GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMCIAL

RADIOMETRIC AND DRILLING REPORT
LUMBY AREA, B.C.

TAI 1 - 7 CLAIMS

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMCIAL

RADIOMETRIC AND DRILLING REPORT
LUMBY AREA, B.C.

TAI 1 - 7 CLAIMS

Claims: TAI 1-6 (213-218) TAI 7 (488)
Claim Drilled: TAI 78-3 - Claim 3
TAI 78-1 - Claim 5
TAI 78-2 - Claim 7
MINING DIVISION: VERNON
NTS Location: 82L/2W
Latitude and Longitude: 50°09'N., 118°51'W.
Owner of Claims: E & B EXPLORATIONS LTD
Operator: E & B EXPLORATIONS LTD
Contractor: CAN-LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD
Can-Lake Project Number: 1003-010
Writers: R. CANN, B.Sc.

J. LUND, M.Sc., P.ng. (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

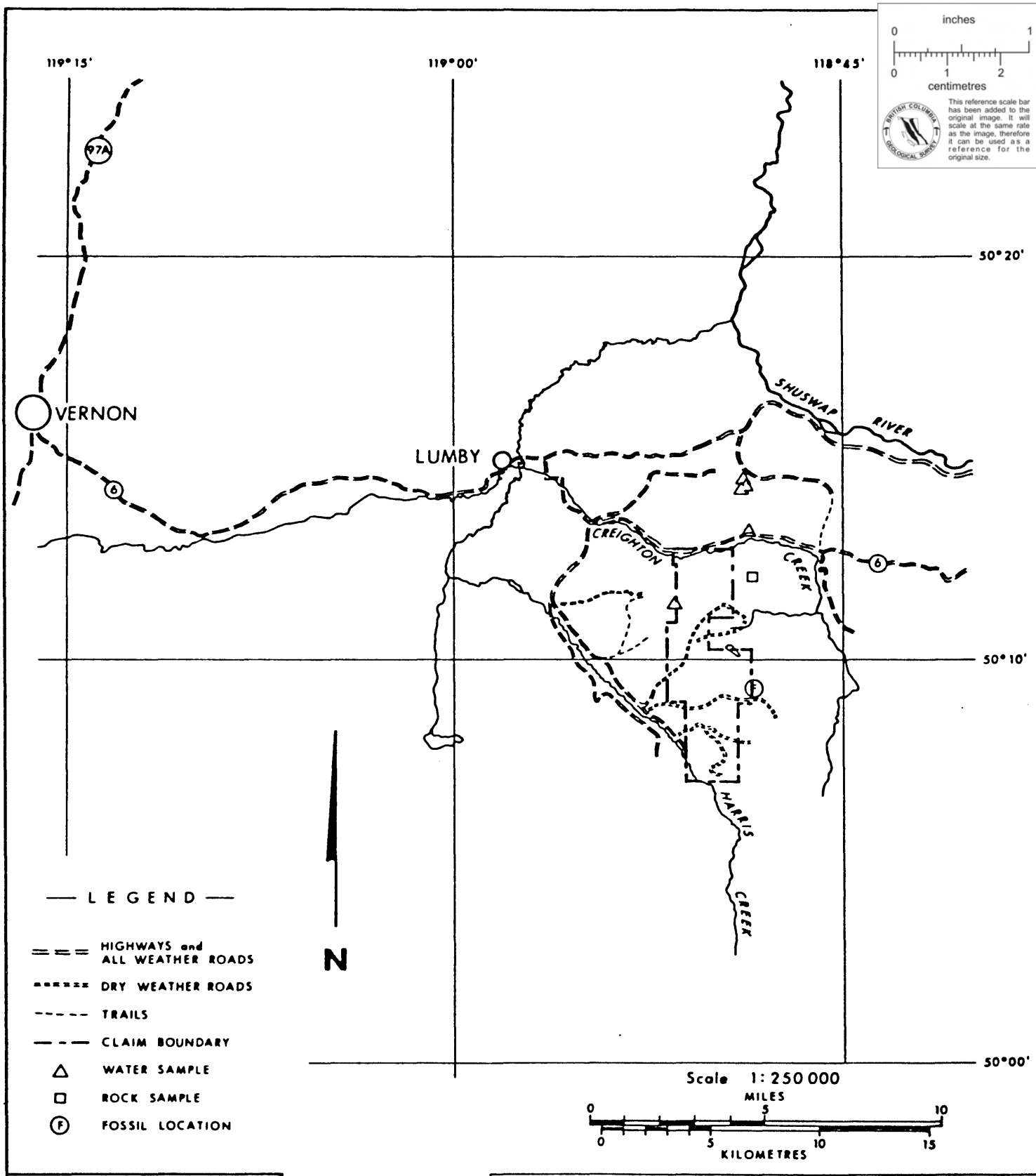
The TAI 1 - 7 claims are located 325 kilometers ENE of Vancouver in the Vernon Mining Division.

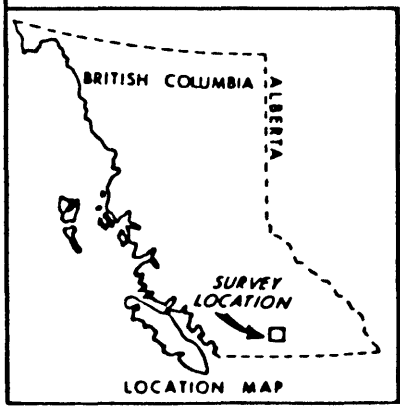
The central and northern part of the claims are underlain by Eocene rhyolite flows and tuffs. South of these Eocene sandstones, conglomerates and siltstones occur. In the south these rocks overlie a basement of Upper Jurassic or Cretaceous granitic rocks and Precambrian gneissic rocks. Andesitic and basaltic flows occur locally within the Eocene units.

