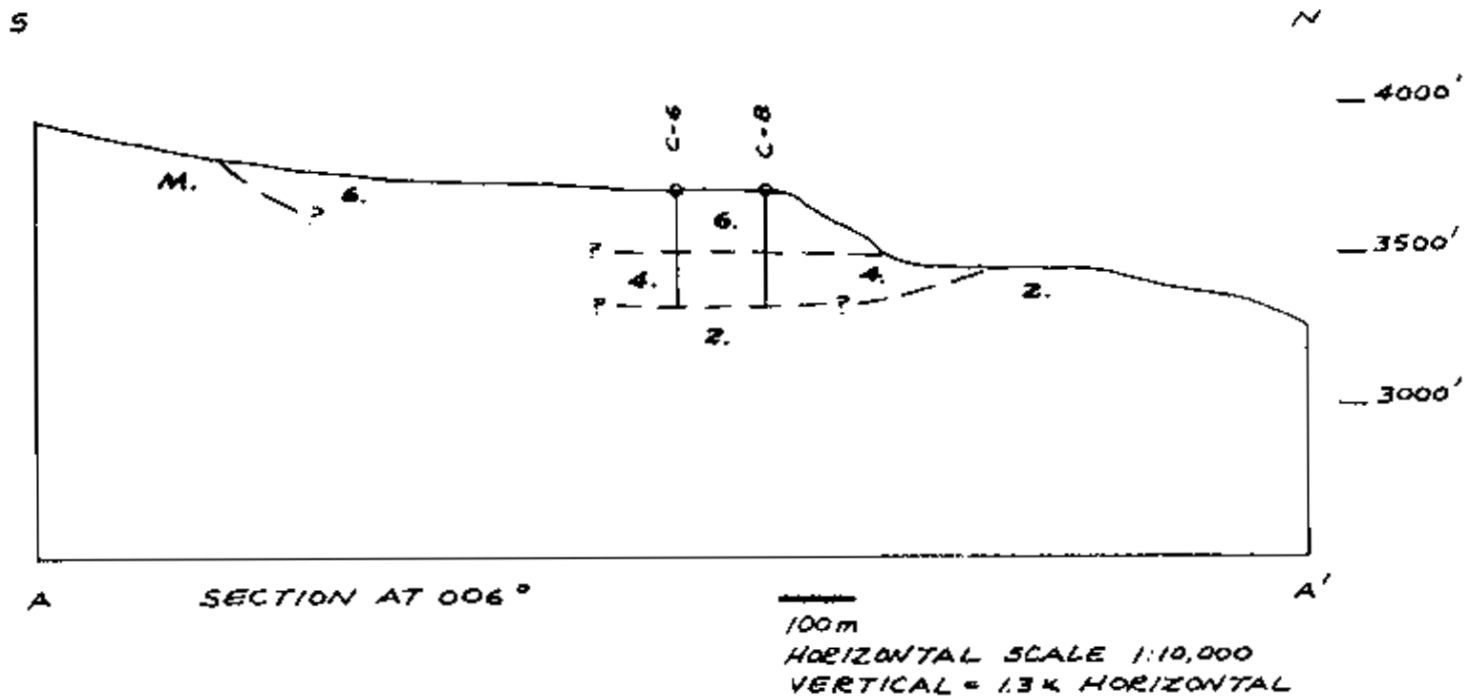
The general appearance and tuffaceous nature of the sediments are similar to early Tertiary "Kettle River" sediments mapped to the south by the Geological Survey of Canada. The sediments may fill a northeast-trending fault-controlled valley indicated by a strong lineament (Figure 7). Eocene(?) rhyolite flows occur in the area around Craster Creek. These rocks are generally the most radioactive on the property.

A poorly consolidated, east-west(westerly-flowing?) mature fluvial channel exists along the northern section of the property. The exposures comprise flattened pebbles and boulders of quartzite, gneiss and granitic rocks with a sand and clay matrix. Clasts of early Tertiary volcanic rocks are also present. The conglomerate is cemented in places by secondary pyrite. Carbonaceous fragments of wood up to 30 cm in length were noted. Drilling has encountered conglomerate and sandstone, with an average thickness of about 50 m, underlying plateau basalt (Figures 4,5,6). Figures 4 and 5 show rim rock on both sides of the channel but the actual channel configuration is not known. Backhoe trenching (T-1) has exposed conglomerate overlying a weathered granite with an irregular surface. Gold-bearing "blue clay" in a coarse conglomerate occurs at trench T-2. Trench T-3 discovered the fluvial sediments underlying till(Figure 21). A very hard layer of till containing granite, quartz pebbles and basalt clasts limited the depth of trench T-5 to about 3 metres. The channel is believed to be Miocene or Pliocene in age.

Drill holes C1, C2, C4, C5, C6, and C7 were tested by a geiger probe. Anomalous readings occurred in C1, C2, and C4 at or near the

SECTION AA'

CHANNEL PROPERTY



SEE FIG. NO. 3 FOR LEGEND

SECTION IS TERTIARY CHANNEL CROSS SECTION

FIG. NO. 4
OCT. /79

SECTION BB'
CHANNEL PROPERTY

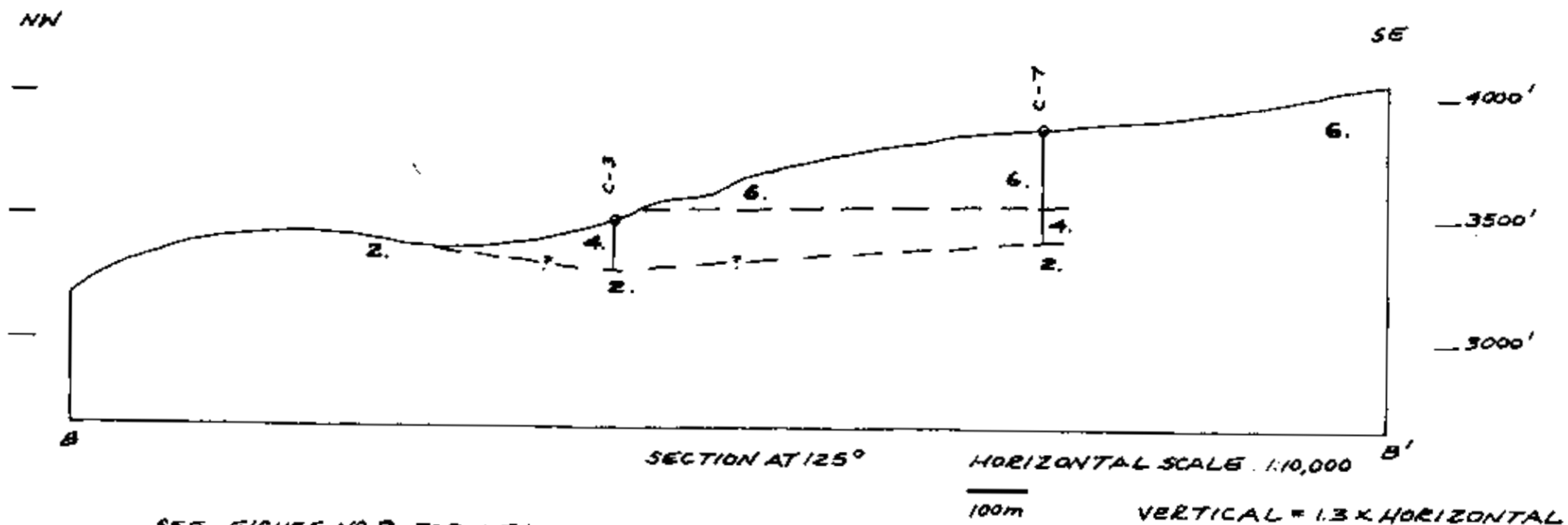
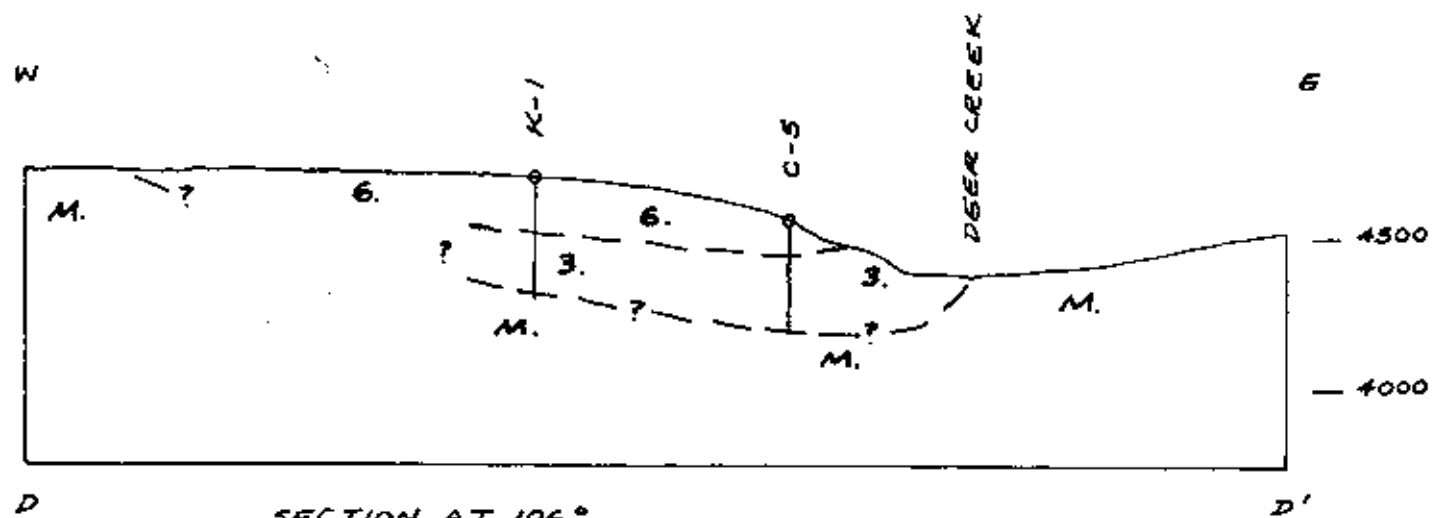


