

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops

Off Confidential: 90.06.19

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18846

MINING DIVISION: Vernon

PROPERTY: Radex
LOCATION: LAT 50 25 00 LONG 119 20 00
UTM 11 5587342 334229
NTS 082L06W
CLAIM(S): Radex 1
OPERATOR(S): Blyth, W.
AUTHOR(S): Muloin, B.T.
REPORT YEAR: 1989, 5 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold
KEYWORDS: Phyllites, Schists, Diorites
WORK
DONE: Geophysical, Physical, Geological
GEOL 32.0 ha
LINE 8.0 km
MAGG 8.0 km
RELATED
REPORTS: 17569

FILMED

LOG NO: 2621	RD.
FILE NO:	

RADEX 1 MINERAL CLAIM
VERNON MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N.T.S. 82 L 6W

Bryan T. Muloin B.Sc., B.Ed.
2090-10th Ave. S.E.
Salmon Arm
British Columbia
June, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,846

INDEX:

	page
Location	2
Acknowledgements	2
History	2
Geology	2
Geophysics	3
Recommendations	3
Statement of Costs	4
Bibliography	4
Affidavit	4

MAPS:

Magnetometer Survey	in pocket
Reconnaissance Geology	in pocket

LOCATION:

The Radex 1 mineral claim is 4 miles west and south of the town of Armstrong. Access to this property is through private farm land and locked gates. Mr. Al Jones of Vernon kindly provided keys for entrance from the Otter Lake road.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

This study of the Radex 1 mineral claim was sponsored by William B. Blith, B.Sc. of Coast Interior Ventures owner of this mineral lease.

HISTORY:

The Radex claim block encloses lot 2683 the Mount Rose Silica deposit, it is also known as the Ivan silica occurrence. This was a working mine with an open pit of about 50 by 100 meters. Its location was referenced to in the 1931 "Summary Report" of the Geological Survey, Canada Department of Mines by C.E. Cairnes.

GEOLOGY:

This northern extension of the grid encounters more of the exposed rock. Three rock categories can be identified: phyllites, diorites, and lamprophyres, the later two are intrusive into the phyllite. Generally the phyllite is black fissile and almost earthy, this grid area introduces a change, local or contact metamorphism in some exposures cooks the rock to amphibolite grade as individual hornblende crystals are to be seen to 3mm. Structurally this unit is highly discordant, the schistosity orientation is very variable, this indicates strong deformation. The diorite here is in out crop, not only as boulders as seen to the south. Texturally its occurrence south of the central pond suggests it is an anatectic derivative of the phyllite. Elsewhere the diorite appears to be in migmatic contact with the phyllite and one exposure had such an abundance of mafics that it was a tonalite.

GEOLOGY CONTINUED:

The lamphrophyres identified close to the main pond are an amber stained feldspar rich dyke rock. The pond itself seems to be the center of intrusive and metamorphic activity and may have associated mineralizing activity.

GEOPHYSICS:

The existing grid was expanded by an additional 8 kilometers extending from 450 meters north to 900 meters north. East directed lines 50 meters apart extend for 800 meters and are marked with stations every 20 meters.

The grid was read with a Scintrex MP2 proton precession magnetometer. Closure of the survey was obtained by doubling both the baseline and 800 east tie line. The error on this part of the grid is greater than that to the south, here being between 10 and 15 gammas, significant in an area of such low magnetic relief. The stronger responses seen to the south are again present between the pond and the baseline. Their positioning suggests they may be a halo around a pond centered intrusive. The broad lower amplitude mag high to the east of the pond being a distinctly different but analagous structure.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To further analyse the possibility of an intrusive center in the pond two approaches are suggested; extension of the existing grid to the north to test if the identified metamorphism and mag highs do center on the pond, or a detailed geophysical study on and about the pond in the winter. If the pond is indeed a center for mineral deposition the mag highs are less interesting than a central mag low denoting silica and alkali flooding.

STATEMENT OF COSTS:

This study was contracted at a rate of \$400 per kilometer covering the costs of line cutting, magnetometer and geological mapping, transportation by four wheel drive vehicle, board and lodging, rental of equipment, drafting and report preparation. The total value of the 8 kilometer study was \$3200.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Canada Department of Mines Summary Report for 1931, Part A;
Mineral Resources of Northern Okanagan Valley, B.C.- C.E.Cairnes
Revised Mineral Inventory Map 82 L/SW
Mineral Deposit-Land Use Map 82 L, Vernon
Radex 1 Mineral Claim Assessment Report 1988

AFFIDAVIT:

I, Bryan Thomas Muloin, am a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, having a bachelor's degree in engineering geology from the faculty of Applied Sciences. Since graduating in 1971 I have actively practiced the profession of geologist and geophysicist.

