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FROM:

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SUBJECT:

OKANAGAN PROJECT - KNIGHT & CRESCENT CLAIMS

Two areas were selected for staking in the Kelowna-Vernon region which have miocene cover and are therefore potential exploration targets for uranium search.

Area 1

Lies 3 miles NE of Black Knight Mountain, about 8 miles east of Kelowna. Two claims, the Knight 1 and 2 consisting of 15 and 20 units respectively were staked to cover a north-south ridge which is capped by miocene lavas. The reasonsfor staking here were:

- (a) presence of miocene capping.
- (b) these lavas lie near the same elevation as those at McCulloch Lake where the Tyee-PNC deposit occurs.
- (c) area is mapped as pre Cambrian Monashee gneisses and the possibility of Nelson or Coryell granitic intrusives exists.
- (d) this miocene cover is on the possible extension of a major north north western fault that goes through both the McCulloch Lake and Kallis Creek uranium occurrences.

Extensive overburden cover limits interpretation of geology. About one third of the claim group is visible covered by miocene lavas with an additional 10-15% in which miocene boulders predominate. Miocene is at least 250' thick at its maximum, or apparent thickest, point. Gneissic rock outcrops near an old mill site near the south central claim boundary and gneissic boulders predominate in this area. Scattered intrusive boulders of unknown source occur in the south part of the claim.

Lavas appear to be flat lying on basis of possible flow banding (?), however outcrop pattern suggests a thickening to the east and south south east. Detailed mapping should confirm this.

Variations in scintillometer were minimal across the margin area of the miocene. This may be due to overburden masking rather than absence of uranium. Access is good. Logging roads extend well into the south central area of the Knight #2 and along the east boundary of the Knight #1.

The claims are thickly wooded in part with pine and fir, with some areas of deciduous trees occurring mainly on the south and west. Daves Creek on the east and a prominent tributary, Prathen Creek, on the west are the main drainages. Small tributaries which dry up in the summer extend from the miocene covered ridge to the main creeks. These might provide sample sites for silting.

Area 2

The Crescent claim consisting of 20 units was staked on the southern contact of the miocene cover lying south of the Coldstream River. The claim lies about 7 miles SSW of Lavington, 14 miles via the Blue Nose Mountain logging road from Lavington. The road is a good gravel road that crosses the claim from east to west.

Claims were staked here because:

- (a) reconnaissance work during the first week in September revealed more intrusive rock here than was mapped by the GSC.
- (b) The claim block fell adjacent to a projected NNWesterly failt.
- (c) presence of Monashee gneisses.
- (d) presence of miocene lavas.

On a preliminary examination, the lavas were found to be not as extensive as shown on the GSC map. They probably cover between one quarter and one third of the claim area and are probably less than 100 ft. thick. A biotite granodiorite covers the central part of the claim with gneissic rocks to the west. A fine grained intrusive, possibly related to the Coryell intrusions to the south, cuts the biotite granodiorite. This rock outcrops just inside the eastern claim boundary. Outcrop is much more abundant here than on the Knight claims.

Scintillometer readings indicate a background of 3 to 4 cps in the biotite granodiorite and gneiss with a high of 9 cps in the fine grained intrusive.

The lava is finely vesicular and relatively flat lying. Volcanic breccia somewhat crumply, underlies the lava. The breccia is more extensive than the lava.

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