

LINE CUTTING AND GEOLOGICAL
REPORT ON THE
JOE DANDY PROPERTY
OLIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude: 49° 10' N
Longitude: 119° 36' W
NTS: 82E/4E

LOG NO:	0118
ACTING:	
FILE NO:	

FOR

YURIKO RESOURCES CORP.
#501 - 905 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1L6

Prepared By

Reginald L. Faulkner, B.Sc., M.A.Sc.

FILMED

FAIRBANK ENGINEERING LIMITED
Vancouver, B.C.

January, 1990

(Work dates May 22 - October 18, 1989)

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,561

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SUMMARY

A limited exploration program of line cutting and geological mapping was undertaken by Fairbank Engineering Ltd. on the Joe Dandy property for Yuriko Resources Corp. Between May 22 and October 18, 1989 5.75 line kilometres of line was emplaced on the Smuggler grid and 14.2 line kilometres of line was emplaced on the Tinhorn grid. The new grids represent extensions of the old grids located in 1987.

During the same time period limited geological mapping took place. The objective of this initial mapping was to delineate the contact between the Kobau Group rocks and the Fairview granodiorite. This objective was not met as only a small portion of the property was mapped. However, the number of small narrow quartz veins located in both the intrusives and metasediments is significant.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes a program of mineral exploration (May 22 to October 18, 1989) conducted on the Joe Dandy property, Fairveiw Mining Camp, Oliver, British Columbia. The exploration program was undertaken by Fairbank Engineering Limited on behalf of Yuriko Resources Corporation.

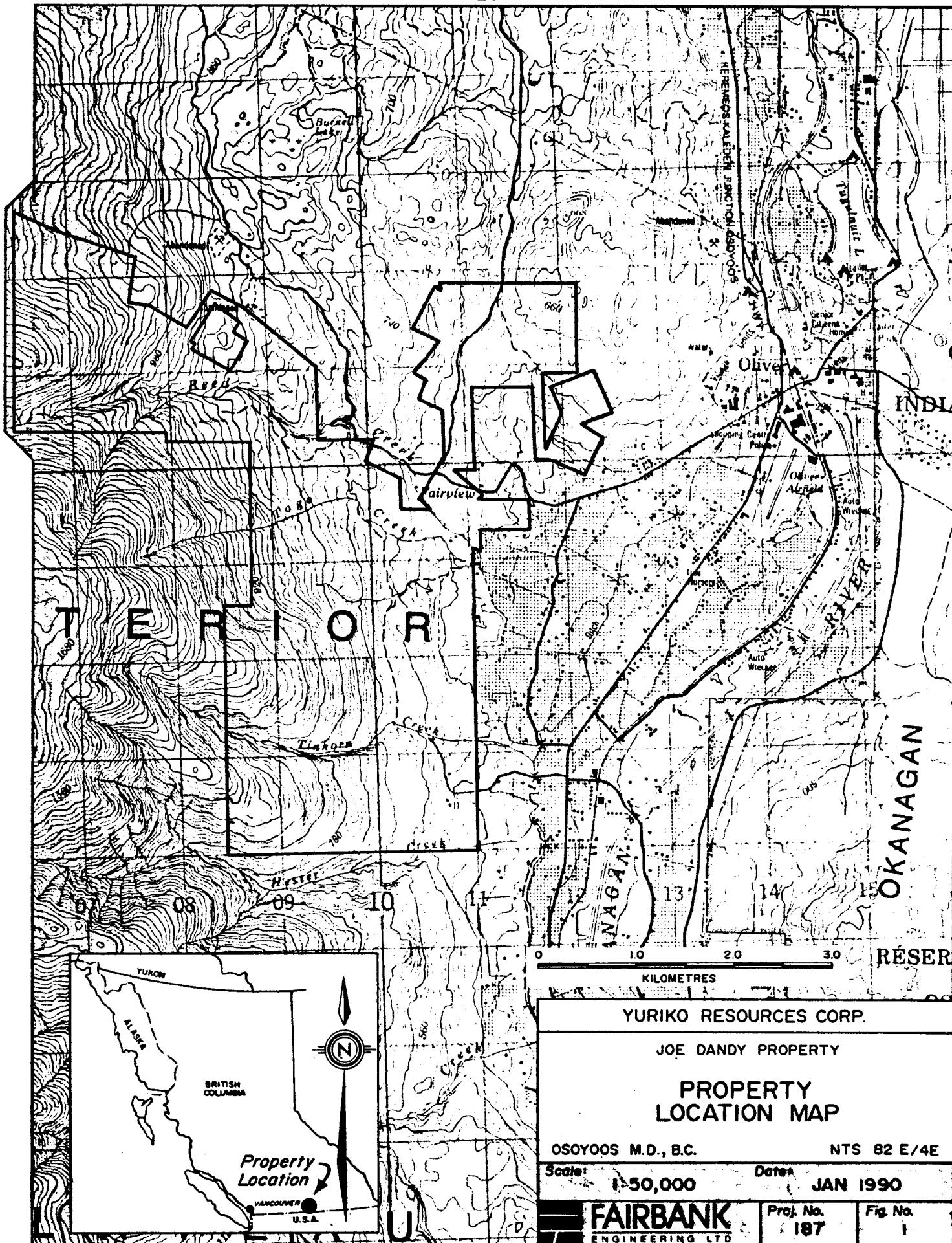
As the initial stage of a larger exploration program the 1989 work consisted of line cutting and limited geological mapping.

