

PROPERTY FILE

003291

PROPERTY EVALUATION

for

NOMAD MINES LTD (NPL)

on

U_3 and U_3O_8 Claims

in the

TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION

of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

January 13, 1977

Vancouver, B.C.

E. Amendolagine, P.Eng.

Consulting Geologist

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
SUMMARY.....	1
HISTORY OF THE AREA.....	4
PROPERTY.....	5
LOCATION.....	5
ACCESS.....	5
TOPOGRAPHY.....	6
GENERAL GEOLOGY.....	6
INSTRUMENTATION.....	7
PROPERTY EXAMINATION.....	9
CONCLUSION.....	15
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	16
EXPENDITURES.....	17
CERTIFICATE.....	20

INTRODUCTION

The report is written at the request of Roy Carlson and Hans Buhr for Nomad Mines Ltd (NPL).

The property was visited by Mr. R. Carlson and Mr. Hans Buhr and myself during the period of December 27-28 and December 17th to 19th, 1976 to examine the uranium claims and the general area surrounding the claims.

SUMMARY

Nomad Mines Ltd (NPL) has claims U_3 and U_3O_8 consisting of 1 and 4 units tag nos. 13507 and 13601 respectively. They are uranium claims situated some six miles south of Castlegar in the Trail Creek Mining Division of British Columbia. The property is easily accessible by Highway No. 3 which passes some 1/2 mile to the east of the property. There is a good dirt road passing through the U_3O_8 claim. There are both gas and electric power lines passing within 1/2 mile of the property which could be a source for power. The property lies on the western slope of the Columbia River Valley and bisected by China Creek.

Geologic field observations, a preliminary scintillometer examination and uranium assays from the property suggest the possibility of multi millions of tons of a favourable uranium mineralized host rock formation being present on the property.

The property area and the area for some ten miles by 1 1/2 miles as indicated by the G.S.C. geologic maps is underlain by a metamorphosed, recrystallized, granitoid gneissic, schistose sheared, pegmatitic rock formation of undetermined geologic age. This formation measures to 1,000 feet in thickness in places. The exposed formation is an area emitting varying degrees of uranium radiation. Assays obtained from these exposures yielded up to 0.60% U_3O_8 .

With a uranium mineralized formation of this magnitude, there is a very good possibility of developing a very large low grade uranium ore body. The aim of the exploration and developing programs should be to develop an economic and large low-grade uranium ore body. One square mile of this favourable host rock would yield some 2 1/2 million tons per vertical foot and some 250 million tons per 100 vertical feet and some 2.5 billion tons per 1,000 vertical feet. With the price of uranium in the \pm \$50.00 per pound range, it is conceivable that one square mile by 100 vertical feet of mineralization of 1/4 lb of uranium per ton would be worth upwards of 3 billion dollars.

This is a very interesting uranium mineralized area and it is recommended that the property justifies a very thorough exploration and development program with the aim of developing a low grade large tonnage uranium ore body.

A complete preliminary program as discussed would require some \$57,000.00.

HISTORY OF THE AREA

Some uranium exploration was carried out in this area during 1968 when uranium was at ± \$7.00 per pound. From the available information some drilling was completed but the program was not completed and conclusive.

PROPERTY

The property consists of two uranium mining claims known as the U_3 and U_3O_8 with 1 unit and 4 units respectively, and tag numbers 13507 and 13601 respectively. They are located in the Trail Creek Mining Division of British Columbia.

LOCATION

The claims lie to the west of the Columbia River Valley, to the north of China Creek on Highway No. 3, eight miles south of Castlegar, and 12 miles north of Trail, B.C. some 250 air miles east of Vancouver, B.C. and some 200 air miles west of Calgary, Alberta at N latitude $49^{\circ} 14'$ and W longitude $117^{\circ} 45'$.