Geochemical rock sampling and radiometric prospecting found background uranium values in all rock types.

Drilling of Eocene sediments and tuffs found no uranium mineralization or enrichment.

Since no uranium enrichment or indication of possible uranium mineralization was found, no further work is recommended on the claims.





E and B EXPLORATIONS LTD.

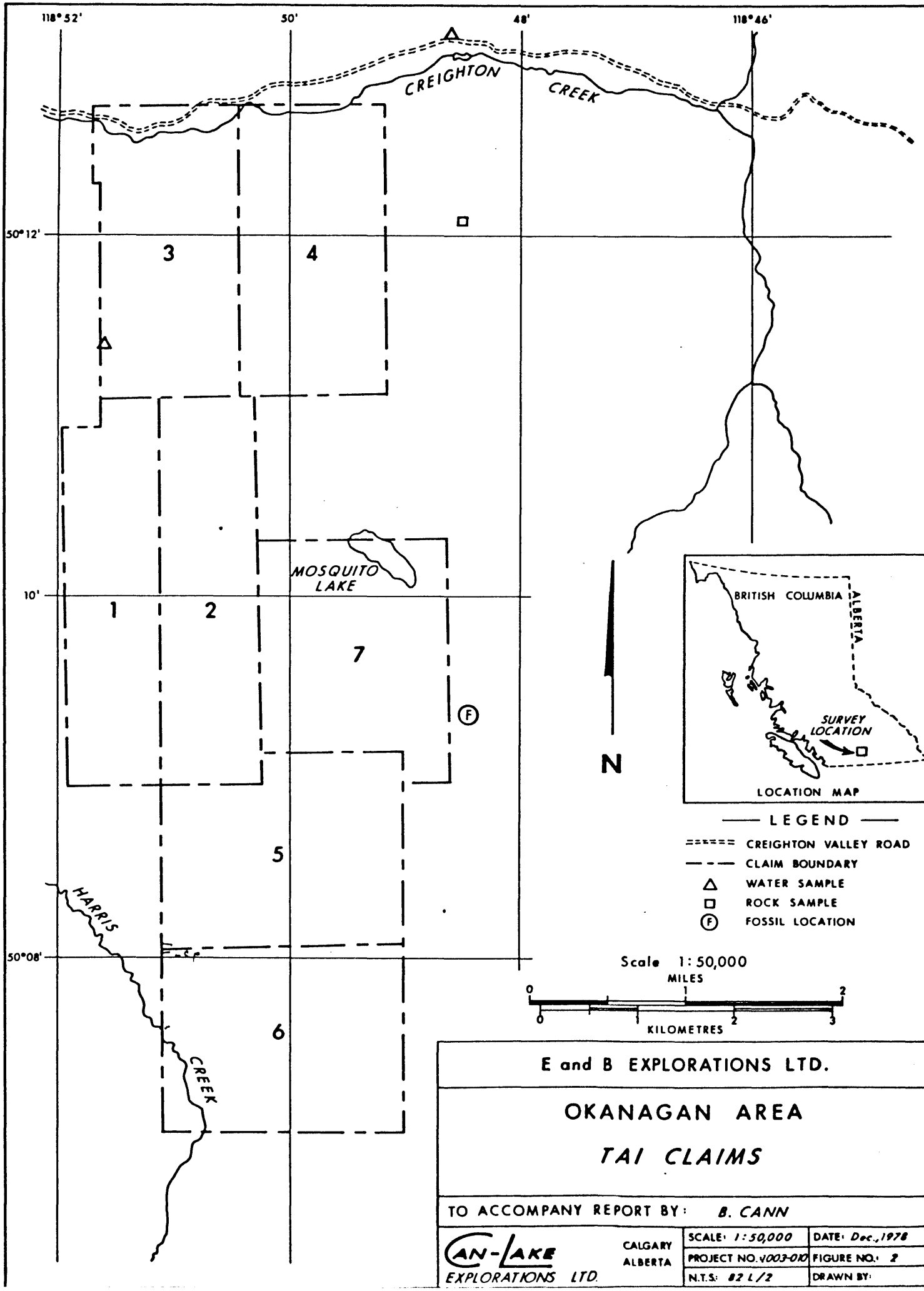
OKANAGAN AREA

TAI CLAIMS

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: *B. CANN*

CAN-LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD. CALGARY ALBERTA

SCALE: *1:250,000*	DATE: *Dec., 1978*
PROJECT NO.: *1003-010*	FIGURE NO.: *1*
N.T.S.: *82 L*	DRAWN BY:



E and B EXPLORATIONS LTD.

OKANAGAN AREA

TAI CLAIMS

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: B. CANN

CAN-LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD. CALGARY ALBERTA

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: Dec., 1978
PROJECT NO. V003-010	FIGURE NO.: 2
N.T.S.: 82 L/2	DRAWN BY:

INTRODUCTION

The Tai Claims were staked in December 1976, and June 1978, to cover an area of Eocene acid volcanics in south-central British Columbia. These volcanics were thought to have been a possible source for uranium, that under the right conditions would be enriched in underlying sediments. Uranium mineralization in a somewhat similar setting has been found at the Sherwood Mine in Washington.