1.1 Location, Access and Topography

Situated approximately 5 kilometres east - southeast of Oliver, British Columbia, the Joe Dandy property lies within the Osoyoos Mining Division. It is approximately centred at latitude 49° 10' north, longitude 119° 36' west on NTS map sheet 82E/4E (Figure 1).

Access to the property from Highway 97 is eastward via 7th Avenue from Oliver. 7th Avenue turns into Fairveiw Road which continues eastward to Cawston. From Fairveiw Road various gravel and dirt roads give access to the western, eastern and southern portions of the property.

Elevations on the Joe Dandy property range from 300 m. a.s.l. in the east to 1500 m. a.s.l. in the west. The steeper upper elevations are intermittently forested with



YURIKO RESOURCES CORP.

JOE DANDY PROPERTY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.

NTS 82 E/4E

Scale: 1:50,000

Date: JAN 1990

FAIRBANK
ENGINEERING LTD

Proj. No.
187

Fig. No.
1

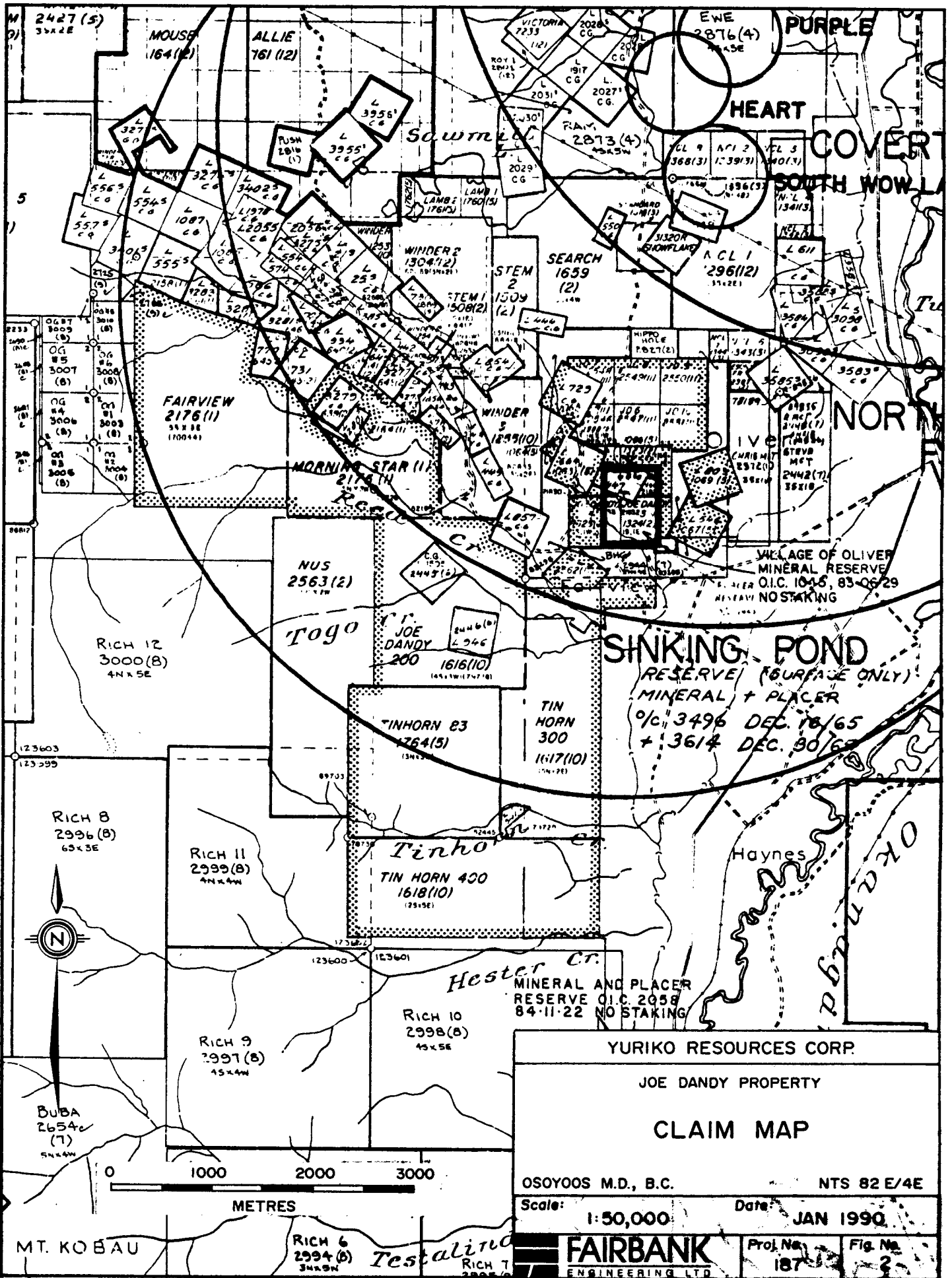
pine, fir and spruce. The lower elevations consist of undulating semi-arid grasslands. Seasonal drainages on the property are Tinhorn, Reed and Togo Creeks.