ACCESS

Access to the property by road from Castlegar is some eight miles south on paved Highway No. 3 to the southern end of the town of Blueberry Creek, then westward on a fairly good dirt road which runs through the U_3O_8 claim. The road is good enough for conventional drive in good weather, but would require four-wheel drive in bad weather. Highway No. 3 passes within one half mile east of the U_3O_8 claim. A power line and gas line cross in the same general area and could be sources for power.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography is considered high relief with an elevation of 1,500 feet a.s.l. at Highway No. 3 and rising gently to the north west to 3,200 feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the property and property area is comprised of some Nelson Plutonics and mainly of high grade metamorphic rocks of unknown age which are layered and contain some marble. (Ref: G.S.C. Paper 62-5; Trail Map Area; 82 F/4, E1/2; Maps 7-1962; by H.W. White, 1962 (see following map) with property locations).

The area was also mapped as argillite, quartzite, greywacke, breccia and pyroclastic probably of Carboniferous-Jurassic age. (Ref: G.S.C. Map 1090A Geology of Nelson, B.C. west half; by H.W. White, 1948-52 (see coloured geologic sheet with property location.)).

Little

PLANT 1 107

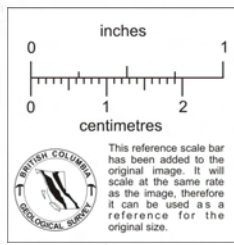
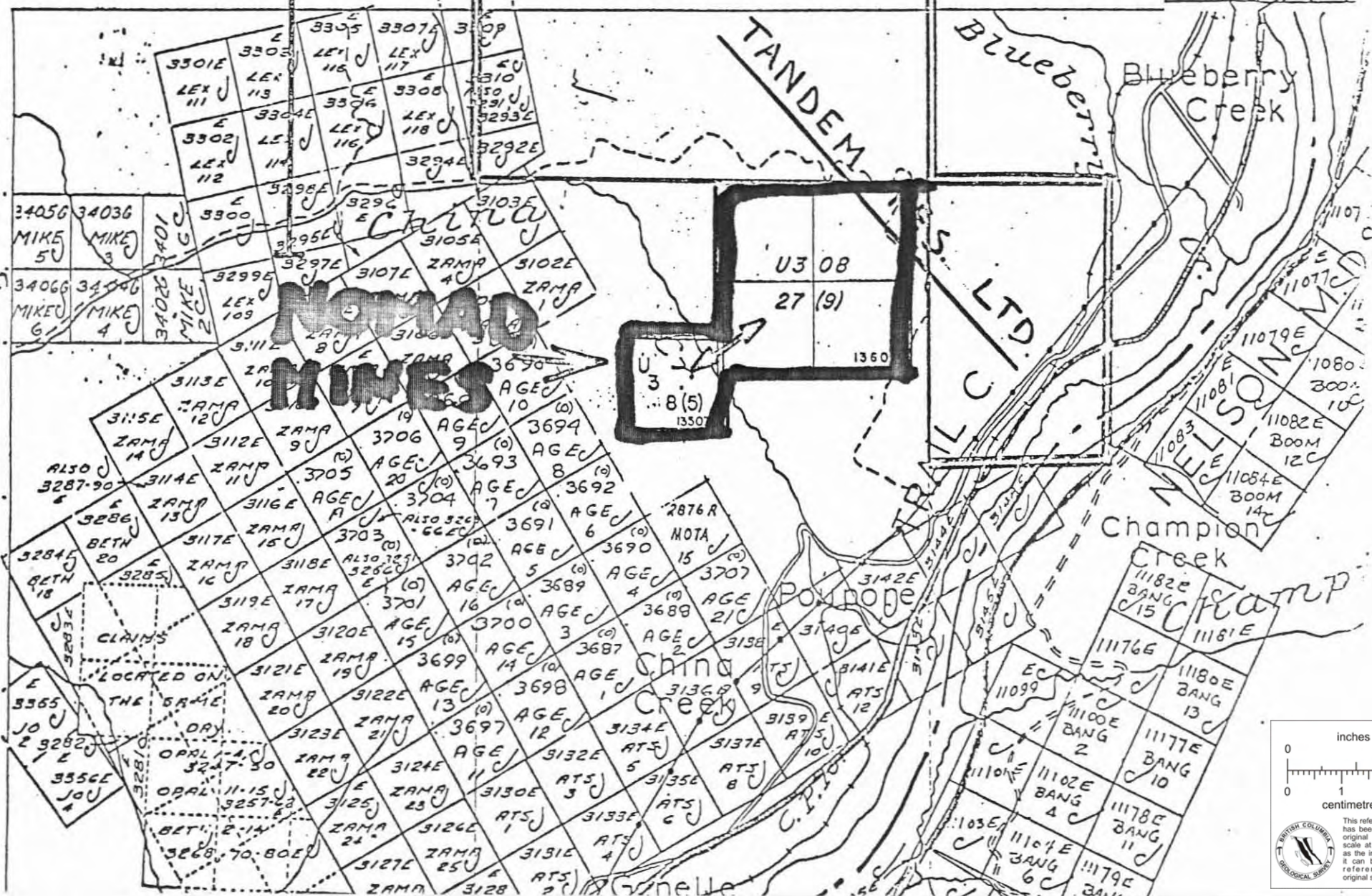
CEVA

