

82E SW

680033

YELLOW L. - 11 - 82E

January 15, 1979

Mr. Robert W. Yorke-Hardy,
P.O. Box 2182,
Revelstoke, B.C.
VOE 2S0

Dear Mr. Yorke-Hardy:

This is in reply to your letter of December 12 with regard to your Yel mineral claims near Keremeos, B.C. Thank you for your well prepared presentation. We are not presently able to give consideration to purchasing or optioning your claims on account of other exploration priorities.

Yours very truly,

BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

A. F. Reeve

AFR:tl

DEC 18 1978

ROBERT W. YORKE-HARDY

P. O. Box 2182,
Revelstoke, B. C.
V0E 2S0

December 12, 1978.

Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. N. P. L.
675 West Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6B 4K4

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a map showing the location of the Yel mineral claims staked on highly potential Uranium ground near Yellow Lake (approximately half way between Kaleden and Keremeos, B. C.). Unconsolidated 'gravelly materials', underlying a protective volcanic capping, are related to deep seated geological structures indicating the possibility of old river channels and/or glacial lakes which could be favorable concentration zones for Uranium minerals. Rumours of Uranium related to the volcanics inside the confines of the Indian Reserve west of the Penticton airport resulted in my following related rock units and structures to the Yellow Lake area.

An initial investigation by helicopter, at heights of \sim 100 to 200 feet above the ground, indicated radiometric readings as high as six (6) times background. The instrument (Scintillometer - Model 963, Manufactured by Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba) was set at 50 c. p. s. (\pm 15 c. p. s.) on the ground outside the Okanagan Helicopter hanger in Penticton. Numerous passes over and beside the cliffs, overlooking the north side of Yellow Lake, produced readings from 100 c. p. s. to $>$ 300 c. p. s. Readings between 300 c. p. s. and 400 c. p. s. were obtained when flights were made into several of the gullies draining the cliffs. It was noted that the readings increased in the proximity of the 'gravelly layer' underlying the volcanic cap rock. This 'gravelly layer' is very prominent on the south-west exposure of the cliffs and it dips easterly under the cliffs.

A rough traverse was run along the location line of Yel 3 and 4, 10 and 11 and Low 1. The scintillometer was set at 250 c. p. s. (\pm 25 c. p. s.) at the top of the cliffs approximately 300 feet

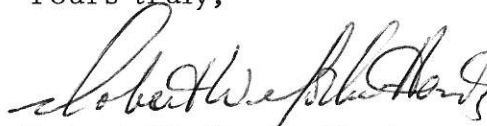
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north of the initial post of Yel 1 and 2. The traverse was run along the location line and values obtained are listed on the accompanying claim map. In general, the readings rose to > 800 c.p.s. (± 50 c.p.s.) below the main cliff and remained consistently above 800 c.p.s. down to the highway. A maximum reading of 2000 c.p.s. (± 100 c.p.s.) was obtained near an exposure of the underlying gravelly material.

Rock geochem samples from the volcanics ran from 6.9 p.p.m. to 9.3 p.p.m. Uranium. Samples of the gravelly material were screened and geochem analyses were done on both the fine and coarse fractions. Values of 0.6 p.p.m. Uranium were obtained in all cases. The samples of the gravelly material were right off surface and had been subjected to intense leaching. Sample locations are marked on the accompanying map.

If your company is interested in buying or optioning these claims, please contact me at the above address, or phone 837-4374.