1.2 Joe Dandy Property

The Joe Dandy property consists of 9 reverted crown grants, 10 modified grid claims and 7 2 post mineral claims (Figure 2). These claims cover the old Tinhorn, Smuggler and Joe Dandy veins and underground workings. They are optioned by Yuriko Resources Corporation from Messrs. L. Reichert and K. George of RR #1, Keromeos, British Columbia. Table 1 summarizes the pertinent claim information.

TABLE 1
CLAIM DATA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Lot</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Record</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>Ha.</u>	<u>Expiry</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Atlas	664	1063	20.59	06/05/91	L. Reichert
Belmont Fr.	837	1064	4.45	06/05/91	L. Reichert
Comstock	729	1065	20.90	06/05/90	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy	447	1066	8.34	06/05/90	L. Reichert
Gilpin Fr.	838	1066	2.97	06/05/90	L. Reichert
Rob Roy	546	1067	20.90	06/05/90	L. Reichert
St. John	803	1069	20.90	06/05/90	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy #1		1322	1 unit	03/02/92	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy #2		1323	1 unit	03/02/92	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy #3		1324	1 unit	03/02/92	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy #4		1325	1 unit	03/02/92	L. Reichert
Joe Dandy 200		1616	12 unit	18/10/90	K. George
Tin Horn 300		1617	10 unit	18/10/90	K. George
Tin Horn 400		1618	10 unit	18/10/90	K. George
Tin Horn 83		1764	9 unit	18/05/90	K. George & L. Reichert
Morning Star		2175	9 unit	21/01/90	K. George
Fairview		2176	15 unit	21/01/90	K. George
Dominion	1595	2445	20.90	02/06/90	L. Reichert
Powis	946	2446	20.84	02/06/90	L. Reichert
JD 5		2546	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
JD 6		2547	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
JD 7		2548	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
JD 8		2549	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
JD 9		2550	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
JD 10		2551	20.90	18/11/90	K. George
Jail House		2562	20.90	21/01/90	L. Reichert



From Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources, Victoria, B.C.



YURIKO RESOURCES CORP.
JOE DANDY PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
 OSOYOOS M.D., B.C. NTS 82 E/4E
 Scale: 1:50,000 Date: JAN 1990
FAIRBANK ENGINEERING LTD. Proj. No. 187 Fig. No. 3

MT. KOBALU

RICH 6 2994(B) 3N x 5W
Testalino RICH 7 2995(B) 3N x 5W

1.3 History and Work

Claims were located in the Fairview Mining Camp as early as 1882 making it one of the oldest mining camps in British Columbia. By 1908 the camp was dying and many of the claims had been abandoned. Revival of interest in the camp occurred in the 1930's and 1940's and again in the 1960's and mid-1970's.

The Tinhorn veins had two years of recorded production, 1898 and 1942 (B.C.E.M.P.R. Min Dep Files). A total of 274 tonnes of ore were mined producing 1400 gm. of gold and 467 gm. of silver (302 tons, 45 oz. of gold and 15 oz. of silver) giving an average grade of 5.11 gm. per tonne gold (0.15 oz. per ton gold) and 1.70 gm. per tonne silver (0.05 oz. per ton silver).

Two levels of underground workings occur on the Tinhorn veins. The lower level consists of approximately 55 metres of tunneling and two shafts. The upper level has a main drift of about 30 metres and three adits of unknown length.

Production from the Smuggler veins occurred intermittently between 1895 and 1973. Production records show 137 tonnes of ore mined between 1939 and 1973 yielded 2643 gm. of gold, 3763 gm. of silver, 93 kg. of lead and 174 kg. of zinc (151 tons, 84 oz. of gold, 120 oz. of silver, 205 lb. of lead and 383 lb. of zinc) (B.C.E.M.P.R. Min Dep Files). The average grades were 19.29 gm. per tonne gold (0.56 oz. per ton gold), 27.47 gm. per tonne silver (0.79 oz. per ton silver), less than 0.1% lead and 0.13% zinc.