Reconnaissance mapping, silt, water, soil sampling and radiometric prospecting were carried out on the property by Dolmage Campbell and Associates (1975) Ltd., in September and October 1977. No geochemical or radiometric anomalies were found (Jones, 1977).

This report describes follow-up mapping, radiometric prospecting, geochemical sampling and results of 293 meters of diamond drilling. Work was conducted as part of the Okanagan Project. A statement of expenses is enclosed as Appendix A.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Tai 1 to 7 are located in the Vernon Mining Division at latitude 50^{o} 09', longitude 118^{o} 51'; in NTS 82 L/2 (Figure 1).

They are situated approximately 325 kilometers ENE of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Access is good to most of the claims due to numerous logging roads in the area. The north end of the claims is accessible via the Creighton Valley road which turns south from Highway 6, one kilometer east of Lumby. South and central parts of the claim can be reached via the Harris Creek logging road which turns south from the Creighton Valley road six kilometers from Highway 6. Mosquito Lake and Home Creek logging roads, which turn off the Harris Creek road provide further access.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Tai claims are located in the Okanagan Highland. This plateau-like region has been cut at the north end of the claims by the east-west trending Creighton Creek Vally and at the south end of the claims by the south-east trending Harris Creek Valley. Relief is approximately 900 meters with valley floors at around 650 meters elevation.

Slopes are steep along the main valleys. North facing slopes are heavily forested with first and second growth cedar. South facing slopes are generally faily open pine forests.

PROPERTY

The property consists of seven claims (Tai 1 - 7; Figure 2) totalling 128 units, recorded as follows:

Claim Name	Units	Record Number	Staking Date	Recording Date	Mining Division
Tai 1	16	213	December 19, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 2	16	214	December 19, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 3	18	215	December 21, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 4	18	216	December 21, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 5	20	217	December 23, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 6	20	218	December 23, 1976	January 18, 1977	Vernon
Tai 7	20	488	June 18, 1978	July 11, 1978	Vernon

Tai 1 - 6 are held in trust for E & B Explorations Ltd. by R. S. Adamson. Tai 7 is owned by E & B Explorations Ltd.

HISTORY

Little mineral exploration has occurred in this area. A small amount of placer gold was recovered during the 1930's from Recent and Miocene gravels occurring along Harris Creek below where it is joined by Nicklen Creek. (B. C. Minister of Mines, 1936).

Four kilometers north of the Tai claims a large mass of radioactive pegmatite occurs within Monashee gneissis. Spotty radioactivity is associated with monazite in quartz, giving a reported assay of 0.069% THO_2, 0.044% U_3O_8. (McCammon, 1971).

On the Vidler Arkose claims immediately to the west of the Tai group, uranium has been reported in Eocene sediments. These sediments were drilled between 1974 to 1977 with no further mineralization being discovered.

In 1976 the Geological Survey of Canada sampled this area as part of their reconnaissance program (September, Energy, Mines and Resources, 1977). They obtained a slightly anomalous water sample draining the south area of Tai 1.

In 1977, a reconnaissance mapping, radiometric prospecting, and geochemical sampling program was carried out by Dolmage Campbell and Associates (1975) Ltd. (Jones, 1977). They found no anomalous areas.

FIELD WORK

Mapping and prospecting were carried out by a geologist and assistant intermittently during the months of May and June, 1978.

Geology and geochemical samples were plotted on 1" = 1/4 mile air photographs and later transferred to a 1:10,000 scale topographic base map.

Radiometric readings were taken using a McPhar TV-1A Spectrometer.

Twenty-three rock samples were taken for geochemical analysis to try and determine the suitability of various rock types as a source for uranium. Three silt and eight water samples were also taken.

Two-hundred and ninety three meters of NQ diamond drilling were completed on August by Herb Allen Drilling, Merrit. Drill core is stored at each drill hole site.

composition, but is still badly weathered.

In the west central section of Tai 5 and at the bottom of DDH Tai 78-1 a weakly foliated, dioritic intrusive with local K-feldspar flooding is exposed. It is probably that this rock is related to the syenite and quartz monzonite with the steeply dipping foliation perhaps related to faulting along Harris Creek.

4. Kettle River Formation - Eocene

Much of the Tai group is underlain by acid flows and tuffs. To the south, especially on Tai 5, sandstones and siltstones become predominant. Volcanic rocks are resistant to erosion forming highlands and prominent cliffs, whereas the sediments weather recessively forming lowlands and valleys, and being exposed only in road cuts and drill core.

During mapping, these rocks were divided into seven units as described below.

a) Andesite Flows (Unit 4) Red to purple, and locally green flows occur on the Mosquito Lake road due west of the south-west corner of Tai 1, and in outcrop and drill core at the north end of Tai 3. These flows often contain biotite phenocrysts and stubbly feldpar phenocrysts. Locally the flows are amygdaloidal, the vesicules containing phenocryst or celadonite. Also, associated with these flows are andesitic tuffs which heave into these plates, and an agglomerate containing vesicular andesitic fragments.

Radiometric readings are around 2800 cpm.

b) Rhyolite Tuffs (Unit 5) Medium to fine-grained, cream to pale grey tuffs occur mainly at the north end of the Tai group. They consist dominantly of 1 - 2 mm orthoclase crystals and biotite grains. Pyrcene and quartz occur in lesser amounts.

Generally, the tuffs are well sorted and massive, however, bedding has been observed locally. Lithic clasts occur at isolated locations.

