

Yellow 1

General

The Yellow 1 Claim consists of 8 units. The claim was staked in July, 1988.

Location and Access

Yellow 1 is located approximately 5.5 km north of Yellow Lake (see Figure 1). Access to the claim is via the gravelled Sheep's Creek road, located 1.4 km east of Yellow Lake on Highway 3A (see Figure 2).

Physiography

The Yellow 1 claim lies north of Yellow Lake with an elevation range from 1210 to 1465 m. ^{4000' - 4800'} Vegetation ^{of the property} is pine forest and grasslands. The area is used for cattle ranging.

Property and Ownership

Minnova owns ^{100% of} the Yellow 1 claim (8 units), record No. 2930.

HISTORY

No work is recorded for the Yellow 1 property although the surrounding Astro claims have been explored for Uranium and Gold.

Summary of Work Done

4 days were spent geologically mapping the property at a scale of 1:5000.

25 rock samples were taken, 7 lithochemical samples, analyzed for Al_2O_3 , Ba, CaO, Fe_2O_3 , K_2O , MgO, MnO_2 , Na_2O , P_2O_5 , SiO_2 , TiO_2 , S, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb, Zn, and Au, and 18 geochemical samples, analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au.

All samples analyzed by Fre...

Regional Geology

The Yellow I claim lies within the Pentiction Tertiary Outlier (Church, 1982). The outlier is composed of the Ojibwa Rhyolite, Skaha Formation, White Lake Formation, Marama Formation, Marron Formation, Springbrook Formation and the Kettle River Formation. The Pentiction is a part of the Springbrook Formation.

According to Church the stratigraphic sequence of the Tertiary Outlier, from top to bottom, is composed of the Ojibwa Rhyolite, Skaha Formation, White Lake Formation, Marama Formation, Marron Formation, Springbrook Formation and the Kettle River Formation.

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The geology of the outlier, taken from Church (1973), is composed of five stratigraphic subdivisions, ^{from youngest to oldest are} the Skaha Formation, White Lake Formation, Marama Formation, Marron Formation and Springbrook Formation. All subdivisions have erosional or angular unconformity contacts with older rocks.

Property Geology

The property is composed of two rock types, Nimpit Lake ^{member} and Kearns Creek Member of the Marron Formation.

The Kearns Creek member outcrops in the southeast corner of the claim, whereas the remainder of the property is the Nimpit Lake ^{member}. No visible mineralization or alteration is associated with the volcanics on the property.

The Kearns Creek ^{member} are ^{outcrops,} ^{medium to dark} brown colour, vesicular, with 2% pyroxene crystals.

The Nimpit Lake member outcrops are light brown to tan coloured, contain 2% pyroxene phenocrysts (1-3mm), are medium grained ^{and occasionally vesicular.}

Geochemically, the units cannot be distinguished.

Structure on the property consists of 4 faults. One fault strikes 015° across the claim near its eastern boundary. Three smaller and less extensive faults are located near the western boundary and the center of the claim, striking 015 degrees, 335 degrees and 015 degrees.

* ^{insert under} ^{results + interpretation} ^(p. 5) as a separate paragraph

Litho-geochemical and geochemical samples were analyzed by Min-en Labs in North Vancouver. Litho-geochemical samples were analyzed using Standard ICP method and Au ^{was} analyzed using fire assay and atomic absorption methods.

Results and Interpretation

Two rock types are present on the Yellow I property, the Nimpit Lake Member and the Kearn's Creek Member of the Marron Formation. Litho-geochemically, the rock types are similar, Δ

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(were or are)? * Of the 25 samples taken, ^{geochemically,} 2 were anomalous in Pb, 9 were anomalous in Zn, 6 were anomalous in Ag and 1 was anomalous in Au. Pb values of greater than 100 ppm were considered anomalous. No correlation can be determined between the two anomalous ^{Pb} samples.

Zn values greater than 115 ppm were considered anomalous. Most anomalous samples follow an east-west trend along the south^{ern} exposure of the ridge. Anomalous zinc values are restricted to the Nimpit Lake Member of the Marron Formation.

Ag values greater than 1.0 ppm were considered anomalous. The anomalous samples are not restricted to rock type, instead they tend to occur along the 015° striking faults.

Au values greater than 25 ppm were considered anomalous. Only 1

sample was considered anomalous, hence no correlation to rock types or structures can be determined.

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each containing approximately 56% SiO_2 , 1.0% TiO_2 , 47% Al_2O_3 , 0.2% Ba, 3.8% CaO, 5% Fe_2O_3 , 6.9% K_2O , 2% MgO, 0.1% MnO_2 , 3.8% Na_2O , and 8.4% P_2O_5 (see Appendix 1)

Summary and Conclusions

No mineralization or alteration was visible on the property but follow-up work is recommended on the fault zones.