

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 708 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2S5

823693 COPY

Mr. D.A. Lowrie

Mr. W.M. Sirola

VIDLER OPTION - DIAMOND DRILL HOLE #77 - V1

July 14, 1977

This will reply to your memorandum of June 27 on this subject.

The high degree of consolidation of sediments as evidenced by the 2.1 meter section of core recovered from 30.48m to 33.5m of depth is certainly indicative of a pre-miocene sediment. Actually, the preponderance of evidence, which includes John Lund's report of December 15, 1976, his report of June 8, 1977 and Takeda's map of June 10, 1977, places these sediments into the Paleogene environment and if we have not managed to communicate this evidence to you, then we will have to try to make ourselves more readily understood in future.

We agree entirely that the word "footage" should be replaced by "meters" in the drill logs and, on your second point, I think it is absolutely vital to estimate percentages of pyrite, markasite and coal in unconsolidated material.

I recognize that you are an extremely busy man and haven't the time to read all of the reports that cross your desk, so we will attempt to be as factual and lucid as possible in imparting this information to you on a verbal basis.

W.M. Sirola

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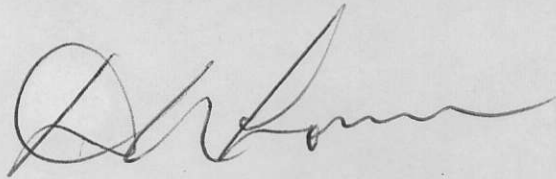
JUN 29 1977

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.

To..... W. M. Sirola From..... D. A. Lowrie
Subject..... Drill Hole Logging - Vidler Option Date..... June 27, 1977

I am still somewhat puzzled by the apparent high degree of consolidation of the sediments intersected in this hole, and there are minor points concerning John Lund's core logging which should be revised: --

- 1) Very minor - Change the headline on the log from "Footage" to "Meters" so that subsequent generations will not curl their lips;
- 2) It is important to estimate the pyrite or marcasite percentage in the unconsolidated material.



D. A. Lowrie

DAL:jas

Comment: ① Points well taken but don't understand "apparent high degree of consolidation".
② Approximate location should be shown, also starting & completion dates

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VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2S5

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Mr. W.M. Sirola

Mr. D.A. Lowrie

VIDLER & CHANNEL LOGS

August 19, 1977

We enclose drill hole logs, radiometric graphs and radiometric readings for the following:-

Vidler Option - 77 - V2

77 - V3

77 - V4

77 - V5

Channel Option - 77 - C2

77 - C3

W.M. Sirola

Encl.

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 703 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2S5

COPY

August 19, 1977

Dr. P. Black,
Hudson Bay Gas & Oil Co. Ltd.,
700 - 2nd Street SW,
CALGARY, ALBERTA.
T2P 0X5.

Dear Phil:

We enclose drill hole logs, radiometric graphs and radiometric readings for the Vidler Option. For the moment we do not contemplate further drilling on this property.

Drill hole 77 - V1 showed some promising radioactivity at the bottom of the sedimentary section, but subsequent drill holes, while indicating minor radioactivity, had no meaningful anomalies.

All of the holes, with the possible exception of the upper part of 77 - V3, were drilled in Eocene sediments. John Lund describes the unconsolidated sediments as Post Eocene, but since there is no lithologic change, the difference may simply be the result of weathering.

Yours very truly,

W.M. Sirola, P. Eng.
Regional Exploration Manager

Encl.

c.c. Mr. D.A. Lowrie

1957 AUGUST 1

VIDLER DRILLING SUMMARY

VIDLER #1

Depth - 330 ft. (100.6^m)

Arkose, rhyolitic tuff. Rhyolite bedrock.

Radioactivity to 380 counts per minute.

Possible .02% U₃O₈.

Location: Radio-active anomaly on table map, SW of Vidler claims. (Target #2 on map? ^{center} sandy)

VIDLER #2 (Location: 1500^m south of D.D.H. #1)

Depth - 678 ft. (206.7^m)

Kettle River sediments (mudstone and sandstone).

No radioactivity. No bedrock.

VIDLER #3 (Location: 300^m SE of #2)

Depth - 220 ft. (67.1^m)

Arkose and rhyolitic tuff. No bedrock.

Radioactivity to 300 counts per minute.