Unit 5A is coarse-grained, bleached sandstone. It is generally poorly sorted with angular clasts. Laterally the unit probably grades into Unit 7.

Unit 5B is a poorly sorted pebble conglomerate. The angular clasts are mainly rhyolite flow.

Spectrometer readings over this unit range from 2800 to 4500 cpm.

c) Rhyolite Flows (Unit 6) These rocks are typically light grey to green-grey in color, and porphyritic. Phenocrysts are 1 - 2 mm orthoclase crystals, 1 - 2 mm hornblende laths, 1 mm biotite grains and locally 1 - 2 mm rounded quartz grains. The matrix is aphanitic, glassy grey and was used as the main criteria for distinguishing flows

from dense tuffs. In the south-east corner of Tai 4 a pumaceous texture was observed.

Flow banding and autobrecciation are common. The latter produces a flow breccia consisting of subrounded lightly bleached rhyolite fragments in a rhyolite flow matrix.

Radiometric readings range from 2000 to 5500 cpm.

d) Lithic Sandstone, Conglomerate (Unit 7) On Tai 6, coarse grained, arkosic sandstone occurs interbedded with syenite cobble conglomerate. Syenitic fragments (occasionally greater than 1 meter across) are the predominant clast type, however, granites, gneisses and basalts also occur. Clasts are generally subangular and appear to be derived mainly from Unit 3, described above. The matrix is a poorly sorted, coarse-grained wacke or lithic sandstone.

Sandstones are tan-colored, medium to coarse-grained, moderately well sorted and locally carbonaceous. In drill core laminations dip at approximately 45^{o}.

In DDH Tai 78-1, conglomerate becomes the dominant rock type towards the basement.

Spectrometer readings range from 1700 to 3500 cpm.

e) Arkosic Sandstone, Fossiferous Siltstone (Unit 8) On Tai 7 the predominant sediment is thinly interbedded carbonaceous siltstone, sandstone and thin coal seams. In DDH Tai 78-2, this sequence is a minimum of 100 meters thick. Fossil leaves were collected from this unit and three were identified by Dr. G. Rouse at the University of British Columbia. They are:

		Comments
i)	Platanophyllum Whitney:	Index species for Eocene of Western N. America
ii)	of Glyptostrobus	U. Cretaceous - Oligocene
iii)	Dryophyllum (Fagaceae -)	

These indicate an Eocene age for the sediments. As well as forming local basins, these sediments occur as small channels in Unit 5 and Unit 10.

Where exposed on roadcuts, sediments of this unit are weathered to a soft, friable rock. Interbedded with the above sediments is a poorly consolidated lahar (Unit 8A) consisting of large blocks of Unit 10 in a silty matrix.

Radiometric readings range from 3,000 to 5,000 cpm.

f) Trachyandesite (?) Unit 9) Interbedding with Unit 10 and in

part overlying Unit 8 are yellow-green to olive colored flows which are often highly vesicular. Vesicles are commonly lined with agate or opal. Dykes of this unit have been observed cutting Unit 10. Less commonly the flows are dense black basalt.

g) "Pitchstone" Breccia" (Unit 9) This flow breccia consists of grey to black, angular, glassy rhyolitic fragments in a matrix which varies from fine, glassy dust to glassy rhyolite. Locally this breccia can be observed to grade into highly fractured, massive pitchstone.

Agglomerate, consisting of large, angular, grey to red vesicular andesite fragments occurs throughout the unit.

The breccia is highly resistant to erosion forming "knobbly" textured cliffs, ridges and hoodoos.

Spectrometer readings over this unit range from 2500 to 4000 cpm.

5. Basalt - Miocene (Unit 11)

Immediately east of the Tai group, flat lying, columnar jointed, basalt appears. The base of the basalt is at about 5200 feet (1,600 meters) elevation. No sediments were observed underlying the basalt.

SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING RESULTS

GEOCHEMISTRY

Twenty-three rock samples, three silt samples and eight water samples were taken for geochemical analysis. Locations of samples are shown on Figure 3.

Samples were sent to Vangeochem Lab Ltd., North Vancouver. An outline of their analytical method and the results are given in Appendix B.

A summary of rock geochemistry is given below:

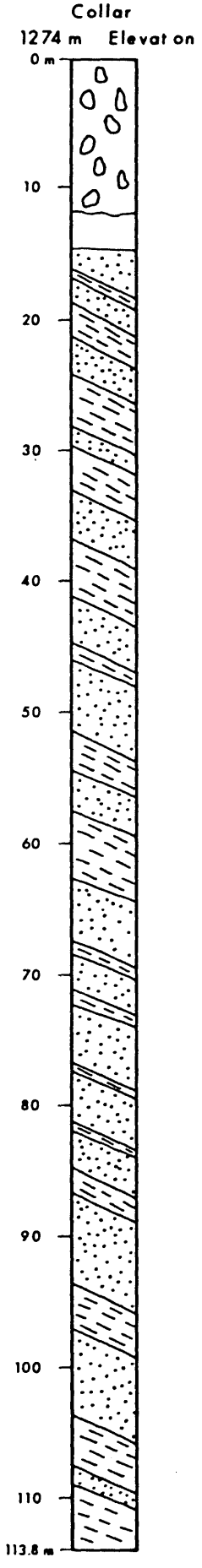
Map Unit	Lithology	Number of Samples	Range (ppm)	Mean (ppm)
11	Basalt	0	-	-
10	Pitchstone breccia	1	-	0.28
9	Andesite	0	-	-
8	Sandstone, siltstone congl.	5	0.42 - 1.45	0.74
7	Sandstone, conglomerate	4	0.46 - 1.24	0.69
6	Rhyolite flow	7	0.06 - 1.15	0.60
5	Rhyolite tuff	3	0.2 - 0.8	0.49
4	Andesite	0	-	-
3	Syenite, quartz monz.	3	0.22 - 2.02	0.87
2	Volcanics, limestone	0	-	-
1	Gneiss	0	-	-

DRILLING

Three NQ diamond drill holes (TAI78-1, 2, 3,) totalling 293 meters were drilled on the Tai group to test for uranium mineralization on sediments. Location of drill holes is shown on Figure 3. Complete drill logs are in Appendix C (in pocket). Radiometric logs gave no response above background and are enclosed as Appendix D (in pocket).