6 MB	4 MB	1 MB	17B	25	17B	29	31 MB	33 MB	35 MB
3447 MB	3445 MB	3443 MB	3464 MB	3466 MB	3468 MB	3470 MB	3472 MB	3474 MB	3476 MB
7 MB	5 MB	3 MB	24 MB	26 MB	28 MB	30 MB	32 MB	34 MB	36 MB
			3480	3482	3484	3486	3488	3490	3492

2996B	2997
TARRA	TARRA
2989B	2992A
TARRA	TARRA
2988A	2987B
TARRA	TARRA
90	15

117°45'

747170M



The geology of the area is also described as pegmatite which occurs in irregular sheets up to a few tens of feet thick in gently dipping biotite gneiss and schist. The wall rocks have an east-west lineation and the pegmatites terminate in rounded and bulbous shapes with the long axes parallel to this lineation. The area is reported to give scintillometer readings which are three times background with local areas in which uraninite is visible, giving much higher readings. The uranium showings consist of local concentrations of uraninite in pegmatite. The uranium occurs as subhedral crystals up to one-sixteenth of an inch across. (Ref: B.C. Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1968, page 239 by J.T. Fyles).

INSTRUMENTATION

The property examination for radioactivity was conducted with a Ludlum High Energy Gamma Scintillator attached to a Model 3 Geiger Counter Instrument Box which has four scales and measures in counts per minutes.

The four scales measure in ranges of X-0.1; X-1.0; X-10.0, X-100.0. The readings are indicated on a dial which is divided in five units. The instrument is calibrated to read progressively from scale to scale.

The instrument should not be used as an assay instrument but used to outline areas of higher intensity of radioactivity. Then, the areas should be rock sampled after blasting or drilling.

The instrumentation has a built in audio sound to alert for change in cpm or R.A.

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

The property was examined during the periods of November 27th and 28th by R. Carlson, H. Buhr, and myself, and also during the period of December 17th to 19th, 1976 by R. Carlson, K. McKay and myself. Legal claim post for U_3 was checked on November 29th, the tag read as follows: "Claim U_3 Loc. Peter Leontowicz FMC 113930 dated May 25, 1975 6 a.m. Comp. May 25, 1975 10 a.m." During these visits traverses were made along the southern and northern slopes of China Creek up to elevations of \pm 3,000 feet a.s.l. Observations were made of the geology and some rock samples were taken for assaying. A Ludlum Model 3 scintillometer with an audio sounder was carried with the instruments on at all times.

China Creek is a steep walled ravine rising nearly 1,000 feet from the creek bed to the Oko Poko Peak on Claim U_3O_8 . The geology on both sides of the creek is similar being a granitoid gneiss consisting of mainly feldspar and quartz with varying

degrees of biotite garnets, clacite and visible uraninite crystals. The feldspars develop to coarse crystals in places giving the rock formation a lensoid elongated pegmatitic appearance. Some of the lenses measure to 10 and 15 feet in thickness and sometimes grade into a quartz biotite schist and gneiss and sometimes are separated by gneissic or schistose layers or bands.

The radioactivity is also similar on both sides of China Creek where the formation is exposed. The background of the whole area is very high being at least 2-3 times above normal.

In some areas or spots the readings range in four to eight times background with isolated areas nearly reading off the high scale on the instrument. There were samples taken on both sides of China Creek mainly for qualitative analysis. Four of the samples assayed yielded the following:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Assay</u>	<u>lbs/ton</u>
39051	0.012	0.24
39052	0.600	12.00
0039	0.072	1.44
0040	0.232	4.64

These are samples taken south of China Creek. Some 13 samples taken on the north side are yielded assays as per attached assay report.