The underground workings on the Smuggler veins consist of a 61 metre shaft with drifting on the 15 metre, 31 metre and 61 metre levels. The 61 metre level includes a 115 metre crosscut to the surface.

There is no recorded production from the Joe Dandy vein, though approximately 610 metres of tunneling on two levels and 2 shafts averaging about 18 metres deep have been described (B.C.E.M.P.R. Ministry of Mines Annual Reports).

In 1983 VLF - EM and magnetometer surveys were undertaken on the Fairview and Morning Star claims by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. on behalf of Paymaster Resources Ltd (Englund, 1983). The report concluded that the surveys indicated a number of conductors and geological contacts that warrant followup detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysical surveys.

Lawrence Mining Corporation did a program of soil sampling over the Tinhorn, Smuggler and Joe Dandy

underground workings in 1984 (Wells, 1984). Gold anomalies, up to 3000 ppb gold, in soils have been identified over all three workings. These anomalies were not followed up.

Surface exploration work was done by Shangri-La Minerals Limited in 1987 on behalf of Yuriko Resources Corporation. This program consisted of prospecting, underground and surface rock sampling, soil sampling, geological mapping, magnetometer surveys and limited Crone Shootback EM and Induced Polarization surveys. The target areas were the Smuggler vein, Tinhorn veins and the Joe Dandy vein with limited work on the Fairview and Morning Star claims (Di Spirito, 1987).

In 1989 Fairbank Engineering Ltd. undertook a limited exploration program of line cutting and geological mapping on the Joe Dandy property. This program occurred between May 22 and October 18, 1989 under the supervision of R. Faulkner Manager-Exploration and A. Pratt Field Supervisor. The work was performed by R. Faulkner geologist, A. Pratt field supervisor, S. MacDonald geologist and field technicians S. Courte, J. Perry and J. Twomey.

2. LINE CUTTING

Approximately 17.9 line kilometres of new grid were emplaced and 2.0 line kilometres of old grid reflagged in two grids on the Joe Dandy property. The Smuggler and Tinhorn grids respectively cover portions of the Joe Dandy 200 and Tin horn 83 mineral claims (Figure 4).

The base lines of the 1987 Smuggler and Tinhorn grids (Di Spirito, 1987) were reflagged and picketed every 25 metres. Each of these base lines were subsequently extended 1 kilometre to the northwest.

On the Smuggler grid 4.75 line kilometres of new grid has been emplaced. From the base line at 100 metre separations eight lines running approximately 500 metres to the west (relative) were flagged with 25 metre stations.

The Tinhorn grid had 13.2 line kilometres of new grid emplaced. Four lines 50 metres apart and ten lines 100 metres apart with all lines extending 500 metres east and west (relative) were flagged with 25 metre stations.

As the initial stage of the exploration program the grids are the foundation over which soil sampling, geophysical surveys and geological mapping will take place.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

Within the Intermountain Tectonic Belt and the Quesnellia terrane the Joe Dandy property lies on the west side of the Okanagan River Valley. The valley as an expression of a major tectono-stratigraphic break separates high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Okanagan metamorphic complex to the east from low-grade metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks to the west (Figure 3).

The area between the Similkameen and Okanagan River Valleys is dominated by the post-Devonian to pre-Cretaceous Kobau Group rocks. They are highly deformed, low-grade metamorphic quartzite, phyllite, schist, greenstone and marble.

In the area of the property Kobau Group rocks are intruded by the Oliver granite and the Fairview granodiorite. The Oliver pluton is approximately 155 Ma. old and is dominated by porphyritic biotite granite and quartz monzonite phases. The Fairview granodiorite is a weakly foliated hornblende-bearing granodiorite with chlorite alteration common (Mader et al, 1989). This intrusion is older than 111 Ma., but its age and compositional relationship with the Oliver pluton is not known.

Auriferous veins occur in both the meta-sediments/volcanics and the intrusives. They primarily occur in a wedge of Kobau Group rocks between the Oliver granite and the Fairview granodiorite adjacent and parallel with the granodiorite contact. The veins are concordant with the regional foliation striking northwesterly and dipping to the northeast. Veins in the intrusives are areally limited and not as abundant. The veins are believed to be of mesothermal origin.

3.2 Property Geology

A limited program of geological mapping was undertaken in 1989. The objective of the mapping was to delineate the contact between the Fairview granodiorite and the Kobau rocks. Most of the mapping occurred on the Joe Dandy 200 mineral claim and the Powis and Dominion reverted crown grants (Figure 4).