Drill logs are summarized in Figures 4, 5, 6.

ASSAYS



LITHOLOGY

OVERBURDEN

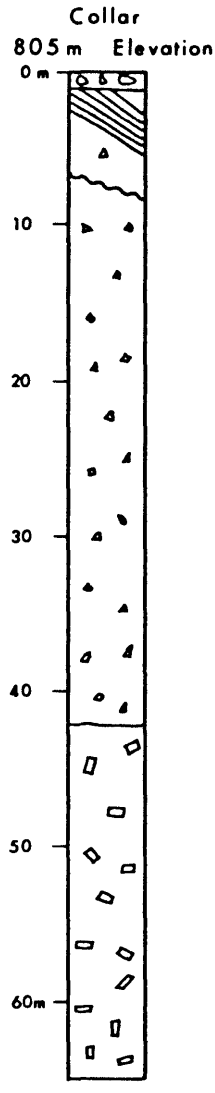
VESICULAR BASALT

THINLY INTERLAMINATED, CARBONACEOUS MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE; MINOR CLAYSTONE

FIGURE 5

D.D.H. TAI 78-2 SUMMARY

ASSAYS



LITHOLOGY

OVERBURDEN

BEDDED ACID TUFF, TUFF BRECCIA

ACID LITHIC TUFF BRECCIA

PORPHYRITIC, AMYDALOIDAL ANDESITE

FIGURE 6

D.D.H. TAI 78-3 SUMMARY

CONCLUSIONS

In the south part of the claim group, Precambrian Monashee gneisses and Upper Jurassic or Cretaceous syenite and quartz monzonite form the basement. Overlying and/or in fault contact with these basement rocks are local andesite flows and more extensive Eocene sandstones and conglomerates. Interbedded sandstones and siltstones occur in deep, probable fault controlled basins.

Further north Eocene rhyolite flows and flow breccias become predominant. These are probable partially time equivalent to the sediments and partially overlying.

At the north end of the property rhyolitic tuffs locally containing sediment filled stream channels are dominant. In some areas these lie directly on andesitic flows of probably Eocene age.

All rocks have low to average uranium contents. The highest uranium content is in syenite.

No radiometric anomalies were found.

Drilling of sediments at the south end of the group and through tuffs at the north end of the group found no indication of uranium mineralization or enrichment, even in coal horizons.

The geological setting necessary for uranium enrichment does not occur in this are probably due to any or all of the following reasons:

a) low uranium content of rhyolites
b) how the uranium occurs in the rhyolites (leachability)
c) low porosity of acidic rocks

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to lack of any indication of uranium enrichment, no further work can be recommended on the property.

It is recommended the property be allowed to lapse.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert M. Cann, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Sciences, 1976.

2. I am presently a graduate student in geology at the University of British Columbia.

3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

4. I have practiced my profession since 1976.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this day of

Robert M. Cann

REFERENCES

British Columbia Minister of Mines 1936: Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines, p. D43.

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (and British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources 1977): Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance Data, Southeastern British Columbia, O.F. 416

Jones, A. G. 1959: Vernon Map-area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada; Mem. 296

Jones, H. M. 1977: A Geological-Geochemical-Radiometric Report on the Tai No. 1 - 6 Claims. Private report for E & B Explorations Ltd.

Little, H. W. 1957: Kettle River (East Half), Geological Survey of Canada, Map 6-1957

1961: Kettle River (West Half), Geological Survey of Canada, Map 15-1961

McCammon, J. W. 1971: Report on Spar Claims. Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, British Columbia Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources, pp. 431-432

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

1. Wages:			
a) Field			
Project Geologist			
June - 30 days @ $250/day	$ 7,500.		
July - 31 days	7,750		
August-20 days	5,000		
October-2 days	500	$ 20,750	
Assistant			
June - 28 days @ $100/day	$ 2,800		
July - 31 days	3,100		
August-18 days	1,800	7,700	
b) Office			
Senior Geologist			
June - 2 days @ $225/day	$ 450		
July - 1 day	225		
Oct - 1 day	225	900	
2. Food and Accommodation:			
June - 60 field days @$33/day	$ 1,980		
July - 62 field days	2,046		
August-38 field days	1,254		
October-2 field days	66	5,346	
3. Transportation:			
1 GMC 4x4 Jimmy (including fuel) @ $42/day			
June - 30 days	$ 1,260		
July - 31 days	1,302		
August-20 days	840		
Airplane Fees	70.20		
	180.40		
	106.65	3,759.25	