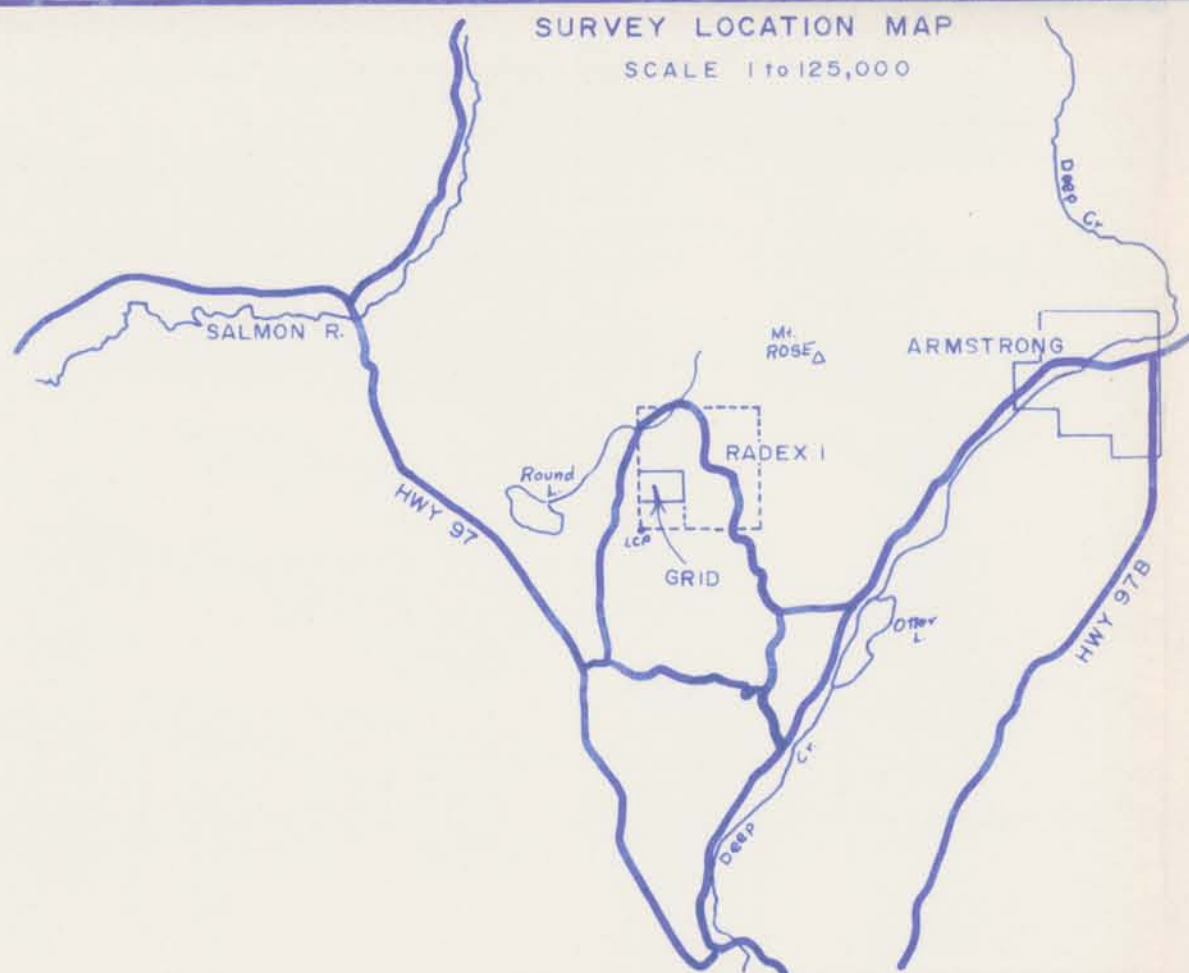


Bryan T. Muloin, B.Sc., B.Ed.