FIG. N° 5
OCT. /79

SECTION DD'

CHANNEL PROPERTY



SECTION AT 106°

100m

HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:10,000

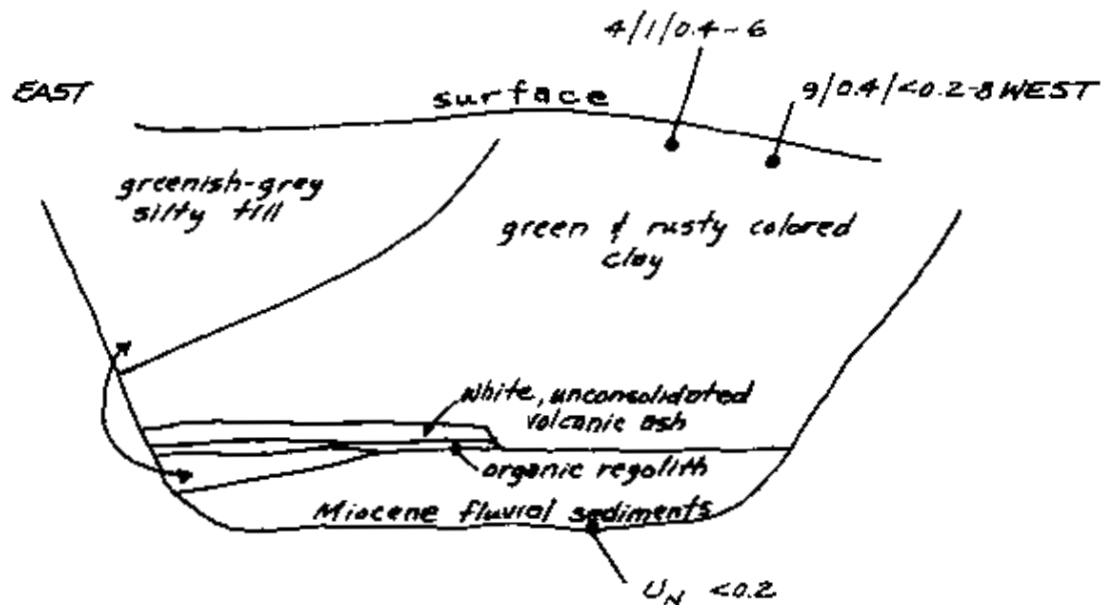
VERTICAL = 1.3 x HORIZONTAL

SEE FIG. N° 3 FOR LEGEND

SECTION IS TERTIARY CHANNEL CROSS SECTION

FIG. N° 7

OCT. 79



CROSS SECTIONAL VIEW
 SKETCH OF TRENCH T-3
 CHANNEL PROPERTY

SCALE: 1:100 OCT./79 FIG. NO: 21

WRG

base of the sediments (Figure 6). Drill holes C1, C3 and C8 were tested by a gamma ray spectrometer, with no anomalous readings. The discrepancy on C1 might be explained by radioactive disequilibrium and/or differential transport of uranium daughter products.

The youngest rock unit is a columnar plateau basalt, commonly containing olivine. It is possibly of Pliocene age, as similar basalt in the Lassie Lake area has given K/Ar ages of 5.0 and 4.7 million years. Numerous flows occur with interflow volcanic and tuffaceous breccias and sediments. Some of these tuffaceous sediments may be basal (i.e. of Eocene-Oligocene age). Slumping of the basalt along the cliff edges form "moonscape" topography. Large scale slumping is possibly indicative of unconsolidated basal sediments.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

A detailed survey was carried out in 1979 to augment previous regional and property sampling. Water samples were collected from springs, seeps and creeks in 150 ml polyethylene bottles. Silt and soil samples were collected in numbered brown kraft paper bags. Rock samples were also collected. All samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. of North Vancouver for analysis.

Water sampling

Water samples, totalling 20, were analysed for uranium (U) by standard fluorimetric methods and for bicarbonate (HCO_3). Since increased HCO_3 content of waters tends to increase U content, HCO_3 was measured to act as a control when determining possible anomalous U values. Hydrogeochemical U values (Figure 8) range from < 0.05 to 1.5 ppb. Uranium content greater than 0.9 ppb U is anomalous for the area (Figure 10). Figure 9 shows the relationship between U and HCO_3 in waters. Based on regional data, the plotted values show normal distribution.

Silt sampling

Silt samples, totalling 8, were sieved to -80 mesh and analysed for U by hot HNO_3 extraction and fluorimetric analysis (U normal). U silt values range from < 1 ppm to 3 ppm (Figure 11). No anomalous U values were obtained (Figure 12). A Geological Survey of Canada silt sample, on Brewer Creek, of 10 ppm U (delayed neutron activation analysis - total uranium) probably indicates the presence of a favourable uranium source rock.