The contact between the intrusives and the meta-sediments/volcanics is difficult to delineate as the outcrop on the Joe Dandy 200 claim occupies less than 15% of the

LEGEND

TERTIARY

EOCENE

- Es** SKAHA FORMATION: brecciated greenstone (Old Tom Formation), brecciated chert (Shoemaker Formation, Es1), and brecciated granite (Oliver Granite, Es2) resting as fault slices hundreds of metres across above the White Lake Formation on gently dipping faults: includes undifferentiated polymictic fanglomerate and arkose resting unconformably on these brecciated rocks near Rock Creek includes heterogeneous epiclastic breccia (Klondike Mountain Formation)
- Ewl** WHITE LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick bedded volcanic breccia and pyroclastic rocks with clasts of Trepawier Rhyolite and Kitley Lake and Yellow Lake formations: includes interbedded medium and thin beds of brown sandstone and clayey siltstone, minor carbonaceous seams includes minor trachyte and andesite. Palynomorphs from Powers Creek indicate a Middle Eocene or older age
- Em** MARAMA FORMATION: medium brownish grey, flow banded dacite with subhedral plagioclase, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts to 5 mm in an aphanitic ground: forms the top of Black Knight Mountain, Mount Boucherie, Aeneas Butte, Mount Law
- En** MARAMA FORMATION-NIMPIT LAKE MEMBER: recessive, reddish weathering, amygdaloidal, trachyandesite with minor intercalated pyroclastic deposits: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents
- Ek** KITLEY LAKE FORMATION: massive, yellowish to buff, trachyte to trachyandesite: plagioclase and biotite glomerophenocrysts to 3 cm (10% of the rock) in a finely crystalline groundmass: includes ash flow tuff and minor mudstone, includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents Church determined K-Ar ages between 52.9 (biotite) and 44.2 Ma (whole-rocks)
- Eyl** YELLOW LAKE FORMATION: massive to thick, tabular flows of buff to light tan pyroxene-rich, mafic phonolite locally with rhomb anorthoclase phenocrysts and primary analcite, abundant zeolite fills cracks and amygdules: includes undifferentiated intrusive equivalents
- Egn** "OKANAGAN GNEISS": massive, medium grey weathering, resistant hornblende-biotite granodiorite orthogneiss: strongly foliated: grades to mylonitic gneiss, mylonite and blastomylonite, minor amphibolite and paragneiss: minor schist: minor pegmatite and aplite: strongly chloritized along Okanagan Fault: grades eastward (and up the structural succession) to Jkg, mJg and Pm units of which it is presumed as to the sheared equivalent: probably also includes sheared equivalents of the Anarchist Group: presumed sheared and thermally overprinted during the Eocene. Egn1: quartz chlorite microbreccia and related altered rocks close to the Okanagan Fault
- Egng** Massive, light grey weathering, biotite granite gneiss and granodiorite gneiss with pegmatite veins and sills

CRETACEOUS AND/OR JURASSIC

- Jkg** OKANAGAN BATHOLITH: massive, light grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular to porphyritic, unfoliated to weakly foliated, fresh biotite granodiorite and granite: includes undifferentiated granodiorite of the Nelson suite: age poorly constrained
- Jo** OLIVER PLUTON: massive, unfoliated, medium grained porphyritic biotite granite with weakly foliated, equigranular hornblende granodiorite along the southern border: includes Jod, biotite-hornblende diorite agmatite and Jog, massive garnet-muscovite granite: age poorly constrained

MIDDLE JURASSIC

- mJg** NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: massive, generally moderately foliated, medium grey weathering, medium- to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz diorite and granite: includes undifferentiated biotite granite of the Valhalla suite: age poorly constrained
- Jgd** KRUGER SYENITE: massive, medium grained, biotite hornblende granodiorite with a marginal zone of megacrystic, mesocratic coarse grained hornblende syenite