The property inspection was conducted carrying in one position, a Ludlum Model 3 instrument. The background reading for the scintillometer in Vancouver is 0.6 on the X-1.0 scale.

The background reading on the property ranges from 1.8 upwards on X-1.0 scale. Readings on the property varied from high background reading of 1.8 on the X-1.0 scale to 4.0 readings on X-100 scale.

All of the property has exceptionally high background readings. Although the assays returned from the samples are considered high, they are only indicative of uranium being present on the property. The radioactive granitoid formation extends some 10 miles by 1 1/2 miles and over 1,000 feet in thickness as per G.S.C. mapping by H.W. White, Fyles and Hewlett.

With a uranium mineralized formation of this magnitude, there is a very good possibility of developing a very large low grade uranium ore body. The aim of the exploration and developing program should be to develop an economic and large low grade uranium ore body. One square mile of this favourable host rock would yield some 2.5 million tons per vertical foot and some 250 million tons per 100 vertical feet and some 2.5 billion tons per 1,000 vertical feet. With the price of uranium in the \pm \$50.00 per pound range, it is conceivable that one square mile by 100 vertical feet of mineralization of 1/4 lb of uranium per ton would be worth upwards of 3 billion dollars.

510 W. Hastings St.,

6455 Laurel St., Burnaby 2, B.C.

6932

Vancouver, B.C.

ANALYSES CERTIFICATE

File No. _____

Type of Samples Rocks

Disposition _____

No.	Sample	U ₃ O ₈ %						No.
1	0039	.072						1
2	0040	.232						2
3								3
4								4
5								5
6								6
7								7
8								8
9								9
10								10
11								11
12								12
13								13
14								14
15								15
16								16
17								17
18								18
19								19
20								20

All reports are the confidential property of clients.

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED 1 Dec. 1976

DATE REPORTS MAILED 6 Dec. 1976

Dean Joyce
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

RECEIVED
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

- ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS
- GEOCHEMISTS
- REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 32142
INVOICE NO. 19129
RECEIVED Dec. 3/76
Dec. 14/76
ANALYSED

TO:

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	% U ₃ O ₈
39051	0.012
39052	0.600

DEC 13 1976	
FILE	



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

W. Stewart

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

TELEPHONE: 604-52597
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 32165

TO:

INVOICE NO. 19241

RECEIVED Jan. 3/77

ATTN:

ANALYSED Jan. 11/77

SAMPLE NO. :	% Molybdenum	% Zinc	% U ₃ O ₈	% WO ₃	Oz/Ton Silver	Oz/Ton Gold
39053	< 0.001	0.02	0.059	< 0.01	0.02	0.003
39054	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.227	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.005
39055	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.002	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39056	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.009	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.003
39057	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.157	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.003
39058	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.164	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39059	0.002	< 0.01	0.147	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39060	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.018	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.003
39061	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.025	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39062	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.206	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39063	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.078	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003
39064	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.036	< 0.01	0.01	< 0.003
39065	< 0.001	< 0.01	0.172	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.003

*Rock samples from Nomad Mines' China Creek
properties near Castlegar, B.C.*

*SAMPLES TAKEN BY NOMAD AND ASSAYED BY
MAJOR MINING CO.*



MEMBER
CANADIAN TESTING
ASSOCIATION

R. L. Lixite
REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CONCLUSION

Nomad Mines Ltd (NPL) hold two mining claims in the Trail Creek Mining Division of British Columbia. All of the surface area is indicated on the G.S.C. geological map of H.W. White, Fyles & Hewlett and is believed to be the favourable uranium-bearing granitoid formation.

One square mile of this favourable host rock would yield some 2.5 million tons per vertical foot and 100 vertical feet would yield some 250 million tons per 100 vertical feet. The formation is some 1,000 feet in thickness. Considering 1,000 feet of thickness of this formation would yield astronomical figures and will not be considered at this point, and with uranium at ± \$50.00 per pound uranium mineralization of 1/4 per ton would make a viable ore body.