U/HCO₃ IN WATERS
CHANNEL PROPERTY

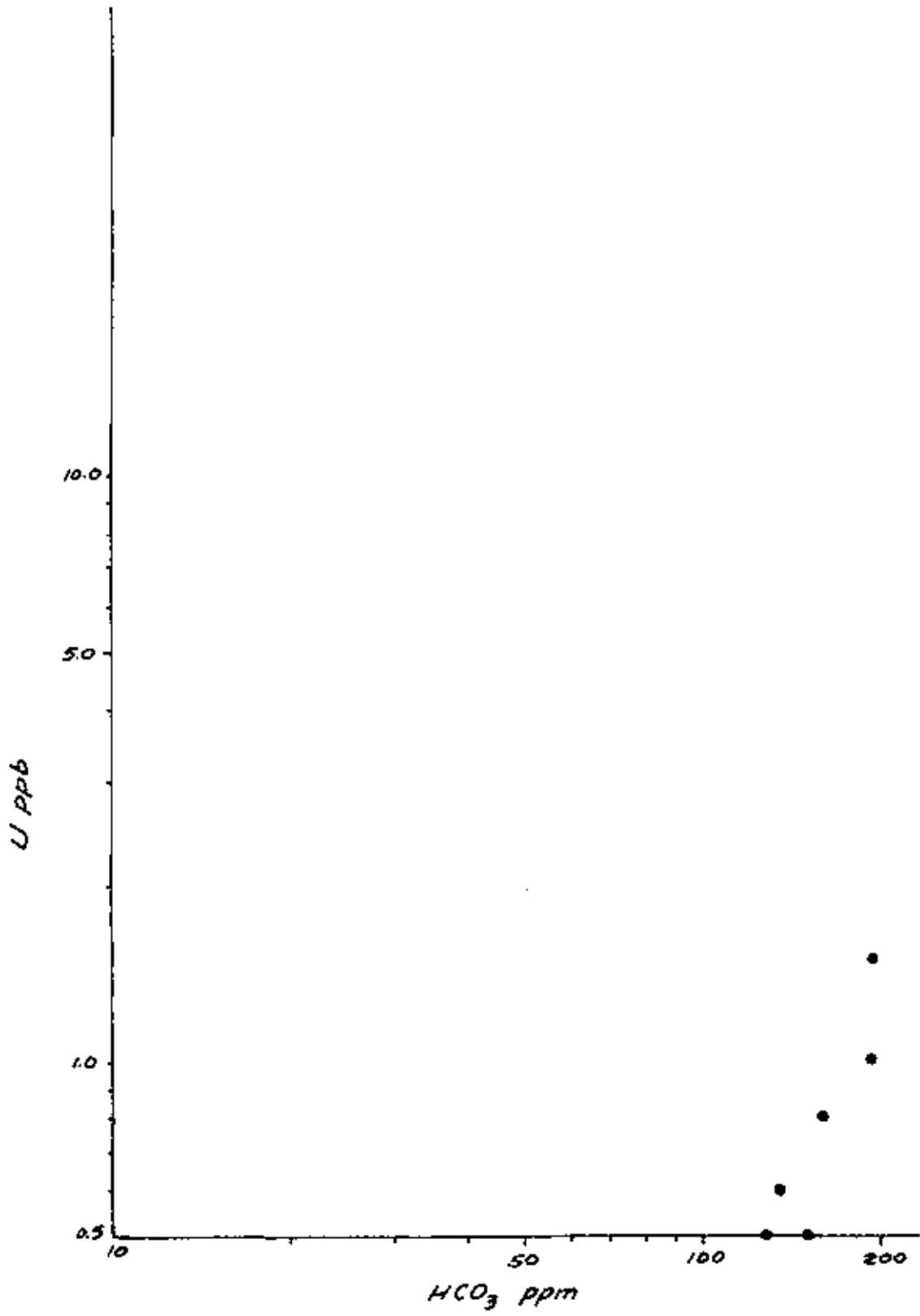


FIG. N° 9
OCT./79

U IN WATERS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

ANALYSIS: FLUORIMETRIC

n = 37

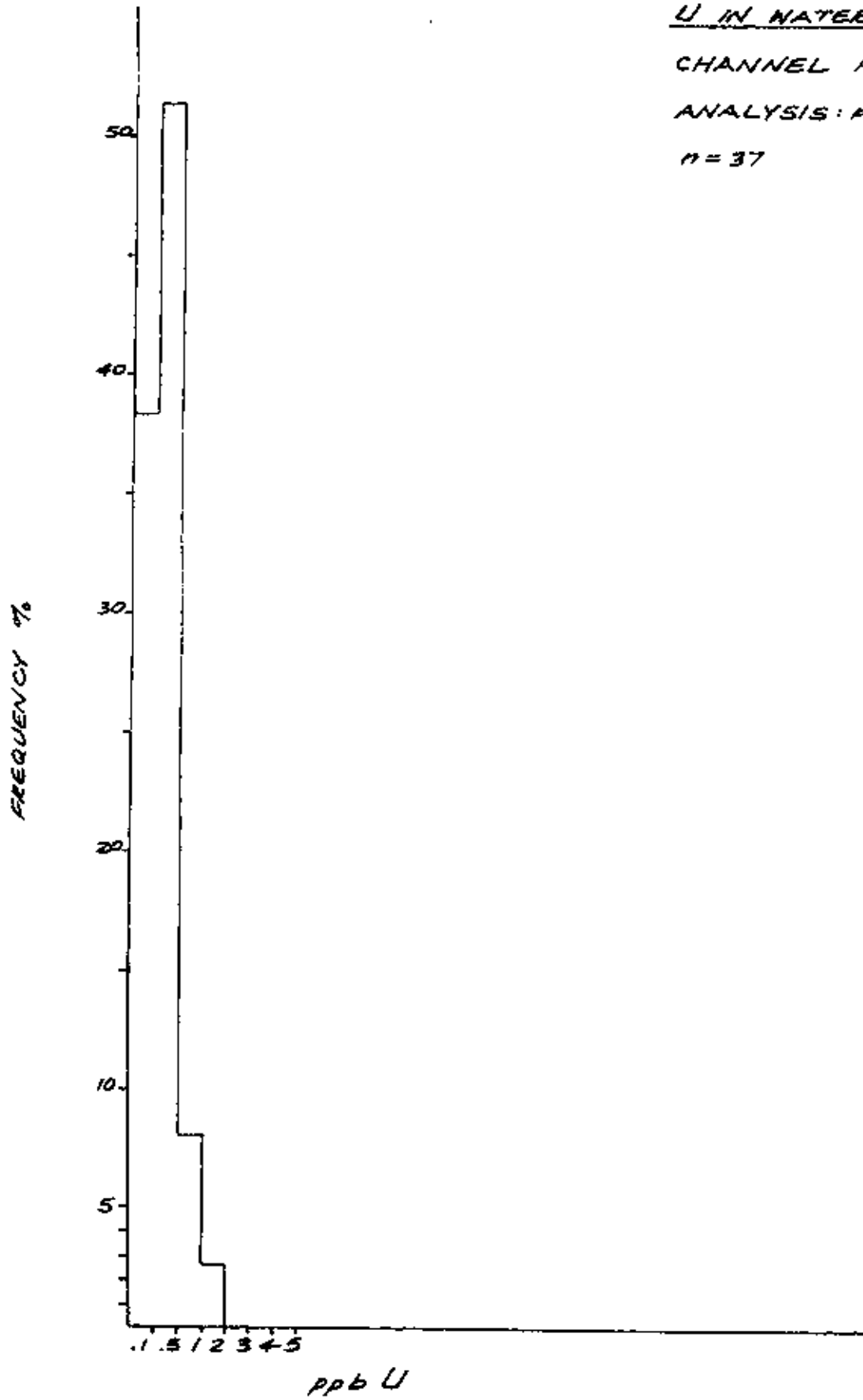


FIG. N°: 10
OCT. /79

U IN SILTS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

EXTRACTION: HOT HNO_3

ANALYSIS: FLUORIMETRIC

n = 10

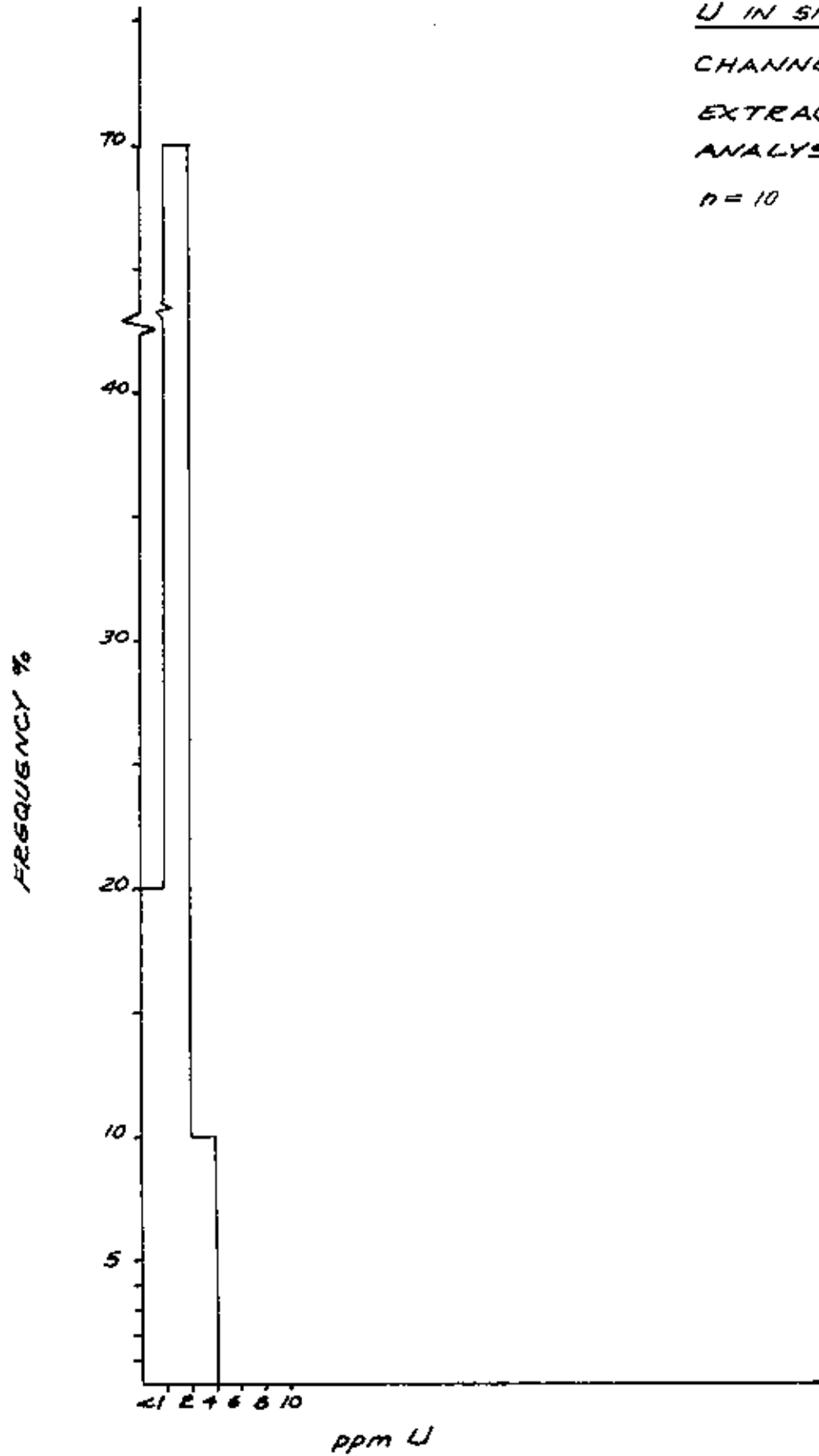


FIG. N°: 12

OCT./79

Soil sampling

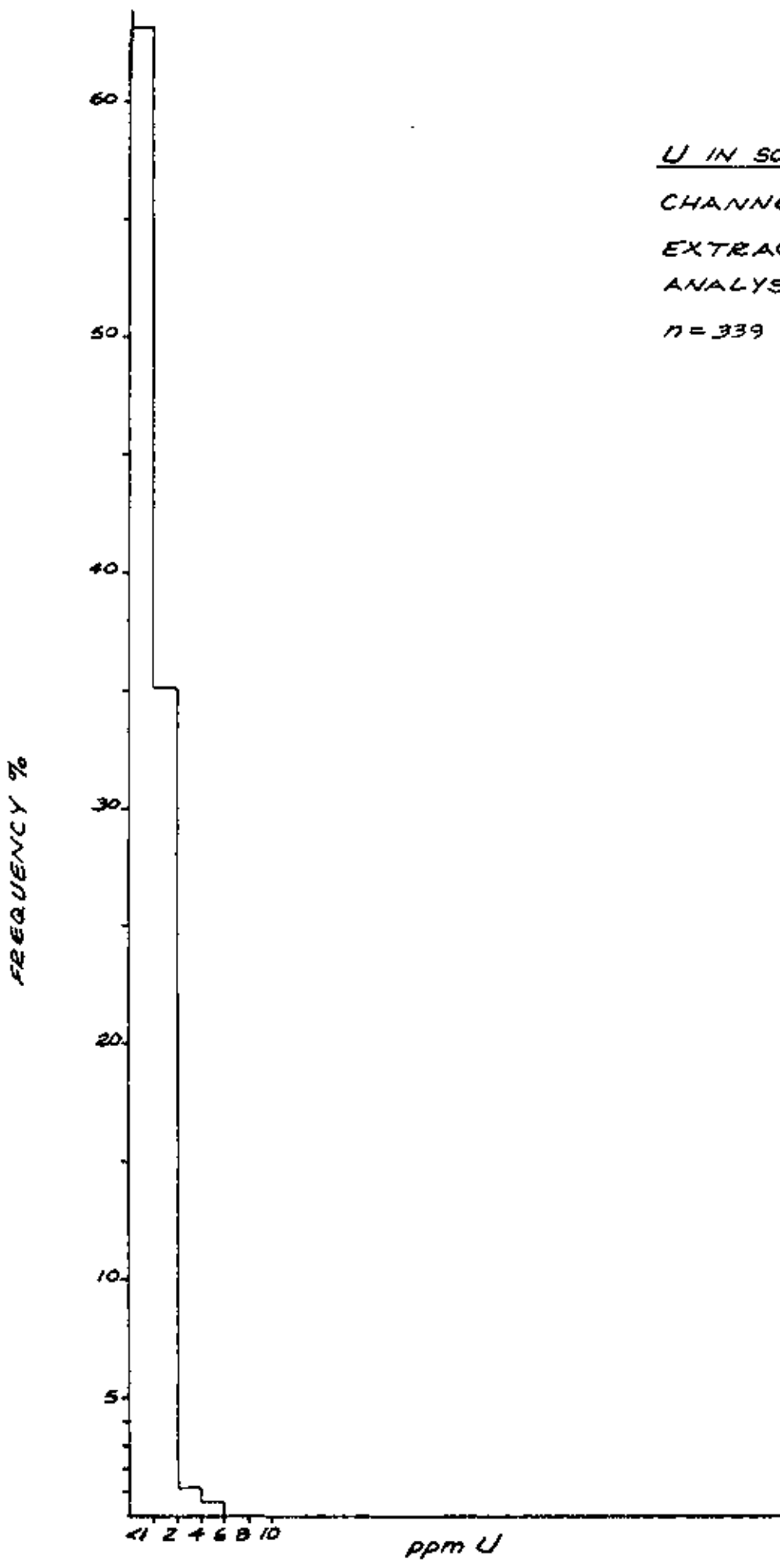
Flagged grid lines were installed by topolite and compass near the base of, and downslope from, the Tertiary contact. A soil sampling survey (Figure 13) was carried out over the grid to search for any indication of secondary uranium mineralization in the Miocene sediments.

A total of 339 soil samples were collected in numbered kraft paper bags and analysed for uranium by fluorimetric techniques following hot HNO_3 extraction (U normal). Whenever possible samples were collected from the B horizon. A thick blanket of till covers most of the property except on the steep sides of creek valleys.

Figure 14 shows the frequency distribution of uranium in soils. Values range from <1 ppm U to 6 ppm U, with 6 samples greater than 2 ppm U. Values > 2 ppm U are considered to be anomalous on the property.

Rock sampling

Nine rock samples were analysed for uranium by delayed neutron activation (U total); by fluorimetric techniques following hot HNO_3 extraction (U normal); by fluorimetric techniques following $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{NaCO}_3$ extraction (U partial) and for thorium by X-ray fluorescence (Th total). Two samples were analysed for only U normal and/or U partial values. One sample was also analysed for Au. High U total values with low U normal and U partial values indicates primary uranium source rocks. The weak leach technique (U partial) determines the content of uranium present in easily soluble minerals. Thorium analysis aids in explaining some radiometric anomalies. Geochemical values are shown on Figure 3.