ORDOVICIAN TO UPPER TRIASSIC

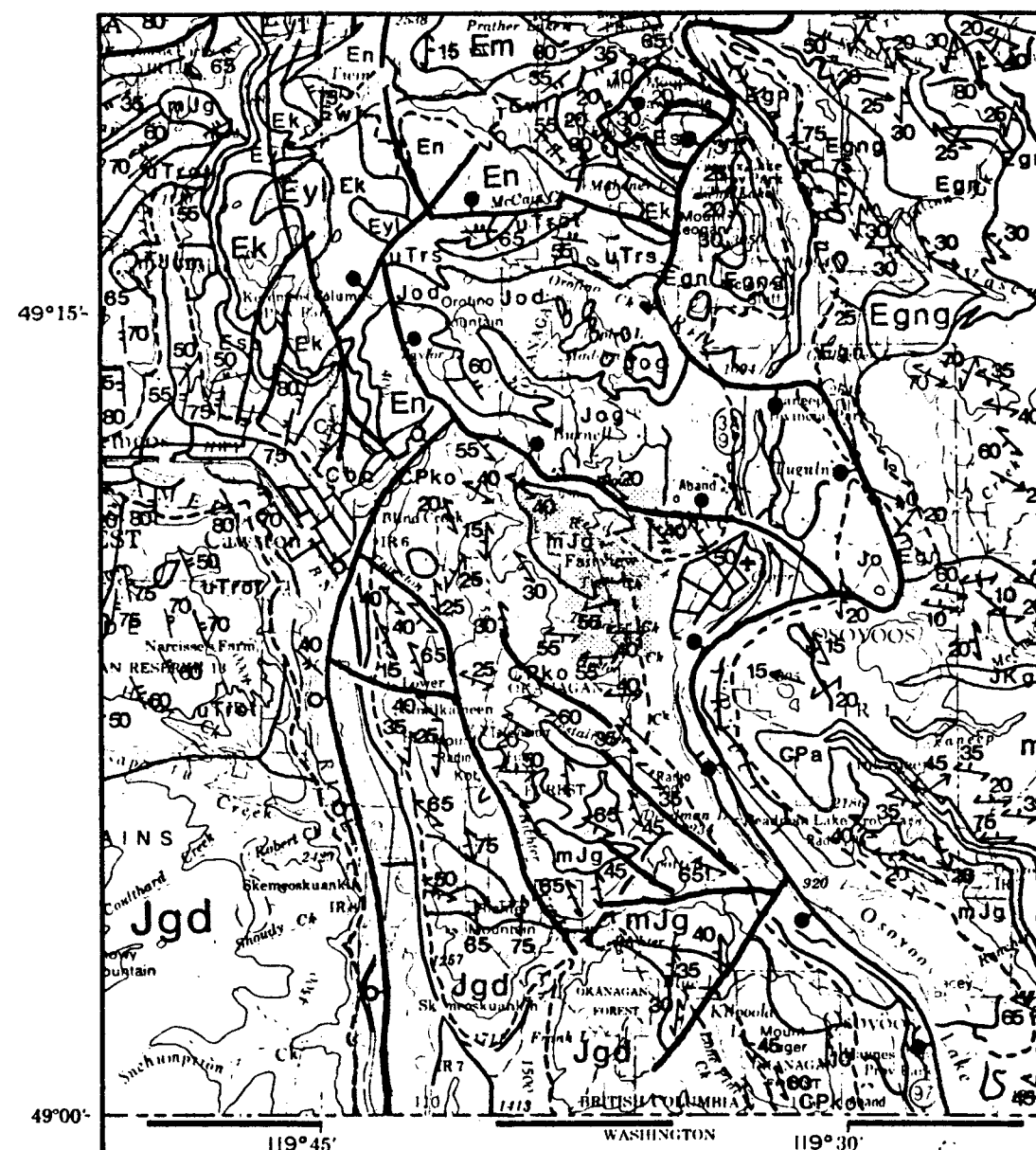
- uTrot** OLD TOM FORMATION: massive andesitic greenstone and greenstone breccia: locally includes large, extensive, strongly silicified equivalents in irregular bodies and lenses with gradational boundaries, which are undifferentiated: includes a few small lenses of undifferentiated limestone: minor diorite: unit is poorly understood: known to contain Ordovician, Carboniferous and Triassic fossils: undifferentiated: relations to Shoemaker Formation are gradational
- uTra** SHOEMAKER FORMATION: massive, greyish green silicified volcanic rocks, including "cherty" tuff and breccia: includes undifferentiated massive greenstone: may include chert: generally fractured and broken by irregular spaced cleavage: may be largely the silicified equivalent of the Old Tom Formation

CARBONIFEROUS OR OLDER

- CPa** ANARCHIST GROUP: dark grey weathering, recessive, amphibolite, greenstone, quartz-chlorite schist, quartz-biotite schist, minor serpentized peridotite: "chert" breccia that resembles Trbc is locally included: CPap: peridotite and serpentized equivalents: CPaa: amphibolite: age unknown
- CPko** KOBAY GROUP: undivided amphibolite, greenschist, quartzite, mica schist, greenstone: minor marble: strongly foliated with penetrative flaser fabrics: age unknown

MAP SYMBOLS

- Outcrop boundary.
- Probable stratigraphic contact, location approximate.
- Geological contact, relations unknown, possibly faulted.
- Strike and dip of bedding.
- Strike and dip of foliation.
- Trend and plunge of lineation and minor folds.
- Inferred fault, age and displacement unknown.
- Inferred normal fault, age unknown, circle on downthrown side.
- Inferred Eocene normal fault, circle on downthrown side.
- Slide- inferred fault in metamorphosed rocks, roughly parallel to foliation.