19 June, 1989, Salmon Arm, B.C.



SURVEY LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1 to 125,000



RADEX I MINERAL CLAIM

NTS 82 L6W

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

BRYAN T MULOIN BSc, BEd

SCINTREX MP2 - TOTAL FIELD

CONTOUR INTERVAL, 10 γ & 50 γ

FULL READING 57000 plus γ

GRID, 20 METER INTERVAL

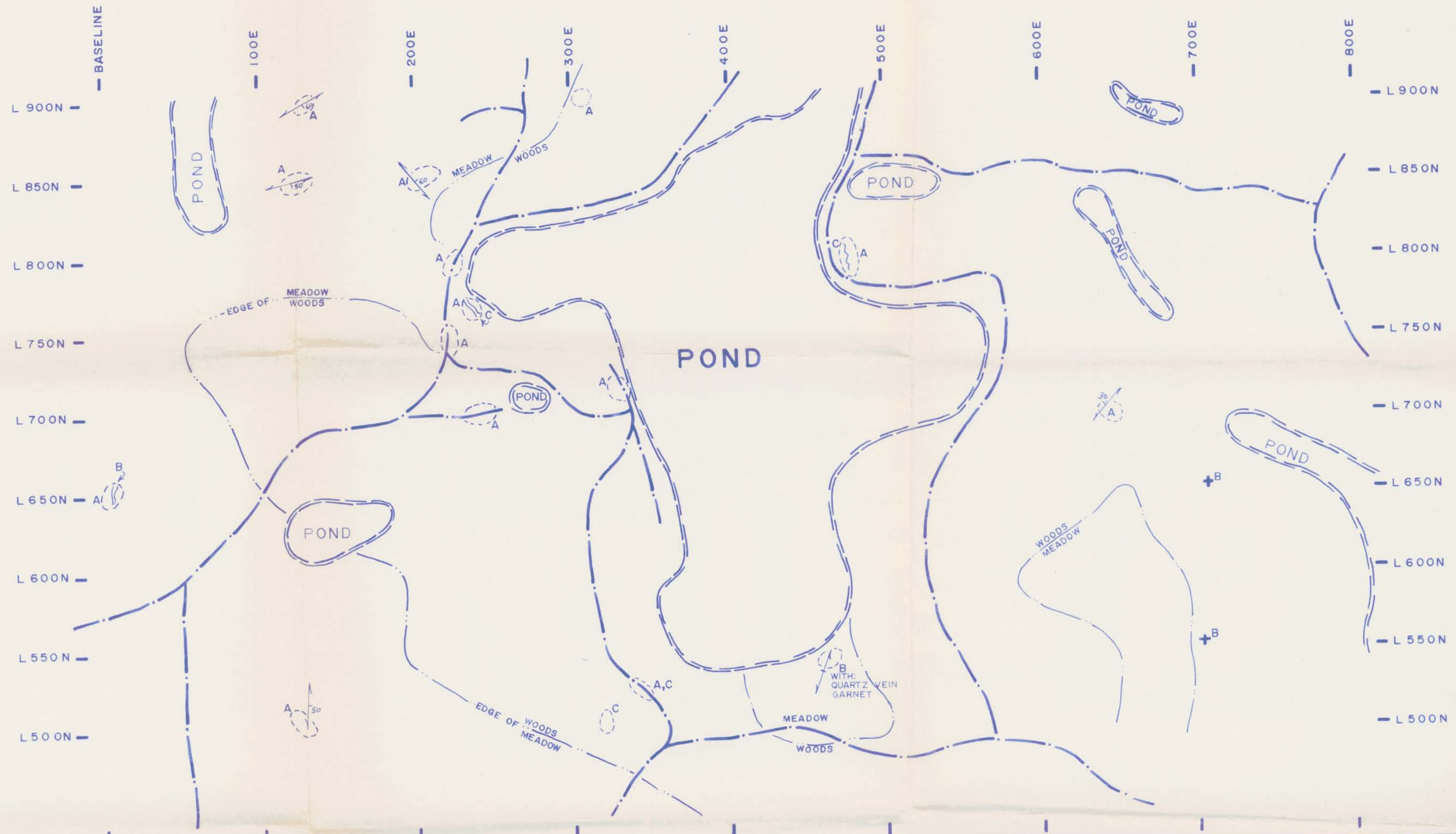
LINES 50 METERS APART

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

100 80 60 40 20 0 100 200 meters

18,846

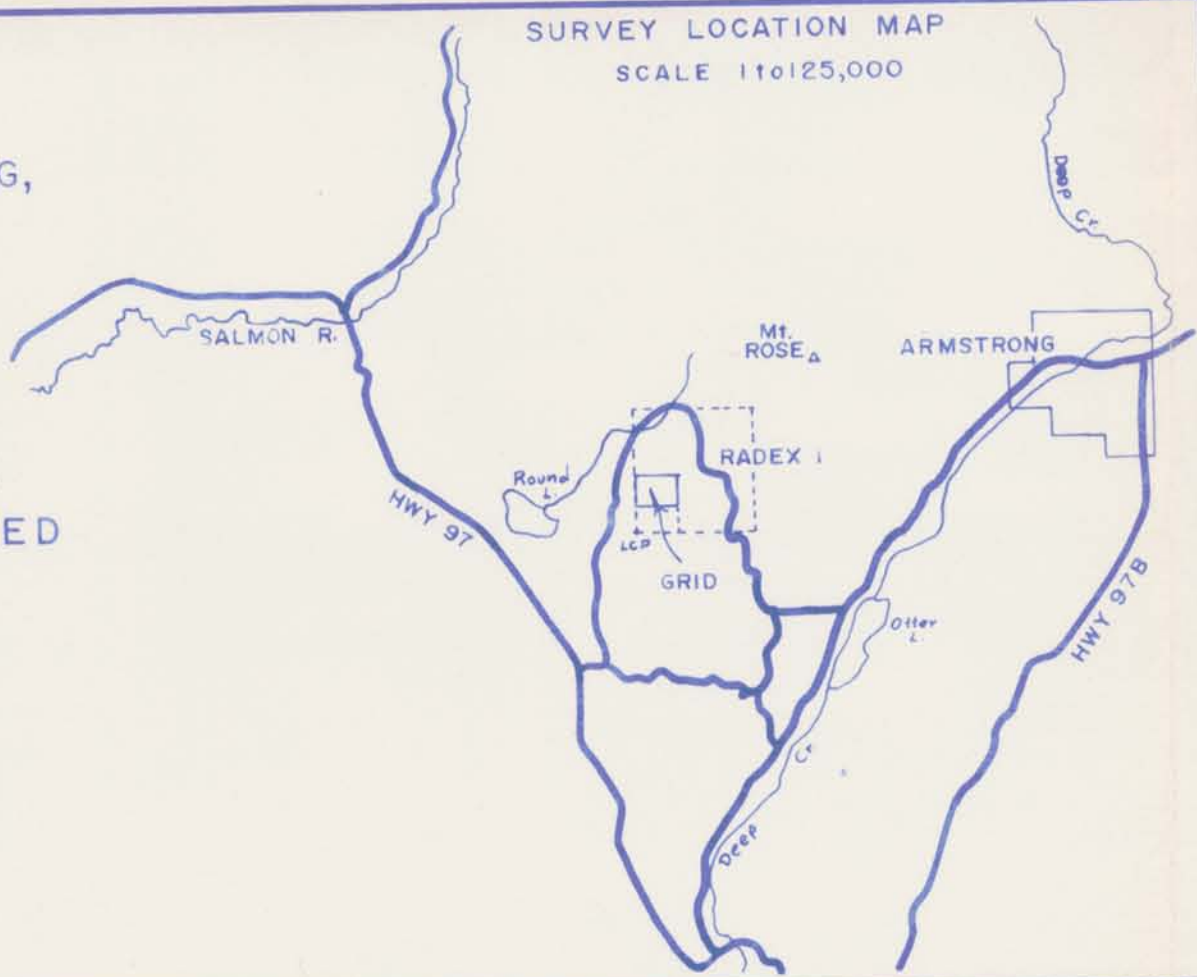
6/89



ROCK UNITS:

- A BLACK PHYLLITE, GREY WEATHERING, LOCALLY METAMORPHOSED TO AMPHIBOLITE GRADE
- B DIORITE, LEUCOCRATIC, SEEN IN BOULDERS, OUTCROP, INTRUSIVE TO A, GRADATIONAL TO TONALITE
- C LAMPROPHYRE DYKES, FINE GRAINED UMBER BROWN, FELSPATHIC

SURVEY LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:125,000



RADEX I MINERAL CLAIM

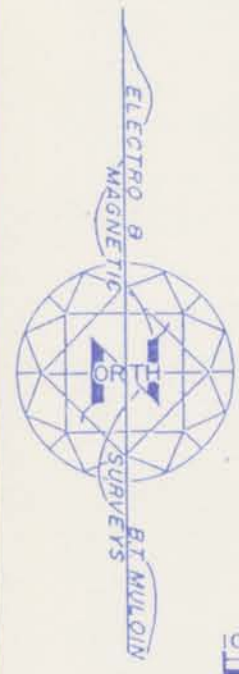
NTS 82 L6W

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY:

BRYAN T MULOIN BSc, BEd

LEGEND:

- OUTCROP
- SHISTOSITY
- + DIORITE BOULDER
- - - ROAD
- POND



SCALE 1 to 2000



18,846

BTM
6/89