U IN SOILS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

EXTRACTION: HOT HNO₃

ANALYSIS: FLUORIMETRIC

n = 339

FIG. No: 14
OCT. /79

.....11

U total (U_T) values range from 2 to 22 ppm; U normal (U_N) from < 0.2 to 35 ppm; U partial (U_P) from < 0.2 to 5 ppm; Th from < 1 to 490 ppm. The following values are considered anomalous in the area; U_T , 10 ppm; U_N , 5 ppm; U_P , 1 ppm; Th, 10 ppm. Anomalous U_N and U_P values occur in gneiss (not analysed for U_T) just north of King Edward Lake. On the COOY claim 5 samples of highly weathered gneiss were collected. A clay, iron and manganese(?) -rich sample is anomalous in U_N and U_P values. An anomalous thorium value occurs in one sample of weathered gneiss. A selected sample of allanite-bearing pegmatite contains anomalous U_T , U_N and Th values. At this outcrop radiometric readings on a McPhar TV-1A gamma ray spectrometer gave readings of $T_1 = 30,000$ counts per minute, $T_2 = 1,500$ cpm and $T_3 = 400$ cpm.

.....12

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

Readings, totalling 339, were taken at soil samples sites with a McPhar TV-1A gamma ray spectrometer. The frequency distributions of these readings are shown in Figures 18, 19 and 20. Total count readings (T_1) range from 1,500 to 7,000 cpm (count per minute). Channel 2 (T_2) and Channel 3 (T_3) readings were used in calculating eU (equivalent uranium) and eTh (equivalent thorium) values. Background levels for T_2 and T_3 were obtained from frequency distribution histograms. eU values range up to 12 ppm and eTh up to 13 ppm. Total count readings, eU and eTh values are shown on Figures 15, 16, and 17 respectively. The following values are considered anomalous in the area; total count $\geq 4,000$ cpm; eU > 8 ppm; eTh > 9 ppm.

TOTAL COUNT (T_i) READINGS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

MCPHAR TV-1A SPECTROMETER (177-6)

READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

n = 339

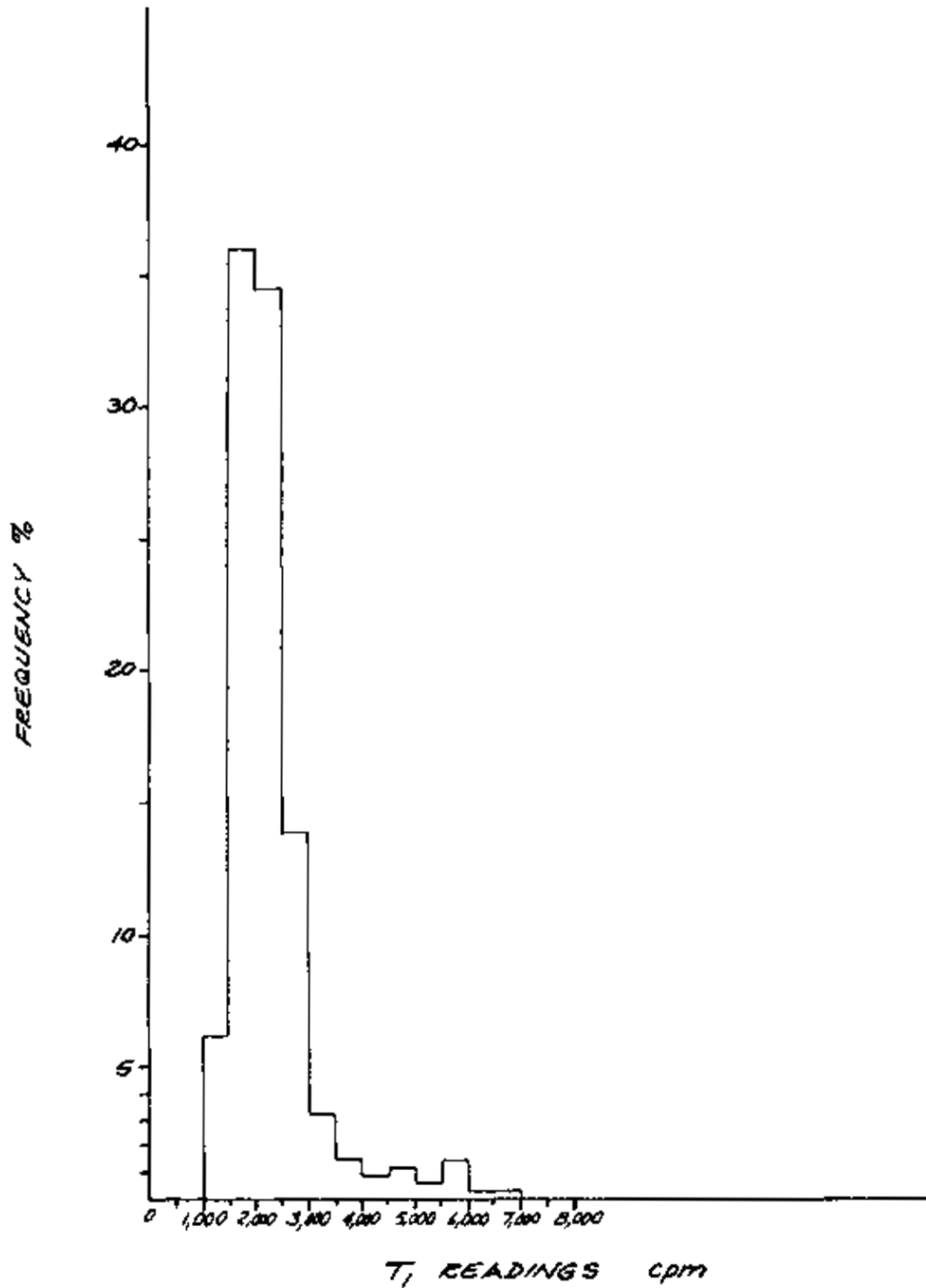


FIG. N°: 18

OCT./79

T₂ (U+Th) READINGS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

MCPHAR TV-1A SPECTROMETER (177-69)

READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

n = 339

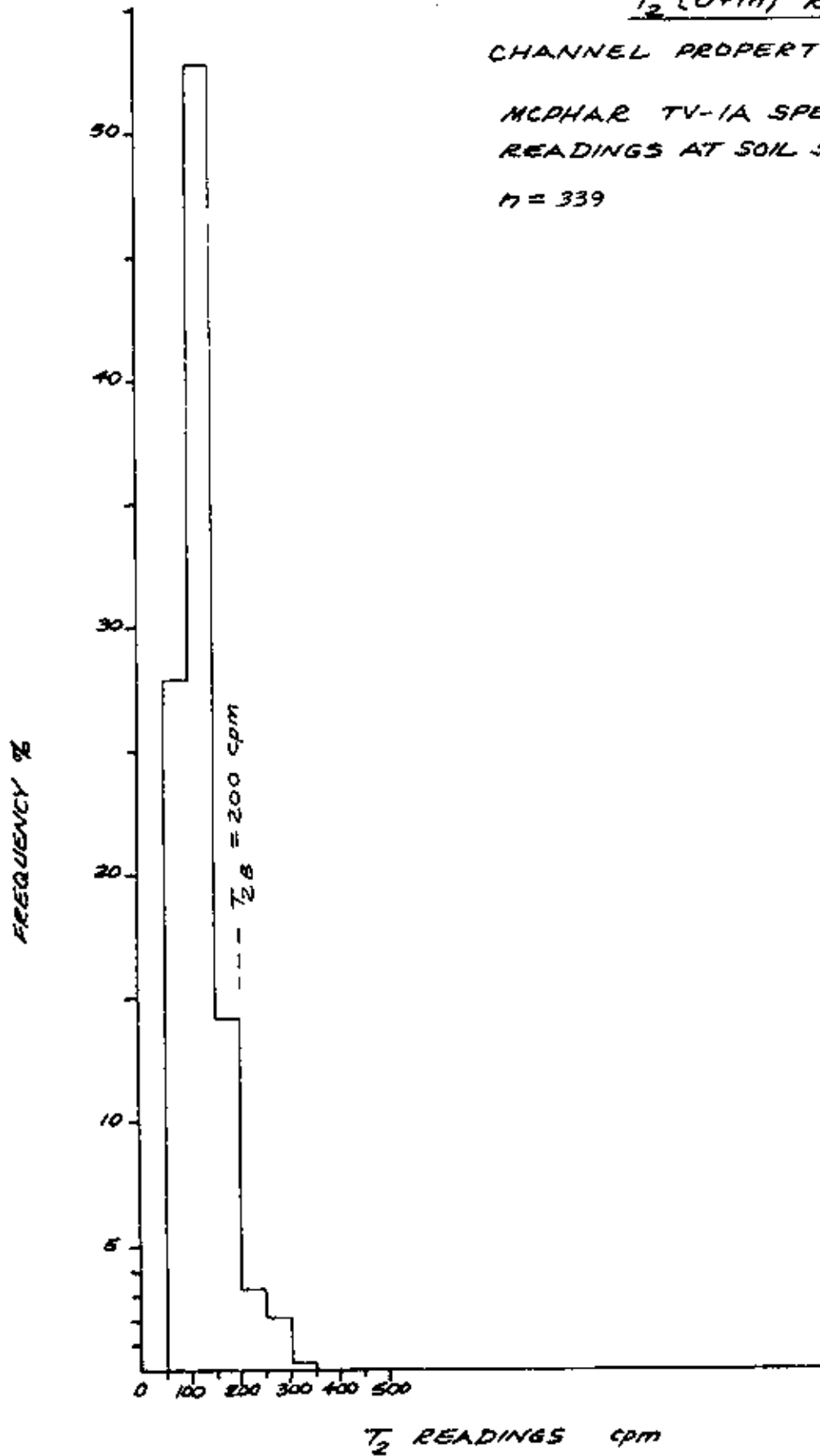


FIG. N°: 19

OCT./79

T₃ (Th) READINGS

CHANNEL PROPERTY

MCPHAR TV-1A SPECTROMETER (177-69)

READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

n = 339

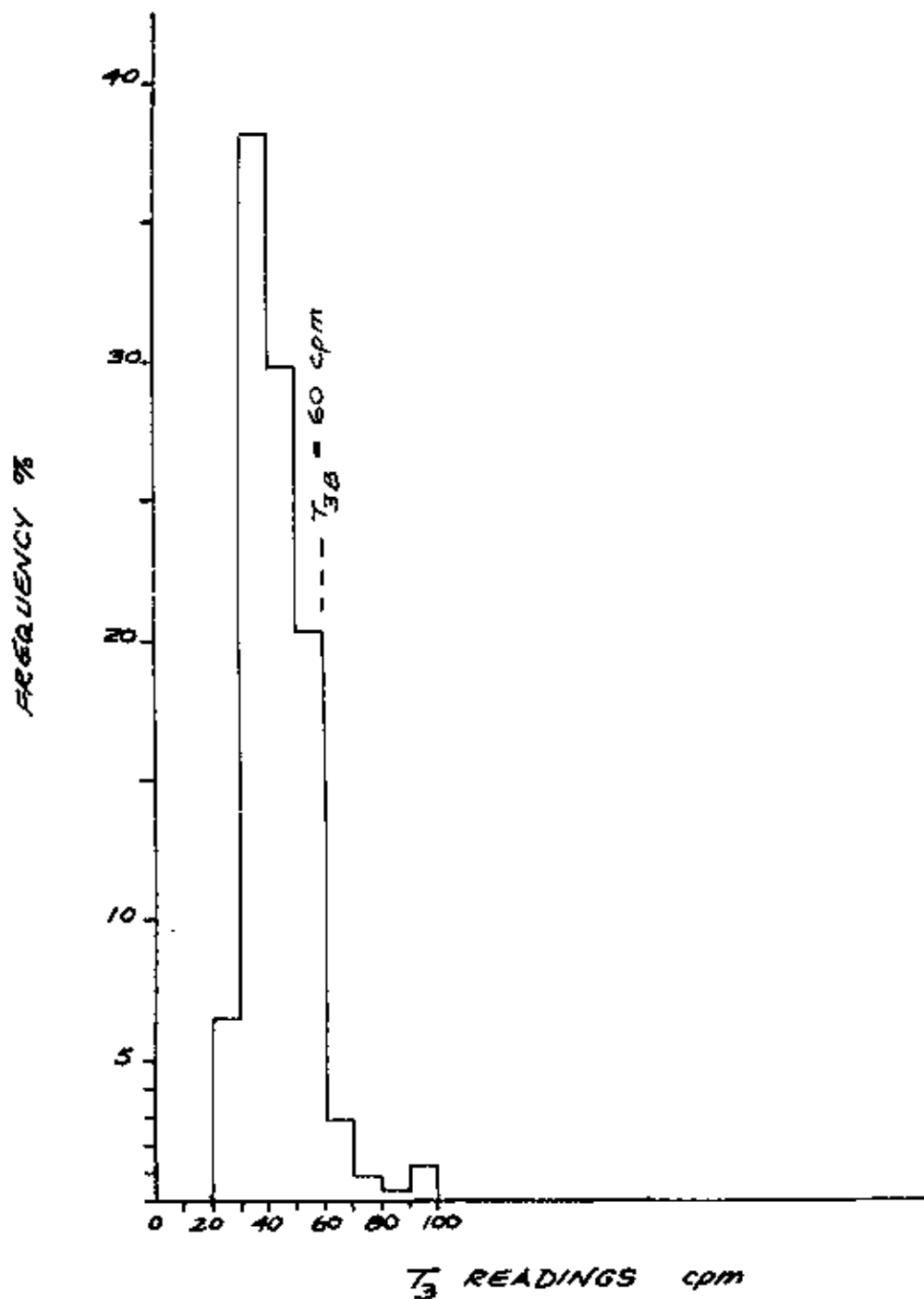


FIG. No. 20
OCT./79

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Geology

The geological setting of the CHANNEL property fits well with the model of Okanagan-type uranium deposits. Favourable conditions include:

1. permeable fluvial channel with reducing material;
2. favourable source rocks;
3. impermeable basement;
4. impermeable cap rock.

No uranium deposits in known Eocene rocks have been found to date in British Columbia. However, the Sherwood Mine in Washington State is in Upper Cretaceous-Lower Tertiary sediments. It appears that rock type and geological setting is more important than age and all Tertiary basal sediments should be evaluated. The presence of large scale slumping of the plateau basalts is possible indicative of soft basal sediments.

Geochemistry

Only two water samples are anomalous in uranium of which one is at the base of Tertiary sediments. However, from study of hydrogeochemical surveys around known Okanagan-type uranium deposits, the absence of anomalous U values is not in itself a negative feature, since both the base and drainage systems of Tertiary channels can be far removed from surface waters.

No anomalous U values were obtained for any silt samples.

All but one of the anomalous soil samples occur in areas of steep topography where rock outcrops or is close to the surface. West of

Deer Creek the presence of allanite-bearing pegmatite or the disbursement of possible secondary uranium mineralization from the Miocene sediments could explain the anomalous soil sample. Anomalous uranium values west of Craster Creek seem to be related to radioactive rhyolite. No significant large soil anomalies were discovered below the Tertiary sediments.

Rock geochemistry shows that the pre-Tertiary granite and gneiss "basement" rocks are a good source rock for possible secondary uranium deposits. Some slight concentration of uranium in weathered gneiss seems to have occurred.

Analyses of some highly radioactive rocks indicates the presence of thorium.

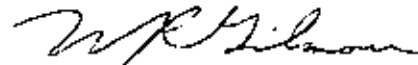
Radiometric Survey

Anomalous total count readings and eU and eTh values seem to be due to the presence of radioactive rhyolite and/or pegmatite. These rocks are usually only exposed on steep slopes, with a blanket of till masking outcrop elsewhere. This creates anomalous readings in areas of steep topography and outcrop. Anomalous eU values west of Deer Creek seem to be related to the presence of allanite-bearing pegmatite. Anomalous eU and eTh values occur west of Craster Creek associated with a radioactive rhyolite. The radiometric survey gives evidence of uranium source rocks, when those rocks are exposed. There is no strong evidence for correlating any of the anomalies to disbursement of possible secondary uranium mineralization. eU and eTh values should only be used as an exploration guide, not as a quantitative measurement of U and Th, as disequilibrium problems probably exist.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The CHANNEL 5 claim should be further prospected for evidence of basal Tertiary sediments.
2. The basal Tertiary channels should be explored for uranium by drilling.
3. The placer gold potential of the Tertiary channels should be evaluated.

Respectfully submitted,



W.R. Gilmour

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1). Professional Services

W.R. Gilmour, Geologist		
22 days @ \$150/day		\$3300.00
Field work August 17,19,21,28-29,31		
September 5,7,14		
October 5,23		
Plus supervision, data compilation		
report writing		
 K.L. Daughtry, P. Eng.		
1 day @ \$200/day		\$ 200.00
		\$3500.00
		\$3500.00

2). Labour

A. Howard		
12 days @ \$80/day		\$ 960.00
August 17,19-24,27-31		
 B. Kinbasket		
2 days @ \$70/day		\$ 140.00
August 30-31		
 E. Young		
10 days @ \$80/day		\$ 800.00
August 20-24,27		
September 7,17		
October 6-7		
 M. Dawson		
7 days @ \$90/day		\$ 630.00
September 15-18		
October 5-7		
		\$2530.00
		\$2530.00

3). Food and Accommodation

M. Dawson	
7 days @ \$35/day	\$ 245.00
September 15-18	
October 5-7	

4). Transportation

<u>GMC 4x4 Jimmy</u>		
24 days @ \$22.50/day	\$ 540.00	
August 17, 19-24, 27-31		
September 5, 7, 14-18, 27		
October 5-7, 25		
1225 km @ 15¢/km	183.75	
Gas and Oil	91.73	
<u>GMC Pickup</u>		
1 day @ \$20.00/day	20.00	
September 15		
35 km @ 12¢/km	4.20	
Gas and Oil	1.50	
	<u>\$ 841.18</u>	\$ 841.18

5). Geochemical Analysis

water samples

20 for U @ \$3.25	\$ 65.00
20 for HCO ₃ @ \$3.00	60.00

silt samples

8 for U @ \$3.35	26.80
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soil samples

339 for U @ \$3.35	1135.65
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rock samples

9 for U (DNA)	@ \$3.80	\$ 34.20	
10 for U (hot HNO ₃)	@ \$3.35	33.50	
9 for U (H ₂ O ₂ + NaCO ₃)	@ \$3.40	30.60	
9 for Th (X-ray fluorescence)	@ \$3.70	33.30	
1 for Au	@ \$3.75	3.75	
		<u>\$1422.80</u>	\$1422.80

6). Trenching

40 hours @ \$32.00/hr.		\$1280.00
Equipment: John Deere 450c Backhoe		
Contractor: Stan Brewer, Vernon, B.C.		

7). Equipment Rental

McPhar TV-1A spectrometer @ \$200.00/month		\$ 400.00
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8). Field Supplies, Equipment

\$ 316.95

9). Office, Printing, Shipping

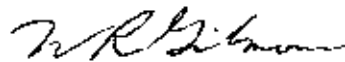
\$ 288.93

TOTAL \$10,824.86

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

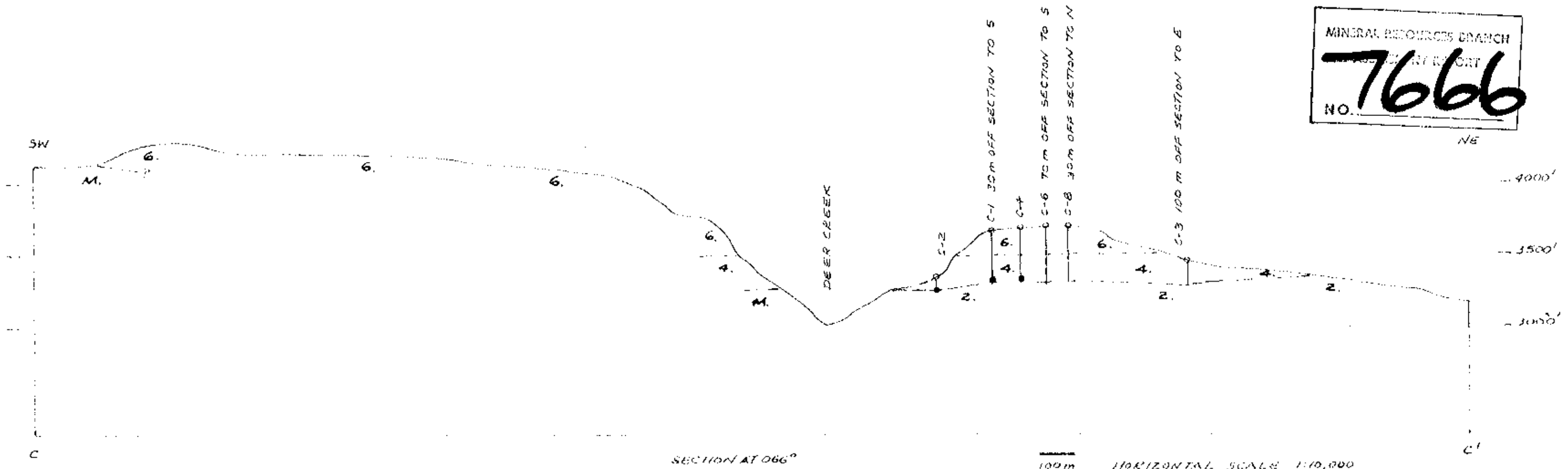
I, William R. Gilmour, of 5300 Pleasant Valley Road, Vernon,
B.C. V1T 4E7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist in mineral exploration employed
by W.R. Gilmour & Associates Ltd., Vernon.
2. I have been practising my profession in British Columbia
and the Yukon Territory for 10 years.
3. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a
Bachelor of Science degree in geology.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. This report is based upon knowledge of the CHANNEL property
gained during exploration programmes on the property.
6. I hold a beneficial interest in the CHANNEL property.