From D. Tempelman-Kluit, 1985-86

Property Location



YURIKO RESOURCES CORP.			
JOE DANDY PROPERTY			
REGIONAL GEOLOGY			
OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.	82 E/4E		
Scale: 1:250,000	Date: JAN 1990		
FAIRBANK ENGINEERING LTD	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Proj. No. 187</td> <td>Fig. No. 3</td> </tr> </table>	Proj. No. 187	Fig. No. 3
Proj. No. 187	Fig. No. 3		

surface area. Granodiorite and lesser amounts of granite dominate the exposed rocks with the metasediments resessively weathering and only being exposed in creek beds and on cliff faces.

The intrusives are well jointed with chloritic alteration. Jointing predominantly strikes to the northeast with dips steep to the northwest, less dominant jointing strike northwest and dip steeply to the northeast. There appears to be a gradual increase in the amount of chlorite and epidote alteration going from the northeast to the southwest. Carbonate enrichment and sausseritization of the intrusives was also noted.

Two gabbroic dykes were mapped cutting the intrusives. Up to 5 metres wide the dykes trend between 122° and 155° and are traceable for over 60 metres. One of the dykes contained approximately 1% pyrite as euhedral grains to 3 millimetres in diameter.

Narrow quartz veins were found to cut the intrusives and the metasediments. Veining in the intrusives was noted to generally strike between 080° and 130° and dip steeply to the north or south. Less than 5 centimetres in width these veins often had sericitic selvages and contained tourmaline. A 5 centimetre wide tourmaline vein was noted striking 095° and dipping 67° to the north. These veins were traceable only for a short distance, usually less than 2 metres. A 10 to 15 centimetre wide quartz vein was mapped along the southeast bank of Togo Creek. Hosted by quartzite the banded white quartz vein was exposed for 6.5 metres with a strike of 028° and a dip of 61° to the southeast. The vein contained iron carbonate and euhedral pyrite grains were noted. The selvage of the vein was sericitized and the envelope was locally carbonate enrich.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The limited gridding and mapping program has laid the groundwork for a larger program of soil sampling, geophysical surveys and property and grid geological mapping. It has shown that quartz veining is present and that veins occur both in the intrusives and in the metasediments.

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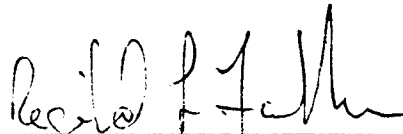
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Mineral Occurrences, Fossil Localities,
Radiometric Ages and Gravity Field For Penticton
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April 19, 1984. Assessment Report 12,189.

6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Reginald L. Faulkner of #302 - 1475 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am an exploration geologist and a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. in Physical Geography/Geology in 1974 with additional course work in Geology in 1977-79 and 1982-83.
2. I obtained a M.A.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering in 1988, emphasizing mineral economics.
3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. I have practiced as a geologist since 1979 for companies, including RIOCANEX, Vancouver, B.C.; Denison Mines Limited, Vancouver, B.C., Duval International Corporation, Vancouver B.C.; Trigg, Woollett, Olsen Consulting Limited, Edmonton, Alberta; Terra Mines Limited, Edmonton, Alberta, and Fairbank Engineering Limited, Vancouver, B.C.
5. The details of this report are based on work done by Fairbank Engineering from May 22 to October 18, 1989.



Reginald L. Faulkner, B.Sc. M.A.Sc.

January 1990

7. STATEMENT OF COSTSWAGES

R. Faulkner	3	days @ \$350/day	1050	
A. Pratt	4.5	days @ \$240/day	1080	
S. MacDonald	3	days @ \$232/day	696	
S. Courte	4.5	days @ \$232/day	1044	
J. Perry	4	days @ \$200/day	800	
j. Twomey	4	days @ \$200/day	800	
			<u>5470</u>	\$5470