Samples of uranium mineralization in these formations has yielded assays of uranium to 0.60% U_3O_8 or 12 pounds per ton. The entire portion of the property examined has an exceptionally high background with areas or many spots reading 10 times background or better.

These results all give indications of the possibility of a multi-million ton uranium bearing favourable host rock formation.

A systematic survey could be instrumental in proven a large low grade uranium ore body.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that this property be fully explored with the intention of developing a uranium ore body. The emphasis should be to develop a low grade or as high a grade of uranium ore body as possible. It is essential that to pursue a program to develop this type of ore body that a systematic exploration program be instituted. The program should consist of:

1. Control lines established;
2. Geologic mapping;
3. Scintillometer survey;
4. Rock sampling;
5. Rock trenching;
6. Minimum of 2,000 feet of drilling.

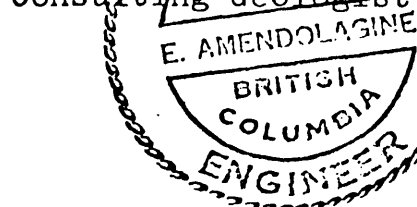
EXPENDITURES

The monies required would be:

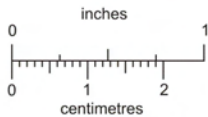
1.	Detail geologic mapping with petrographic studies	\$ 5,000.00
2.	Scintillometer survey on 200 foot lines	3,000.00
3.	Control lines established	4,000.00
4.	Rock trenching	3,000.00
5.	Drilling minimum 2,000 feet percussion	10,000.00
6.	Assays	3,000.00
7.	Road repair	2,000.00
8.	Rental pick up 2 months	2,000.00
9.	Rental miscellaneous equipment	1,000.00
10.	Room and board 3 men 2 months	4,000.00
11.	Transportation and communication	3,000.00
12.	Three field men 2 months	7,000.00
13.	Engineering	5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$52,000.00
	Contingency 10%	5,000.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	<u>\$57,000.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,
MANNY CONSULTANTS LTD.,