W.R. Gilmour

SECTION CC'
CHANNEL PROPERTY



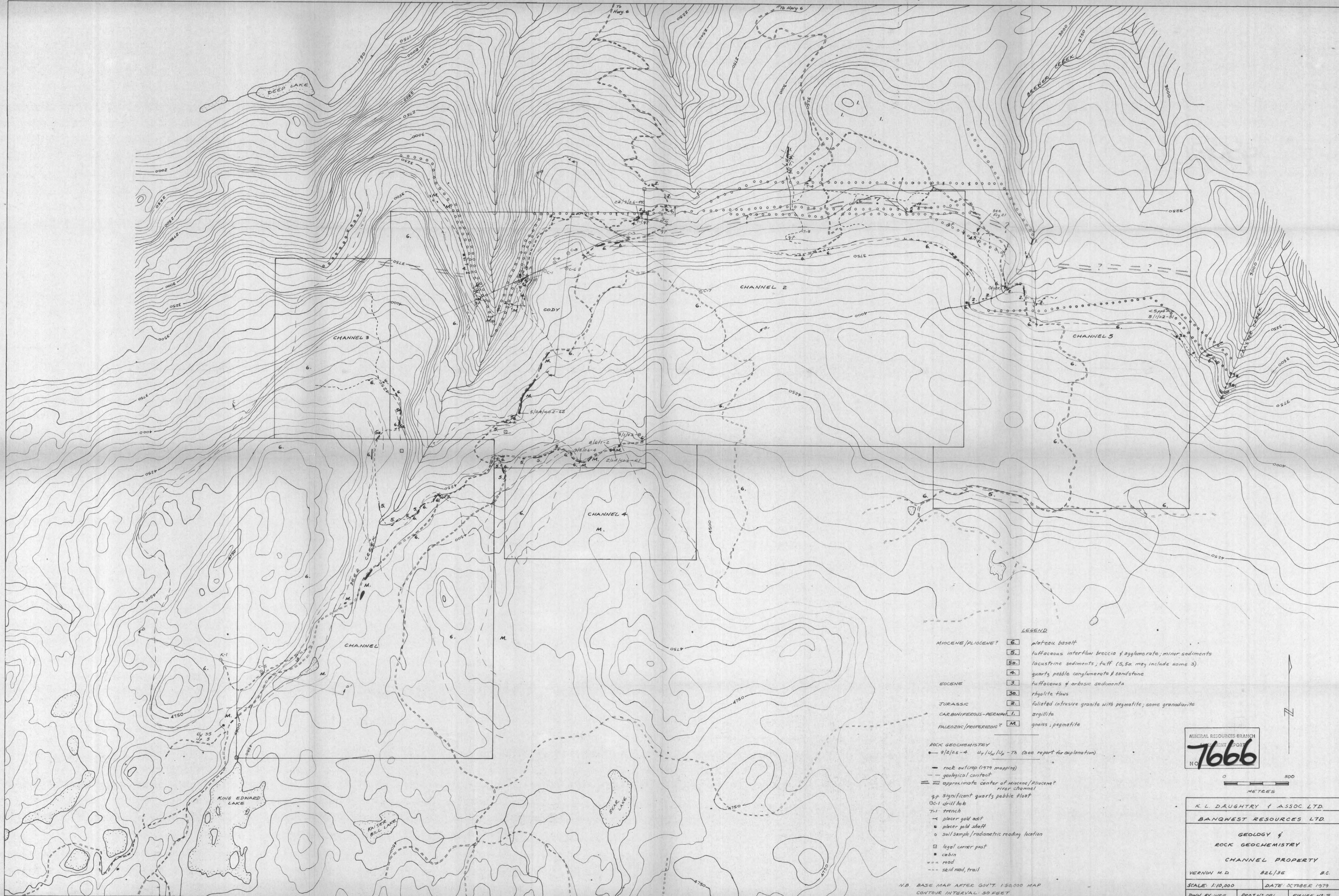
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7666
NO.

SEE FIGURE NO. 3 FOR LEGEND
SECTION IS OBLIQUE TO TERTIARY CHANNEL LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

100m HORIZONTAL SCALE 1:10,000
VERTICAL = 1.3 X HORIZONTAL

• GEIGER ANOMALY
| DRILL HOLE

FIG. NO. 6
OCT. /79



LEGEND

MIocene/Pliocene?	6.	plateau basalt
	5.	tuffaceous interflow breccia & agglomerate, minor sediments
	5b.	lacustrine sediments; tuff (5, 5a may include some 3)
	4.	quartz pebble conglomerate & sandstone
Eocene	3.	tuffaceous & arkosic sediments
	3a.	hyalite flows
JURASSIC	2.	foliated intrusive granite with pegmatite; some granodiorite
CARBONIFEROUS-Permian	1.	argillite
PALEOZOIC/PROTEROZOIC?	M.	gneiss, pegmatite

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
 9/2/85-4 U₇/U₆/U_p - Th (See report for explanation)

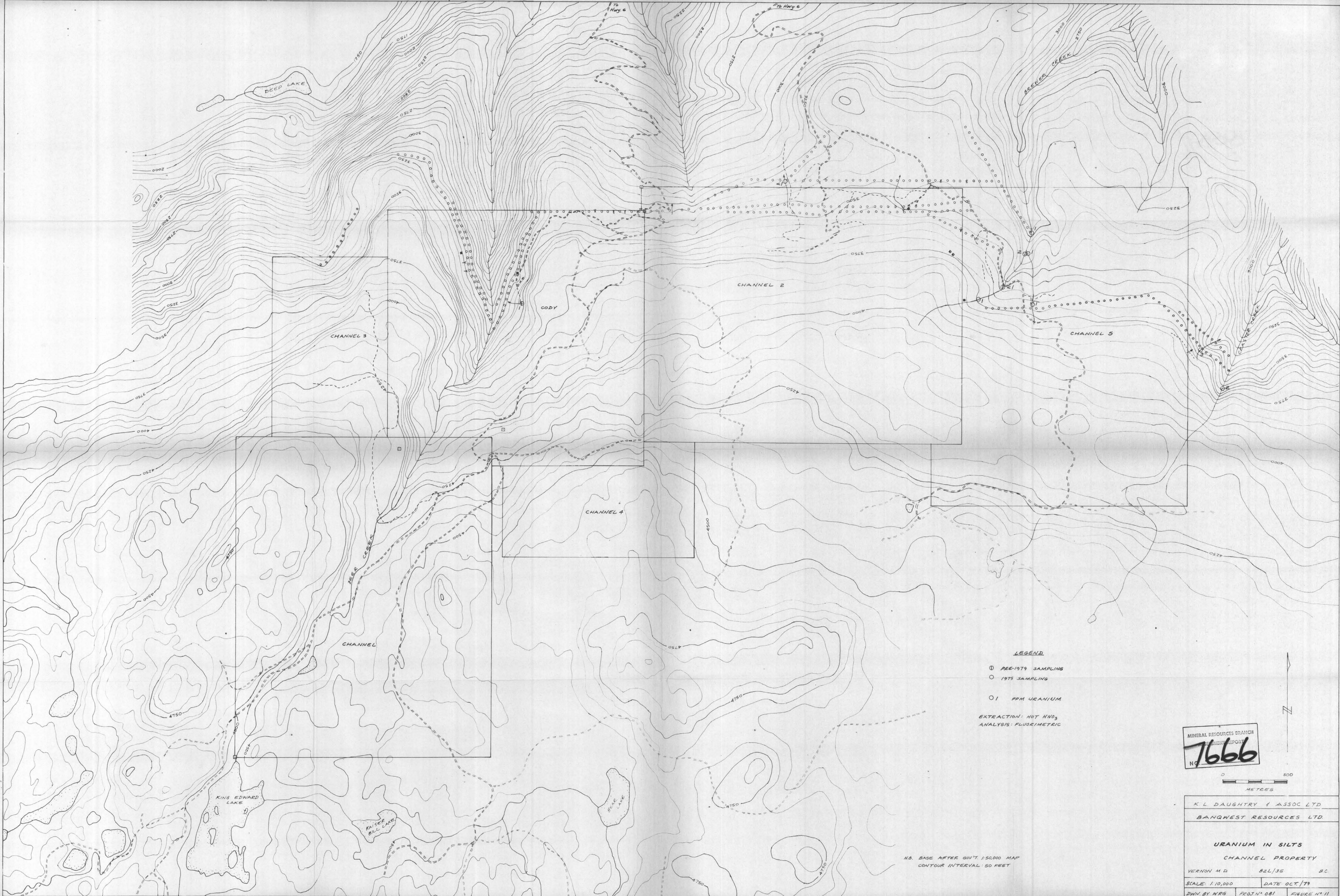
- rock outcrop (1979 mapping)
- - - geological contact
- - - approximate center of Miocene/Pliocene? river channel
- g.p. significant quartz pebble float
- OC-1 drill hole
- T-1 trench
- ◀ placer gold adit
- placer gold shaft
- soil sample/radiometric reading location
- legal corner post
- cabin
- == road
- - - - - sled road, trail