4. Instrument Rental:

1 Spectrometer @ $10/day		
June - 30 days	$ 300	
July - 31 days	310	
Aug. - 20 days	200	$ 810
Accessories(Altimeter, Compass, Transit, etc.) at $10/day	$	
June - 30 days	300	
July 31 days	310	
August -20 days	200	810
Camp (equipment and accessories only @ $16/ man/day in field)		
June - 58 days	$ 928	928

5. Drilling:

Hole No. 1:		
Harris Creek- 373 ft.(113 m		
NQ drilling @ $18/ft	$ 6,714.	
Moving from Winfield to Hole # 1 - 36 man hrs @ $15/hr	$ 540.	
Living Expenses for 2 days @$$60/day	$ 120.	
Living expenses for 1 day standby - 16 man hours @ $15/stand by	$ 240.	
20 mud bags @ $7/ bag	$ 140.	
1 bag Tannex @ $22/bag	$ 22.	
2 hours cat time @$30/ hour	$ 60	7,836
Hole No. 2		
Harris Creek - 374 ft. (114m)		
NQ drilling @ $18/ft	$ 6,732.	

7. Geochemistry:			
	23 rock samples @ $4/sample	$ 92	
	8 water samples @ $3/sample	$ 24	
	3 silt samples @ $3.85/sample	11.55	
	17 core samples @ $11/sample	187	$ 314.55
	Supplier, equipment, accessories, shipping	$ 309.75	309.75
8.	Miscellaneous, cost of report preparation, maps etc.	$ 500	$ 500.
	Total:		$65,254.55

APPENDIX B

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ASSAYS

(a) Geochemical rock, silt and soil samples were shipped to the lab by Greyhound Bus Express. the rock samples were either stored in 8"x13" plastic bags or in 4"9" cotton mailing bags. The silt and soil samples were stored in the wet strength 3½"x6½" Kraft paper bags.

(b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven over-night.

(c) The dried soil or silt samples were sifted by a shaking machine with an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction materials were rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction materials were transferred into a coin envelope for analyses later.

(d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized by using a jaw crusher and a disc mill to minus 100-mesh. The pulverized samples were stored in a 4"x6" paper bags later analyses.

.....2

In our routine uranium analysis we use 0.50 grams of material digested in 10 ml of 4N HNO_3. However, I would like to propose the following procedure to analyse the E & B uranium samples. This procedure would give lower detection limit and the solvent extraction would eliminate some metals which may be interfering with the analysis.

Procedure: Uranium Analysis

1. 1.00 gram of sample
2. 10 ml of 6N HNO_3
3. 2 ml aliquot and 2 ml ethyl acetate extraction
4. Burned to ashes and high temperature fusion
5. Fluorimetric analysis

Due to the few extra steps and chemicals required for the procedure we would like to charge $3.50/analysis. The routine uranium is $2.75/analysis.

Please let me know if you approve the above method.

My kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

CC:mb

Conway Chan

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 985-5211
AREA CODE: 604
Telex: 04-352578

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

-IN ACCOUNT WITH-

E & B Explorations Ltd.,
3015 Shell Center, 400-4th Ave. S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0J4

Attention:

Report No: 78 38 006 Page 1 of 1
Samples Arrived: June 14, 1978
Report Completed: June 16, 1978
For Project: R. Cann
Analyst: S.C.
Invoice # 1954 Job # 78-060

Sample Marking	U ppm	
CL 78 - 31	0.55	TAI SILT
2001 ST	0.84	TAI SILT
2002 ST	0.51	TAI SILT
2003 ST	0.53	TAI SILT
CL 78 - 33	0.55	TAI Rock Samples
34	0.46	TAI Rock Samples
35	0.49	TAI Rock Samples
36	1.24	TAI Rock Samples
39	0.46	TAI Rock Samples
CL 78 - 40	2.02	TAI Rock Samples

Sample Marking	U ppb	
1004 W	0.07	TAI WATER
1005 W	0.13*	TAI WATER
1006 W	0.12	TAI WATER
1007 W	0.02	TAI WATER
1008 W	nd *	TAI WATER
1009 W	nd	TAI WATER
1010 W	0.01	TAI WATER

Sample Marking	U ppm	
CL-78 - 6	0.83	TAI ROCK SAMPLES
7	0.63	TAI ROCK SAMPLES
8 *	0.21	TAI ROCK SAMPLES
16 *	1.15	TAI ROCK SAMPLES

RECEIVED JUN 19 1978

REMARKS: *Samples have been repeated for analysis and checked O.K.
Copy to: Mr. R. Cann, Slumber Lodge Motel,
3602 - 32nd St., Vernon, B. C. V1T 5N3

Signed:

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
CANADA V7P 2S3

TELEPHONE: 986 5211
AREA CODE: 604

• *Specialising in Trace Elements Analyses* •

Certificate of Geochemical Analyses

–IN ACCOUNT WITH–
E & B Explorations Ltd.
3015 Shell Center, 400, 4th Ave. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0J4

Attention:

Report No: 78 38 008 Page 1 of 1
Samples Arrived: July 4, 1978
Report Completed: July 7, 1978
For Project: Okanagan
Analyst: SC.
Invoice #2004 Job #78094

Sample Marking	U ppm	
CL - 78 - 42 R	0.38	TAI ROCK SAMPLES
46	0.06	
47	0.73	
49	0.42	
50	0.80	
58	0.60	
CL - 78 - 62	0.41	
water samples	U ppb	
1011 W	0.12	TAI WATER
1012 W	0.60	
1020 W	0.12	