Room & Board

23 mandays @ \$50/manday	1150	\$1150
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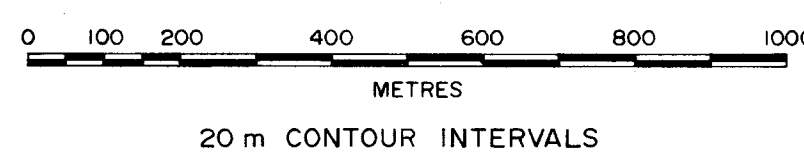
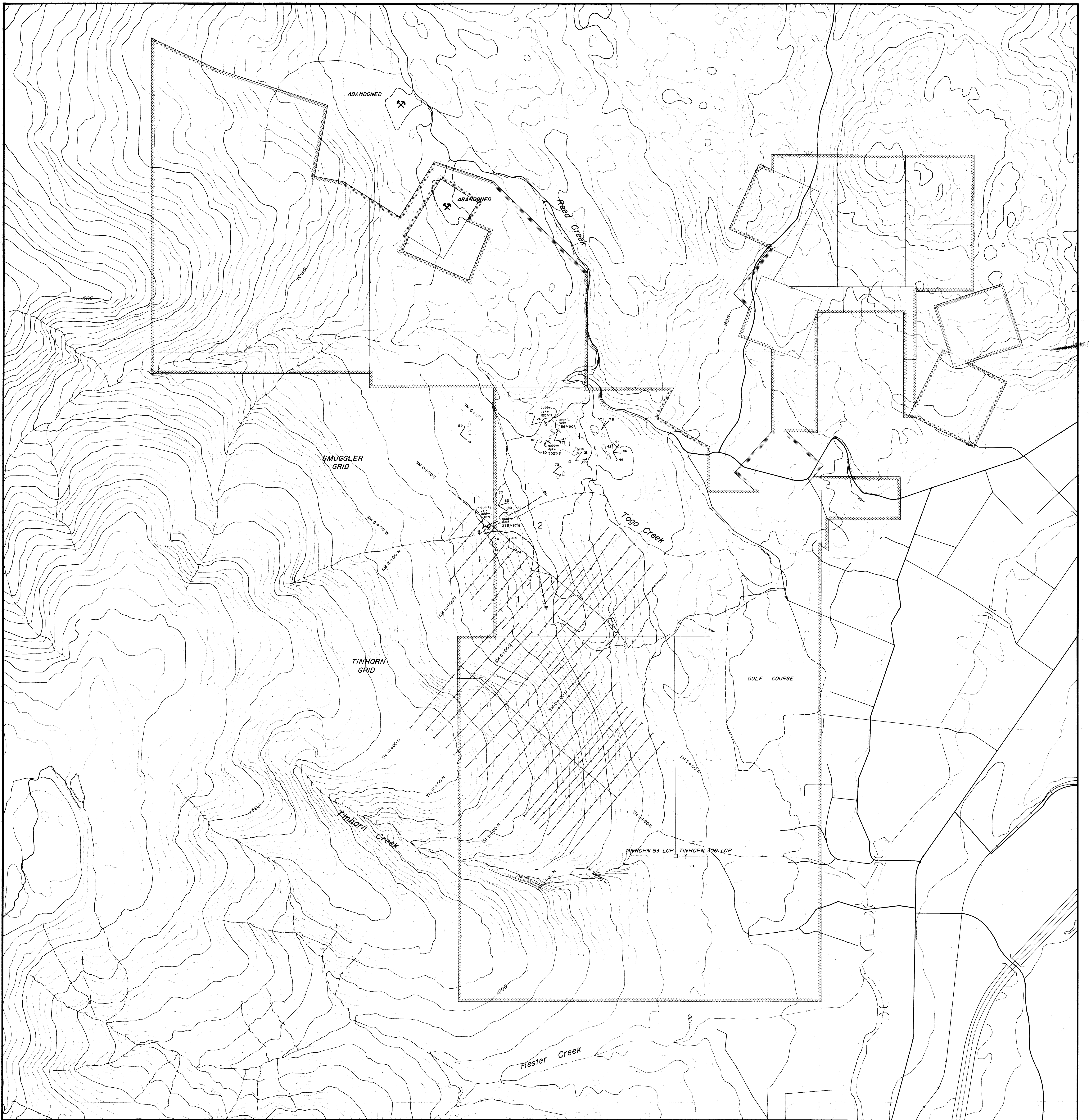
Truck

Rental	8	days @ \$60/day	480	
Fuel	8	days @ \$10/day	80	
			<u>560</u>	\$ 560

Miscellaneous

Maps, reproductions, communication	150	
Consumables	<u>270</u>	
	420	\$ 420

Total Costs		\$7600
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LEGEND

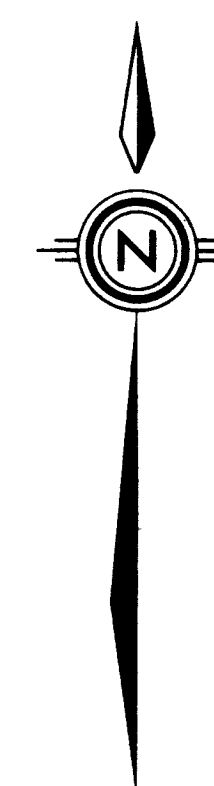
- Roads
- Creek
- Swamp
- Legal Corner Post (located in field)
- Claim Lines & Property Boundary
- Sampling Grid
- Adit
- Shaft

LITHOLOGIES

- 1 INTRUSIVE
Granodiorite/Granite
- 2 KOBALU GROUP
consisting of Quartzite, Phyllite,
Schist, Greenstone & Marble
- Outcrop
- Joint: strike, dip
- Geologic Contact: inferred

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

19,561



YURIKO RESOURCES CORP.	
DATE	JAN/90
REVISION	
JOE DANDY PROPERTY OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.	
SUMMARY MAP GRIDS & PROPERTY GEOLOGY	
PROJECT No.	187
SURVEY BY	NTS B2 E/4E
DRAWN BY	BEM
SCALE	1:10000
FIGURE No.	4
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