N.B. BASE MAP AFTER GOV'T. 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50 FEET

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GEOLOGY & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY		
CHANNEL PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.	82L/3E	B.C.
SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: OCTOBER 1979	
DWN. BY: WEG	PROJ. N°: DB1	FIGURE N°: 3



LEGEND

- ◻ 1979 SAMPLING
 - 1975 SAMPLING
 - | PPM URANIUM
- EXTRACTION: HOT HNO₃
ANALYSIS: FLUORIMETRIC

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
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**URANIUM IN SILTS
 CHANNEL PROPERTY**

VERNON M.D. 82L/3E B.C.
 SCALE 1:10,000 DATE OCT/79
 DWN BY NRG PROJ. NO. 081 FIGURE NO. 11

N.B. BASE AFTER GOV'T. 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50 FEET



LEGEND
 • ≥ 1 PPM U
 - - - < 1 PPM U
 CONTOURED AT 2 PPM U
 EXTRACTION: HOT HNO₃
 ANALYSIS: FLUORIMETRIC

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 REPORT NO. **7666**

0 500
 METERS

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BANQUEST RESOURCES LTD.		
URANIUM IN SOILS		
CHANNEL PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.	82L/35	B.C.
SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: OCT/79	
DWN BY: WRG	PROJ. NO: 081	FIGURE NO: 13

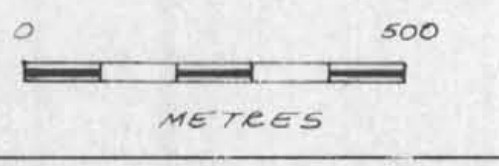
N.B. BASE MAP AFTER GOVT. 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 30 FEET



LEGEND
 0.25 2,500 CPM
 T, READING IN HUNDREDS

CONTOURED AT 4,000 CPM
 INSTRUMENT: MCPHAR TVIA SPECTROMETER (177-69)
 READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 PACIFIC PORT
7666



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BANQUEST RESOURCES LTD.		
TOTAL COUNT SPECTROMETER SURVEY		
CHANNEL PROPERTY		
VERNON M.D.	82L/3E	B.C.
SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: OCT/79	
DWN BY: MRS	PROJ. N°: 081	FIGURE N°: 13

N.B. BASE MAP AFTER GOV'T 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET



LEGEND

- o7 PPM eU
- o- 45 PPM eU (BACKGROUND)

CONTOURED AT 5 PPM eU
 INSTRUMENT - MCPHAR TYIA SPECTROMETER (177-69)
 READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

$$PPM\ eU = \frac{(T_2 - T_{2B}) - 3.5(T_3 - T_{3B})}{10}$$

- T₂ = CHANNEL 2 READING (U+7N)
- T_{2B} = T₂ BACKGROUND = 200 CPM
- T₃ = CHANNEL 3 READING (CN)
- T_{3B} = T₃ BACKGROUND = 60 CPM

eU = EQUIVALENT U

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 REPORT NO. **7666**

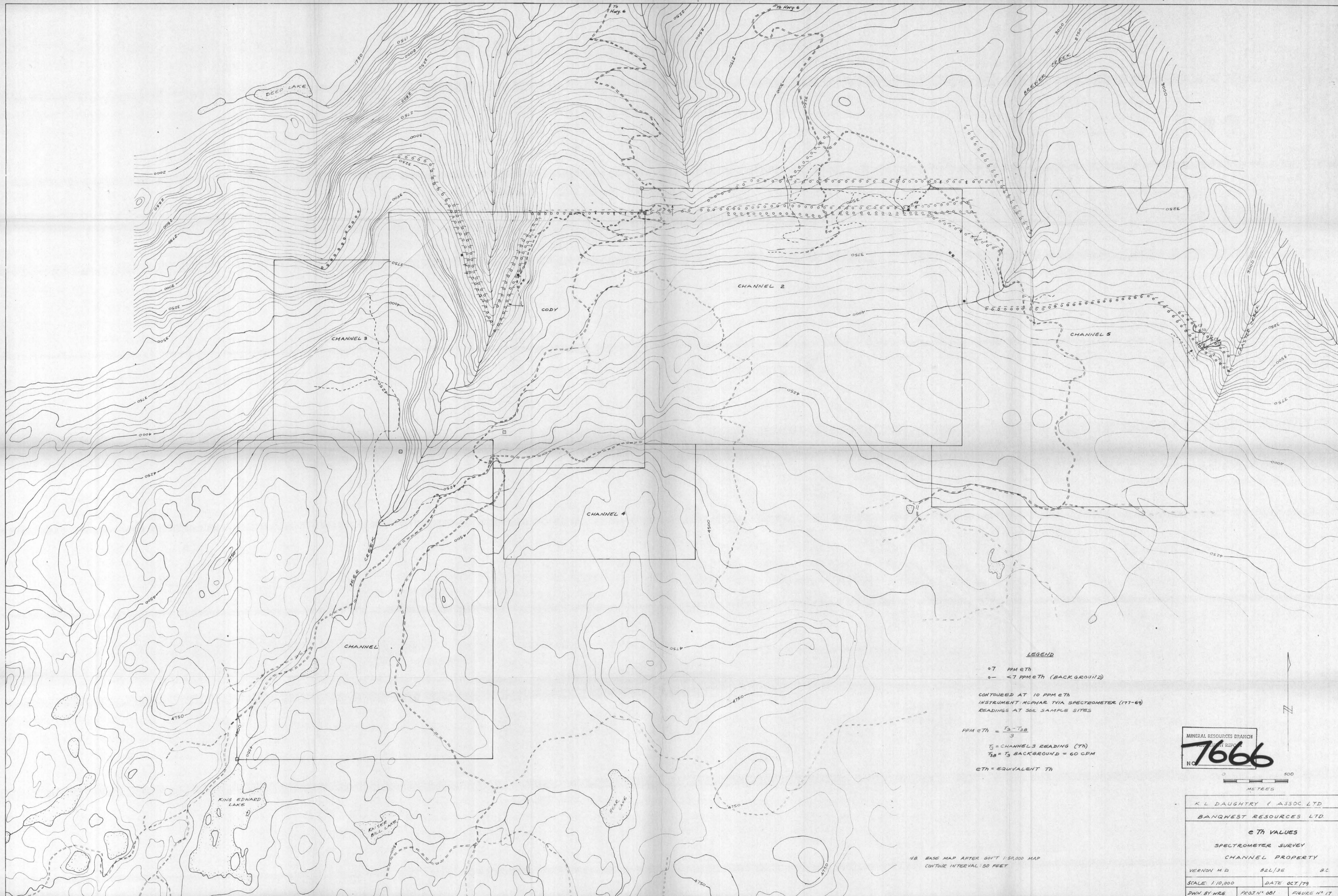


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 BANQWEST RESOURCES LTD.

eU VALUES
 SPECTROMETER SURVEY
 CHANNEL PROPERTY

VERNON M.D. B2L/3E B.C.
 SCALE: 1:10,000 DATE: OCT/79
 DWN. BY: WRG PROJ. N°: 081 FIGURE N°: 16

N.B. BASE MAP AFTER GOV'T. 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50 FEET



LEGEND

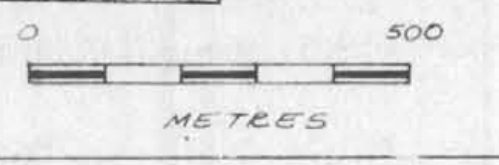
- 7 PPM eTh
- < 7 PPM eTh (BACKGROUND)

CONToured AT 10 PPM eTh
 INSTRUMENT: MCPHAR TIA SPECTROMETER (177-69)
 READINGS AT SOIL SAMPLE SITES

$$eTh = \frac{T_s - T_B}{3}$$

T_s = CHANNELS READINGS (TH)
 T_B = T_s BACKGROUND = 60 CPM
 eTh = EQUIVALENT TH

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 REPORT NO. **7666**



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BANQUEST RESOURCES LTD.	
eTh VALUES	
SPECTROMETER SURVEY	
CHANNEL PROPERTY	
VERNON M.D.	82L/3E B.C.
SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: OCT. 1979
DWN. BY: WRS	PROJ. NO. 081
	FIGURE NO. 17

1:25,000 BASE MAP AFTER GOVT 1:50,000 MAP
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50 FEET