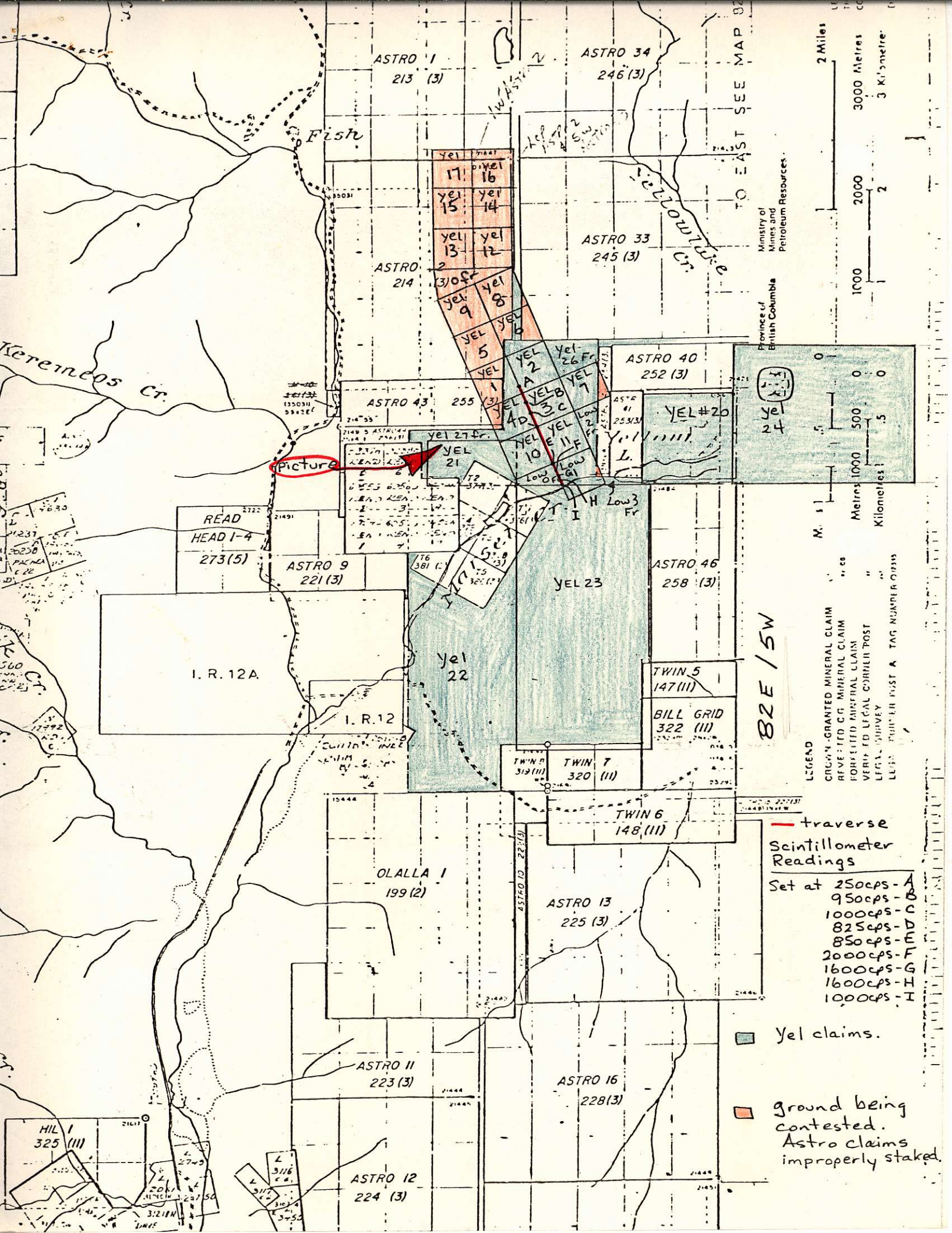
Yours truly,



Robert W. Yorke-Hardy.