VIDLER #4 (Location: 65^m north of #1)

Depth - 310 ft. (94.5^m)

Largely green tuff. No bedrock.

Radioactivity to 300 counts per minute.

VIDLER #5 (Location: 105^m SW of #1)

Depth - 290 ft. (88.4^m)

Incomplete. Equipment breakdown July 21st.

Expect to be re-drilling July 22nd.

Radioactivity to 200 counts per minute. Mudstone and

green tuff. Will drill to bedrock provided bedrock

not deeper than 500 ft.

Notes: Information placed in July 22/77 by W. H. S., received by A. W. (Hyatt) and F. Chou (handwritten).

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Vidler file

To D.A. Lowrie From W.M. Sirola
Subject VIDLER OPTION - DRILL HOLES 77-V1 & 77-V2 Date August 2, 1977

Re your memo of July 14 on this subject, it appears that our respective memoranda crossed in the mail. In any case, let me reply to the three comments you have made:

1. My statement in the Monthly Report for June 1977 to the effect that the lithologies of V1 and V2 were completely different is certainly an over-statement of the facts. By the same token, the lithology of a drill hole is not determined by examining a few pieces of core out of a total of 92.36 meters.

The lithologies are different in the sense that V1 consisted of alternating sections of sandstone, rhyolitic tuff, possible rhyolite and a long section of basement rhyolite in the bottom of the hole. V2 consisted of thick sections of alternating dirty sandstones, mudstones, conglomerates and volcanics. That being the case, I think it is entirely reasonable to speak of "different" lithologies, but certainly not "completely different".

2. Radioactivity is indeed in Eocene rocks and I don't believe anyone argued to the contrary.
3. From the first field work John Lund and I did in the Kelowna area last year, we recognized from outcrop that the Miocene sediments range from unconsolidated to poorly consolidated. The degree of consolidation, however, is not always apparent from drill hole cuttings and, indeed, some exposures of unconsolidated Eocene rocks have been found in the Vernon area.

I don't care if the rocks are Miocene, Eocene or pre-Cambrian if they contain radioactivity, hence the pursuit of the radioactivity in drill hole V1. Granted, the cause of radioactivity using a total count instrument was not accurately determined.

For what it may be worth, Ken Daughtry describes the lithologies of V1 and V2 as being "largely different" based on his examination of all of the evidence.


W.M. Sirola

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JUL 18 1977

To..... W. M. Sirola..... From..... D. A. Lowrie..... KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.

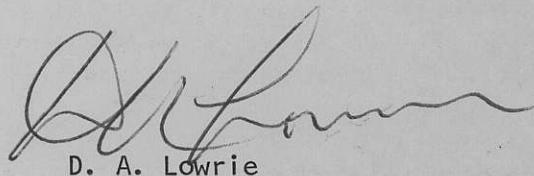
Subject..... Vidler Option - DDH 77-V1 and DDH 77-V2..... Date..... July 14, 1977.....

You say in your Monthly Report dated July 12, 1977, that the lithology of the intersections in V2 was completely different from the intersections in V1. This report was written after you had observed the short sections of core lying on the ground at the collar of V1. Those core fragments consisted of coarse arkosic material and banded mudstone. The conclusion which may be drawn from the core fragments that, presumably, were taken from V1 are:

1. The section in V1 may be almost identical to that of V2. In fact, the core at V1 strongly suggests that this rock is of Kettle River type.
2. If No. 1. is assumed, then the radioactivity is in Kettle River rocks.
3. John Lund and you seem to have missed the essential fact that the miocene type sands and gravels encountered in the Tye drilling are unconsolidated and similar in appearance in part to the material exposed on the Channel gold placer operation.

If the assumption that the V1 and V2 sections are "completely different" is based upon lack of observation of the core fragments, this then should be freely admitted. There is something basically wrong in adhering to a first glance concept and then basing continued drilling in the face of contrary evidence. As you know, we discussed these rock types when we were standing at the collars of V1 and V2 and there was no argument about the apparent similarity of the core fragments to Kettle River type rocks.

If there is some factor in this situation of which I am unaware, I would be most happy to be correctly informed of it. I do not disagree with further drilling to explore the possible extension of the radioactivity, but I do disagree with the implication that we are not exploring Kettle River rocks.



D. A. Lowrie

DAL:LFR