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1978

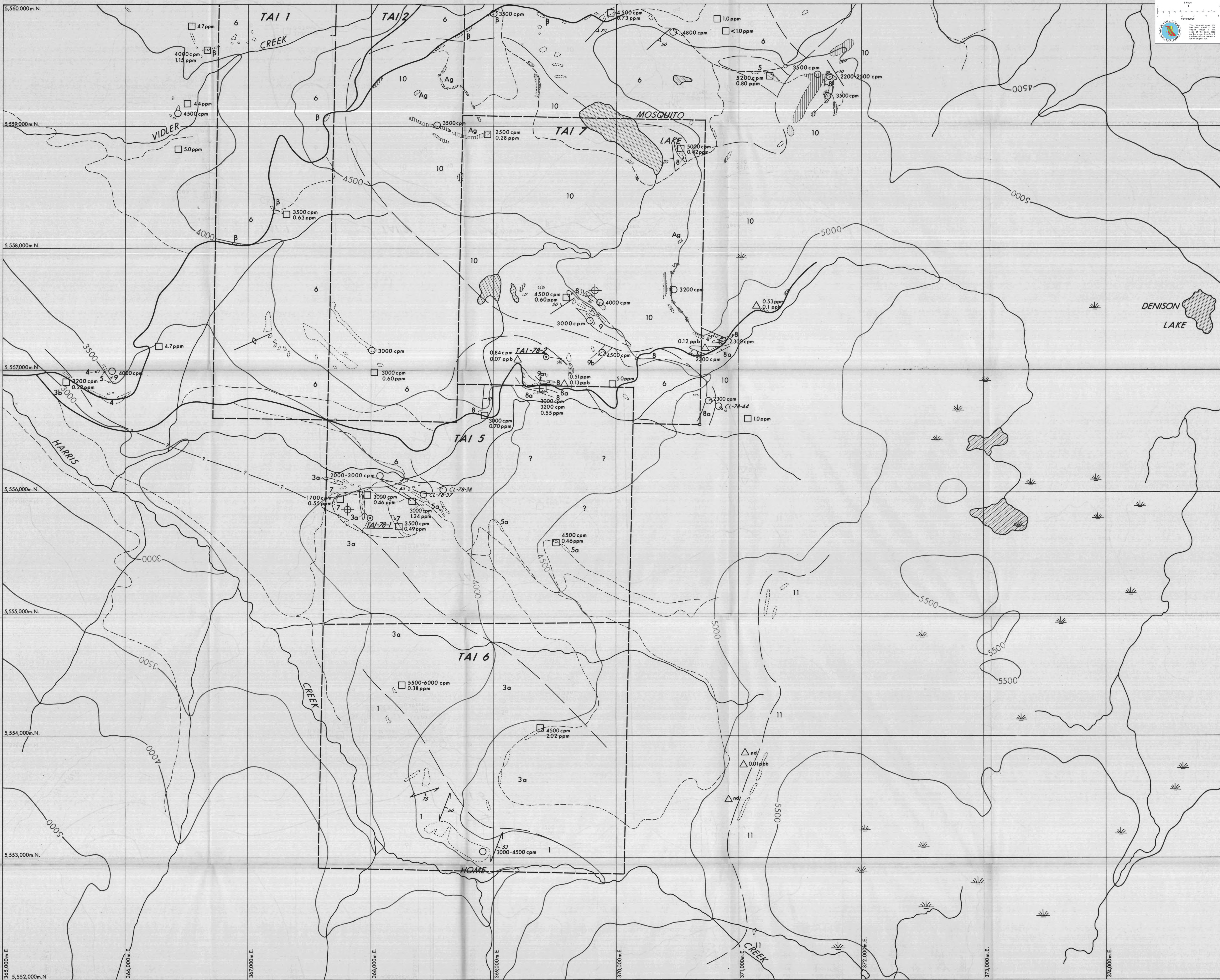
Sample Marking	U ppm	
CL - 78 - 67 R	0.22	TAI ROCK SAMPLES
69	0.28	
71	0.70	
75	0.60	
CL - 78 - 76 R	0.21	

REMARKS: Green copy to Mr. Bob Cann, Vernon, B C

Signed: [signature]

% Mo x 1.6683 = % MoS_2 1 Troy oz./ton = 34.28 ppm 1 ppm = 0.0001% nd = none detected ppm = parts per million

All values are believed to be correct to the best knowledge of the analyst based on the method and instruments used.



LEGEND

MIOCENE	11	COLUMNAR BASALT
	10	"PITCHSTONE" BRECCIA, AGGLOMERATE (Ag)
EOCENE	9	TRACHYANDESITE (?), VESICULAR TRACHYANDESITE (?); 9a: BASALT; 9b: FELDSPAR PORPHYRY ANDESITE
	8	ARKOSIC SANDSTONE, FOSSILIFEROUS SILTSTONE CONGLOMERATE, MINOR COAL; 8a: LAHAR
	7	LITHIC SANDSTONE, GRANITIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
	6	PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE FLOW, FLOW-BANDED RHYOLITE, RHYOLITE FLOW BRECCIA (β)
	5	RHYOLITIC CRYSTAL TUFF; 5a: TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE; 5b: TUFFACEOUS CONGLOMERATE
	4	RED and GREEN ANDESITE FLOW, AGGLOMERATE, PLATY TUFF
CRETACEOUS (?)	a 3 b	3a: BIOTITE SYENITE; 3b: BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE
PERMIAN & PENNSYL. (?)	2	CACHE CREEK GROUP (?) VOLCANICS, LIMESTONE; 2a: GABBRO
PRECAMBRIAN	1	MONASHEE GNEISS; 1a: GNEISSIC GRANODIORITE

- ROCK SAMPLE; Uppm; SPECTROMETER READING; T_l IN cpm
- SPECTROMETER READING; T_l IN cpm; NO SAMPLE TAKEN
- WATER SAMPLE; Uppb; SILT SAMPLE; Uppm
- SOIL SAMPLING LINE; Uppm
- CONTACT, APPROXIMATE CONTACT
- STRIKE and DIP - BEDDING
- - FLOW BANDING
- - FOLIATION, METAMORPHIC
- FAULT
- TAI-78-1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- MAIN LOGGING ROAD
- DIRT ROAD

E and B EXPLORATIONS LTD.