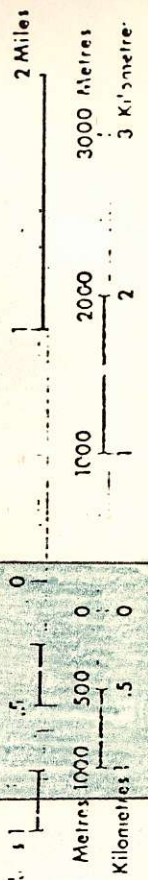
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enclosures



TO EAST SEE MAP 92

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources



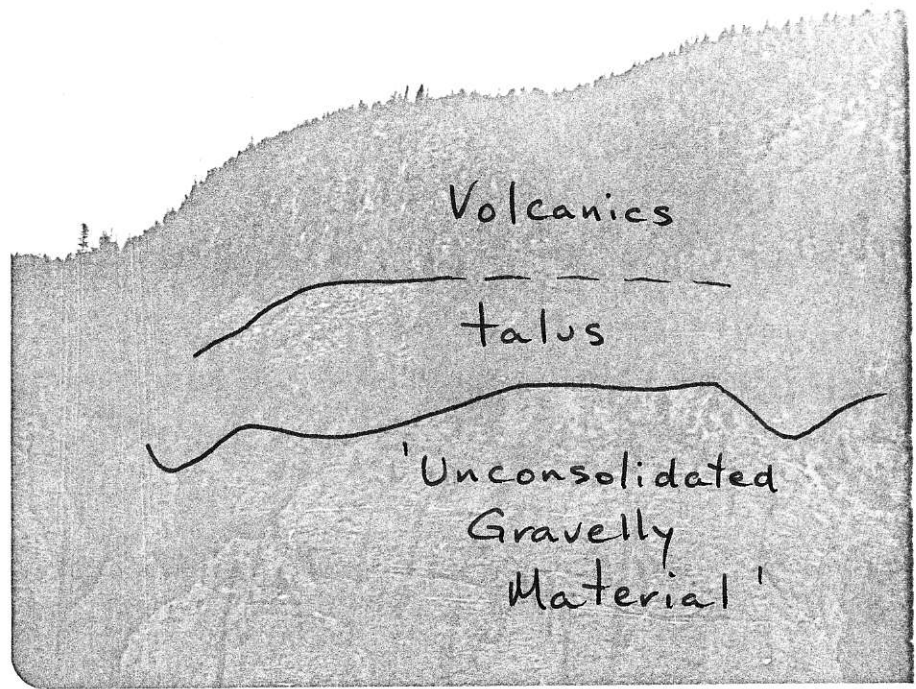
Picture

B2E / 5W

LEGEND
 GRAY - GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
 RED - FORFEITED CG MINERAL CLAIM
 WHITE - FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM
 BLACK - FORFEITED LEGAL CORRIER POST
 L - LEGAL SURVEY
 LUB - TURNER POST A TAG NUMBER 07355

— traverse
 Scintillometer Readings
 Set at 250cps - A
 950cps - B
 1000cps - C
 825cps - D
 850cps - E
 2000cps - F
 1600cps - G
 1600cps - H
 1000cps - I

■ Yel claims.
 ■ ground being contested.
 Astro claims improperly staked.



Volcanics

talus

'Unconsolidated
Gravelly
Material'

Uranium and thorium in Tertiary alkaline volcanic rocks in south-central British Columbia

B N Church, W M Johnson

British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources

A geological survey and lithochemi- cal study of the Tertiary volcanic rocks in south-central British Columbia has been undertaken as a follow up to a Federal-Provincial geochemical recon- naissance program for uranium in waters and stream sediments (URP).

Results of the 1976 URP program show anomalous uranium values over broad areas in the Okanagan-Boundary region. Particularly high concentrations were detected in stream waters and some alkaline ponds. It is speculated that the uranium was derived from underlying fractured Tertiary volcanic rocks or leached from scattered glacial deposits containing eroded fragments of the same material.

The area is considered to have good potential for a fissure controlled, bedded, or basal-type uranium deposit, and war- rants further exploration.

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping by the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources to de- lineate units of anomalous radioactivity has indicated a wide distribution of Eocene undersaturated alkaline lavas (Fig 1). These rocks are stratigraphically low in the Tertiary volcanic section and have been assigned to the Yellow Lake member of the Marron Formation, dated as being 51.6 ± 1.8 m.y. (Church 1973). It is estimated that this unit, comprising as many as 20 consecutive flows and locally attaining a thickness of 500 metres, underlies approximately 600 square kilometres in the Okanagan- Boundary region. Source of the lavas is believed to be the composite necks and stocks of Coryell monzonite, shonkinite, and syenite such as exposed near Rock Creek, Riddle Creek, and Allendale Lake (Church 1972).