E. Amendolagine, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

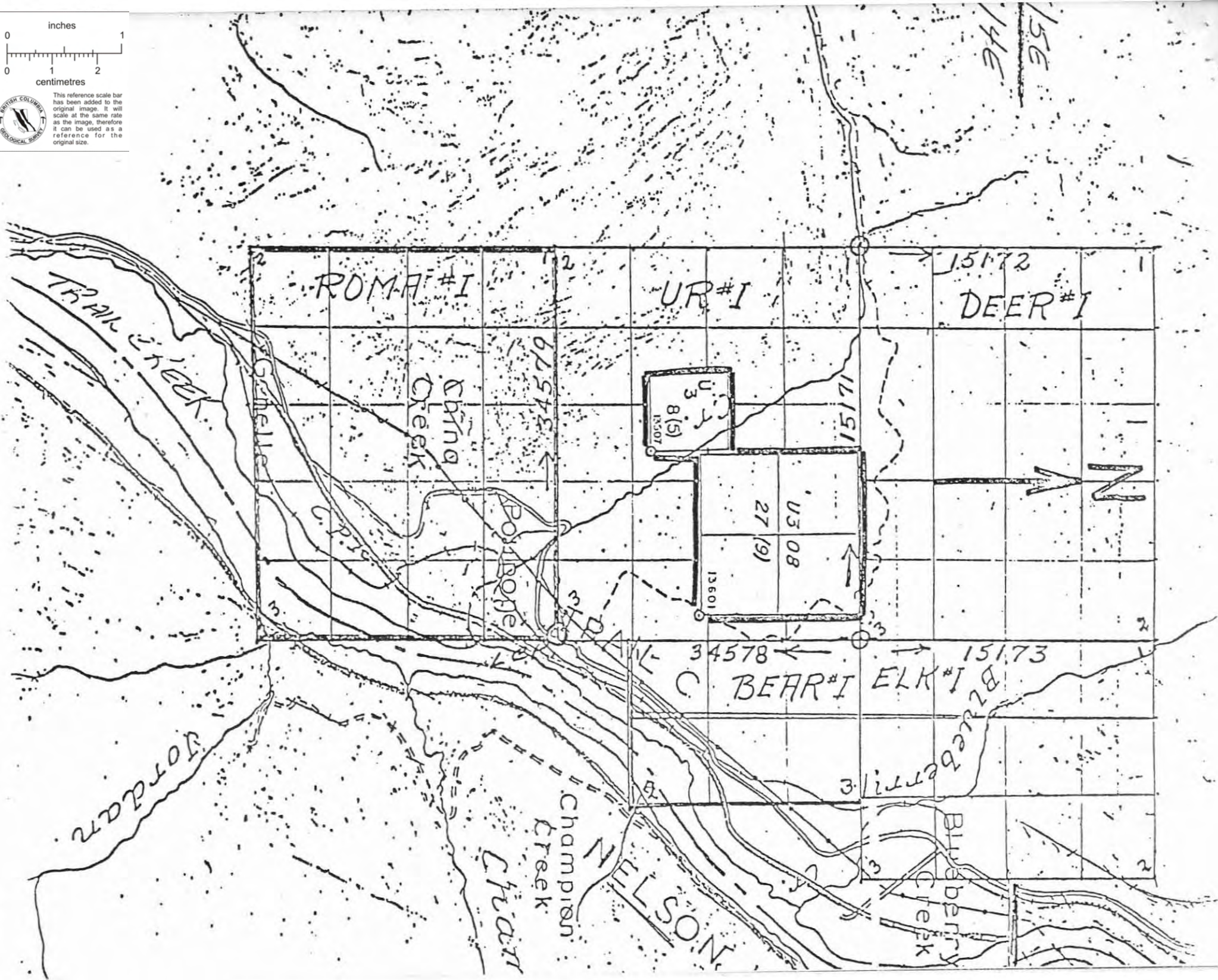


January 14, 1977



BRITISH COLUMBIA
BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.





COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE
DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

LEGEND

Geology compiled from published maps and field work by H.W. Little
1948-1950, 1952

TERTIARY

EOCENE (?) OR LATER

22-24

22. CORYELL PLUTONIC ROCKS: syenite; minor granite, monzonite and shonkinite;
22a, porphyritic augite monzonite; 22b, pulaskite
23. SHEPPARD PLUTONIC ROCKS: leucocratic granite
24. MCGREGOR INTRUSIONS: shonkinite

CRETACEOUS (?)

UPPER CRETACEOUS OR (?) LATER

21

SOPHIE MOUNTAIN FORMATION: conglomerate; minor argillite

LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)

20

VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS: granite; minor pegmatite; 20a, granite and granodiorite

19

NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS: 19a, mainly porphyritic granite; 19b, non-porphyritic granite to granodiorite; 19c, granodiorite; 19d, quartz diorite; 19e, syenite; 19f, mainly fine-grained, porphyritic syenite to quartz diorite; 19g, Rosslund "monzonite"; 19h, pseudodiorite and pyroxene-hornblende-biotite rock; 19i, mylonite; 19j, pegmatite; 19k, diorite

18

Ultrabasic rocks: serpentinite

JURASSIC

MIDDLE AND (?) UPPER JURASSIC

17

HALL FORMATION: argillite, sandstone, and conglomerate; 17a, may not be Hall

LOWER JURASSIC

16

ROSSLAND FORMATION: andesite, latite, basalt, flow breccia, augite porphyry, agglomerate, tuff; minor shale; 16a, metamorphosed greenstone (may not be Rosslund)

B

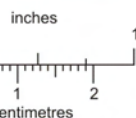
Argillite, argillaceous quartzite, greywacke; locally conglomerate; minor flows and pyroclastic. Probably not older than Carboniferous, but in part may be Jurassic

A

Augen gneiss, hornblende-biotite-feldspar gneiss; minor crystalline limestone and skarn. Doubtful. Early Mesozoic