OKANAGAN AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TAI and CLIER CLAIMS
GEOLOGY
GEOCHEMISTRY & SPECTROMETER READINGS

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: R. CANN

CAN-LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD.	CALGARY ALBERTA	SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: NOV. 1978
		PROJECT NO: 1003-010	FIGURE NO.: 3
		N.T.S.: 82 L 2	DRAWN BY: D. VanPoeteren

5,568,000 m.N.
5,567,000 m.N.
5,566,000 m.N.
5,565,000 m.N.
5,564,000 m.N.
5,563,000 m.N.
5,562,000 m.N.
5,561,000 m.N.
5,560,000 m.N.
365,000 m.E.
366,000 m.E.
367,000 m.E.
368,000 m.E.
369,000 m.E.
370,000 m.E.
371,000 m.E.
372,000 m.E.
373,000 m.E.
374,000 m.E.
375,000 m.E.

CLIER 5
CLIER 4
CLIER 1
TAI 3
TAI 4
TAI 1
TAI 2
BLUE SPRINGS CREEK
CREIGHTON CREEK
CLIER LAKE
BARBE LAKES
GRAZER LAKE
TAI 78-3
CL-78-23

3500 cpm
4300 cpm
0.60 ppm
4000-5000 cpm
5500 cpm
5000-6000 cpm
5500-6000 cpm
1.00 ppm
5000-6000 cpm
6000-7500 cpm
6000-8000 cpm
3000-7500 cpm
1.30 ppm
2200-3600 cpm
0.3 ppm
5.2 ppm
4.0 ppm
2800 cpm
3000 cpm
7.8 ppm
2.3 ppm
2.4 ppm
4500 cpm
0.8 ppm
4.9 ppm
1.45 ppm
4800 cpm
4000 cpm
2.0 ppm
3.6 ppm
5000 cpm
5500 cpm
4500 cpm
3000 cpm
4500 cpm
0.41 ppm
2000 cpm
3000-4000 cpm
0.63 ppm
3000-6000 cpm
0.2 ppm
5000 cpm
5000-6000 cpm
0.2 ppm
3500 cpm
3500 cpm
3.6 ppm
1.4 ppm
4.3 ppm
5.8 ppm
4000 cpm
.06 ppm
10.0 ppm
4.1 ppm
6500 cpm
4300 cpm
4800 cpm
2.5 ppm

LEGEND

MIOCENE	11	COLUMNAR BASALT
	10	"PITCHSTONE" BRECCIA, AGGLOMERATE (Ag)
EOCENE	9	TRACHYANDESITE(?), VESICULAR TRACHYANDESITE (?) ; 9a: BASALT; 9b: FELDSPAR PORPHYRY ANDESITE
	8	ARKOSIC SANDSTONE, FOSSILIFEROUS SILTSTONE CONGLOMERATE, MINOR COAL ; 8a: LAHAR
	7	LITHIC SANDSTONE, GRANITIC COBBLE CONGLOMERATE
	6	PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE FLOW, FLOW-BANDED RHYOLITE, RHYOLITE FLOW BRECCIA (β)
	5	RHYOLITIC CRYSTAL TUFF; 5a: TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE, 5b: TUFFACEOUS CONGLOMERATE
	4	RED and GREEN ANDESITE FLOW, AGGLOMERATE, PLATY TUFF
CRETACEOUS (?)	a 3 b	3a: BIOTITE SYENITE ; 3b: BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE
PERMIAN & PENNSYL. (?)	2	CACHE CREEK GROUP (?) VOLCANICS, LIMESTONE ; 2a: GABBRO
PRECAMBRIAN	1	MONASHEE GNEISS, 1a: GNEISSIC GRANODIORITE

ROCK SAMPLE ; Uppm SPECTROMETER READING, T_1 IN cpm
SPECTROMETER READING, T_1 IN cpm NO SAMPLE TAKEN
WATER SAMPLE ; Upph SILT SAMPLE ; Uppm
SOIL SAMPLING LINE ; Uppm
CONTACT, APPROXIMATE CONTACT
STRIKE and DIP - BEDDING
- FLOW BANDING
- FOLIATION, METAMORPHIC
FAULT
TAI-78-1 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
MAIN LOGGING ROAD
DIRT ROAD

INDEX MAP
SCALE 1:250,000
Kilometres

Scale 1:10,000
METERS

E and B EXPLORATIONS LTD.

OKANAGAN AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TAI and CLIER CLAIMS
GEOCHEMISTRY & SPECTROMETER READINGS

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: R. CANN

CAN-LAKE EXPLORATIONS LTD. CALGARY ALBERTA

SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: NOV. 1978
PROJECT NO. 1003-010	FIGURE NO.: 3
N.T.S.: 82 L 2	DRAWN BY: D. VanPoeteren