Structural control of the Tertiary vol- canic outliers relates to a pattern of north-south gravity faults and pro- nounced conjugate shears of northeast and northwest orientation. These frac- tures are viewed as essential elements in a north-south directed stress scheme and are thought to be responsible for the many graben and half graben structures of the region.

LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

Particular interest in the Yellow Lake lavas as a source of uranium was aroused when it was noted that these rocks displayed several times normal background radioactivity. Random test- ing during the course of the geological survey, using a model GRS-101 Exploranium scintillometer, gave an av- erage reading of 164 ± 32 c.p.s. for 127 stations. Some consistent differences

Fig 1. Distribution of downfaulted Yellow Lake volcanic rocks (stippled) and Coryell source intrusions (grid)

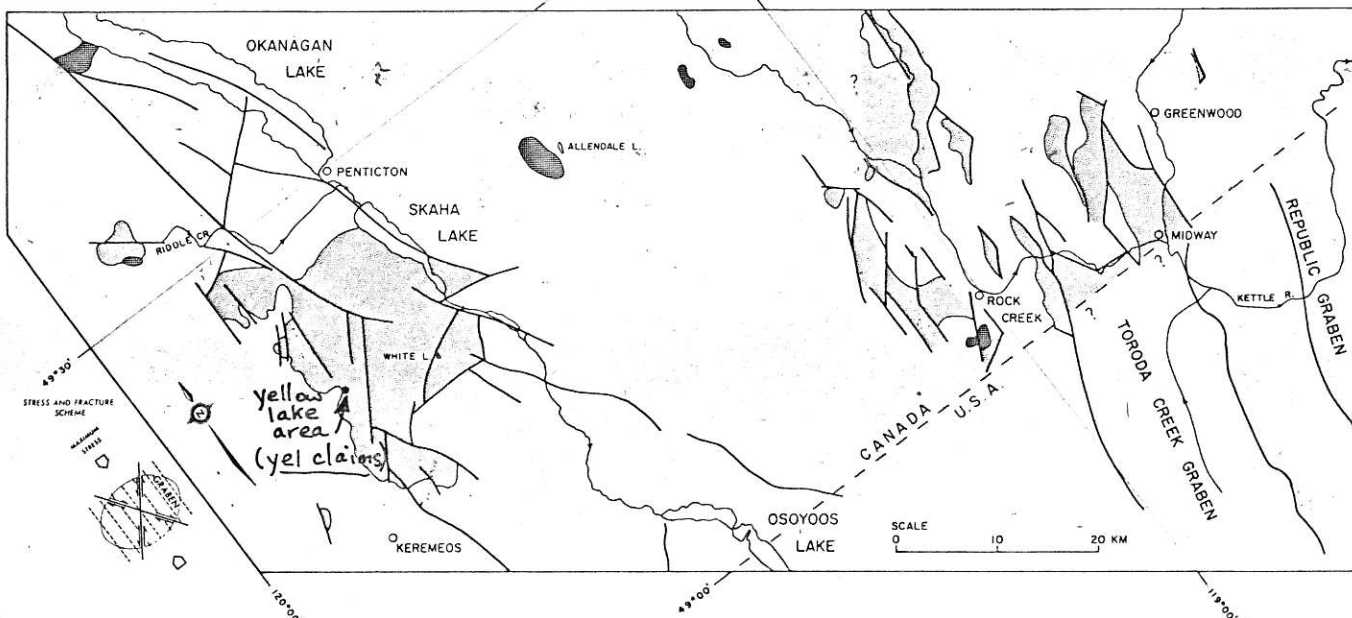


FIGURE 4 — Map of the project area, showing glacial features.