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



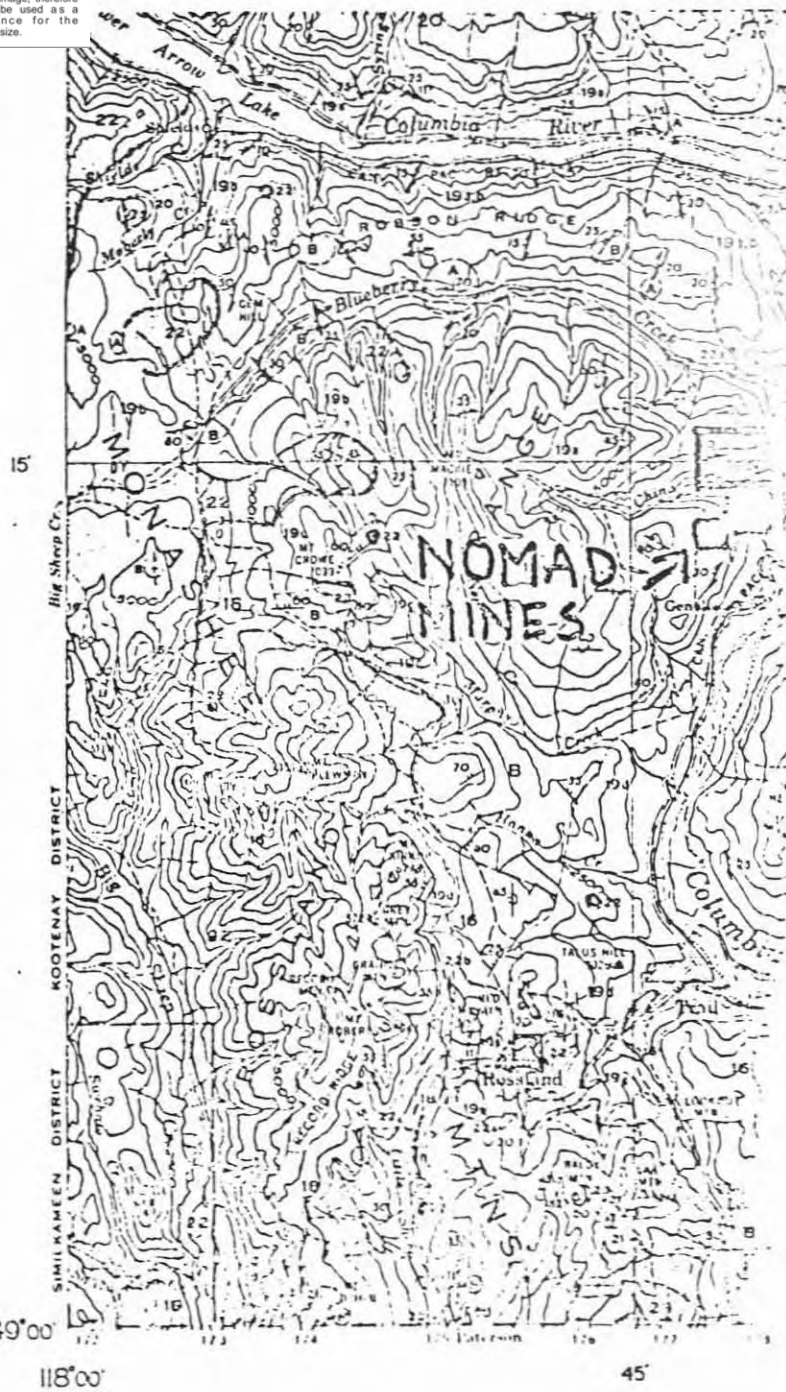
GEOLOGY

NELSON

(West Half)

CENOZOIC

MESOZOIC



CERTIFICATE

I, EMANUEL AMENDOLAGINE, of the City of Vancouver,
in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. That I am a geologist by profession and reside in Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. That I am a graduate of Hunter College, of the City of New York, and Columbia University, with a B.A. and M.A. degree respectively, and that I have been practising my profession as a geologist for 24 years.
3. That I am a registered professional engineer in the Province of British Columbia.
4. That this report is based upon work performed on the property from November 27-28 and December 17 to 19th, 1976, and upon study of the sequence of formations of the Castlegar area and knowledge of uranium in the Beaverlodge, Saskatchewan area, Elliot Lake, Ontario area, Kenora, Ontario area, Colorado Plateau area and others.
5. That the writer does not have, nor does he expect to receive, either directly or indirectly, any interest in Nomad Mines Ltd (NPL) or its properties.
6. That this report may be used for the purpose of a Prospectus if so desired.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 13th
day of January, 1977.

