

PROPERTY NAME: EPI

NTS: 82E / 4&5

OWNER: Grant Crooker
P.O. Box 23
Keremeos, B.C.
VOX 1N0

LAT: 49° 16'
LONG: 119° 47'

Phone: 499-2549

CLAIMS: EPI 1 - 13 (210 units)

LOCATION AND ACCESS: The EPI claims cover a large area to the west of Highway 3A, from Keremeos north to Twin Lakes. A network of old logging and ranching roads provides good access to the claims.

SUMMARY OF FIELD VISIT: The EPI claims were staked to cover a large area of Tertiary volcanics within the Pentiction Tertiary Outlier (see Church, 1982). Formerly the ground was held by Petro Canada as the Astro Claims and it should be realized that, although not mentioned in the attached submission report, these claims are still classed as designated uranium claims and are subject to special exploration guidelines. To date only a minor amount of prospecting has been done in the area and the claims are at a very early stage. Two areas of alteration were identified during this prospecting program, as outlined in the attached report. These showings and some of the adjacent areas were visited on July 25 and 29, 1989.

The first showing viewed, the Manuel Zone, is exposed in road cuts in the northwestern portion of the property, as shown in Figure 5 of the enclosed report. The showing was described as "intense clay-silica alteration" in the Kitley Lake Member of the Marron Formation and, although no anomalous precious or base metal values were obtained from samples collected previously, the alteration appeared worthy of further examination. The "intense clay-silica alteration" was in fact, a rhyolite dyke, intruding the Kitley volcanics. The dyke is exposed over a width of about 15 metres and, although only seen in one outcrop, seems to strike at about 190 degrees. The dyke is white in colour, quartz-biotite phyrlic, and shows well developed (commonly vertical) flow banding (see photo in

attached report). One sample, BCS 18184, was collected from the dyke. Adjacent to the dyke and perhaps related to it, or perhaps related to a major structure in the Manuel Creek Valley, the Kitley Lake volcanics are weakly altered with epidote, iron staining and very weak silicification over a strike length of over 1 kilometre. Two samples, BCS 18185 and 18186 were collected from this alteration. Heavy mineral samples were collected from drainages coming from this area in the Discovery Heavy Mineral Program. None of the drainages were anomalous and, as only very weak alteration was seen, the Manuel Zone is not considered to be very important. A number of the roads were prospected in the general vicinity of Manuel Creek and no further alteration was noted.

The second showing visited, the Armstrong Zone, is a major northeast trending fault zone causing alteration in the Tertiary volcanics. The zone consists of an argillically altered - silicified core with peripheral propylitic alteration of the feldspar-biotite porphyritic Kitley Lake volcanics. Where exposed by road cuts, the zone is about 30 metres wide and 300 metres long. Four samples were collected (BCS 18163 - 18166). The actual fault zone is believed to exceed 4 kilometres in strike length, as shown by Church, 1982. The road does cross Armstrong Creek (the fault trace) again, about 3 kilometres south of the alteration seen in the Tertiary rocks. Here the fault cuts Triassic or older cherts and greenstones of the Old Tom and Shoemaker Formations. One float sample was collected from the creek valley, about 300 metres upstream of the road crossing. This sample is a matrix supported chert pebble conglomerate, probably the Springbrook conglomerate, with about 30% chert pebbles in a fine grained hematitic matrix. A traverse was done down the creek, from the upper to lower road crossings. Very little outcrop occurs along the creek and what was found was primarily unaltered Kitley volcanics. One example of chert breccia float (Shoemaker?) was collected from the lower portion of the creek. Numerous pits and trenches have been dug on rusty, brecciated zones in the greenstone and chert basement rocks near

the fault trace. Commonly these rocks contain 5-10% pyrite (plus lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite). The showings are located on ground covered by the Daly Claims (owned by Grand National Resources). A number of assessment reports covering recent geological, geochemical and geophysical work on the claims are available and values up to 0.385 oz/ton gold have been reported. Five samples were collected from different pits on the Daly Claims (BCS 18168 - 18172).

Armstrong Creek was sampled near the mouth in the Discovery Heavy Mineral Program. The sample was moderately anomalous in gold (34 micrograms, downgraded 2 levels due to an assumed placering effect) and also anomalous in arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. The sample was collected below the Daly showings and may be reflecting them, or it may be a reflection of mineralization along the Armstrong Creek fault. Three follow-up heavy mineral samples were collected in the Armstrong Creek area, as shown on the attached map.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS:

(Sample locations are shown on the attached map)

		Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Hg ppb	Cu ppm
MANUEL ZONE:						
BCS 18184	rhyolite dyke	2	0.2	400	5	5
BCS 18185	Kitley - epid alt'n, rusty	15	0.3	8	5	16
BCS 18186	Kitley - rusty, v. weak silic?	4	0.3	9	50	11
ARMSTRONG ZONE:						
BCS 18163	Kitley - arg alt	3	0.3	10	60	11
BCS 18164	Kitley - prop alt	1	0.6	9	55	16
BCS 18165	Kitley - arg alt	1	0.2	20	60	8
BCS 18166	Kitley - arg, silic alt'n	4	0.2	5	20	8
BCS 18167	Chert pebble cong	3	1.3	7	80	15
BCS 18198	Chert bx float	2	0.2	16	5	18

DALY CLAIMS:

BCS 18168	rusty gst, 5% py	362	1.2	4	60	300
BCS 18169	bleached int	1052	0.7	35	130	67
BCS 18170	chl m. volcs + 15% py,py,cpy	455	0.9	4	105	1257
BCS 18171	rusty, bx gst	38	0.7	4	25	316
BCS 18172	sulf. rich tuff	515	1.0	8	15	260

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLES:

	Au,ppb -100 mesh	Au,ppb -40+100	Au,ppb -20+40
WHM 001	56	6	30
WHM 002	7	5	2
WHM 003	49	1	6

RECOMMENDATIONS: Very weak epithermal alteration is associated with faulting in the Armstrong and Manual Creek valleys. No anomalous precious metal values and only weak anomalous indicator elements (400 ppm As) are associated with this alteration. Weak gold values were obtained from rusty pyritic alteration zones within the basement rocks in the Armstrong Creek area. Anomalous heavy mineral samples occur only below the basement-Tertiary contact, suggesting that the Tertiary systems are barren. No further work on the property is recommended.

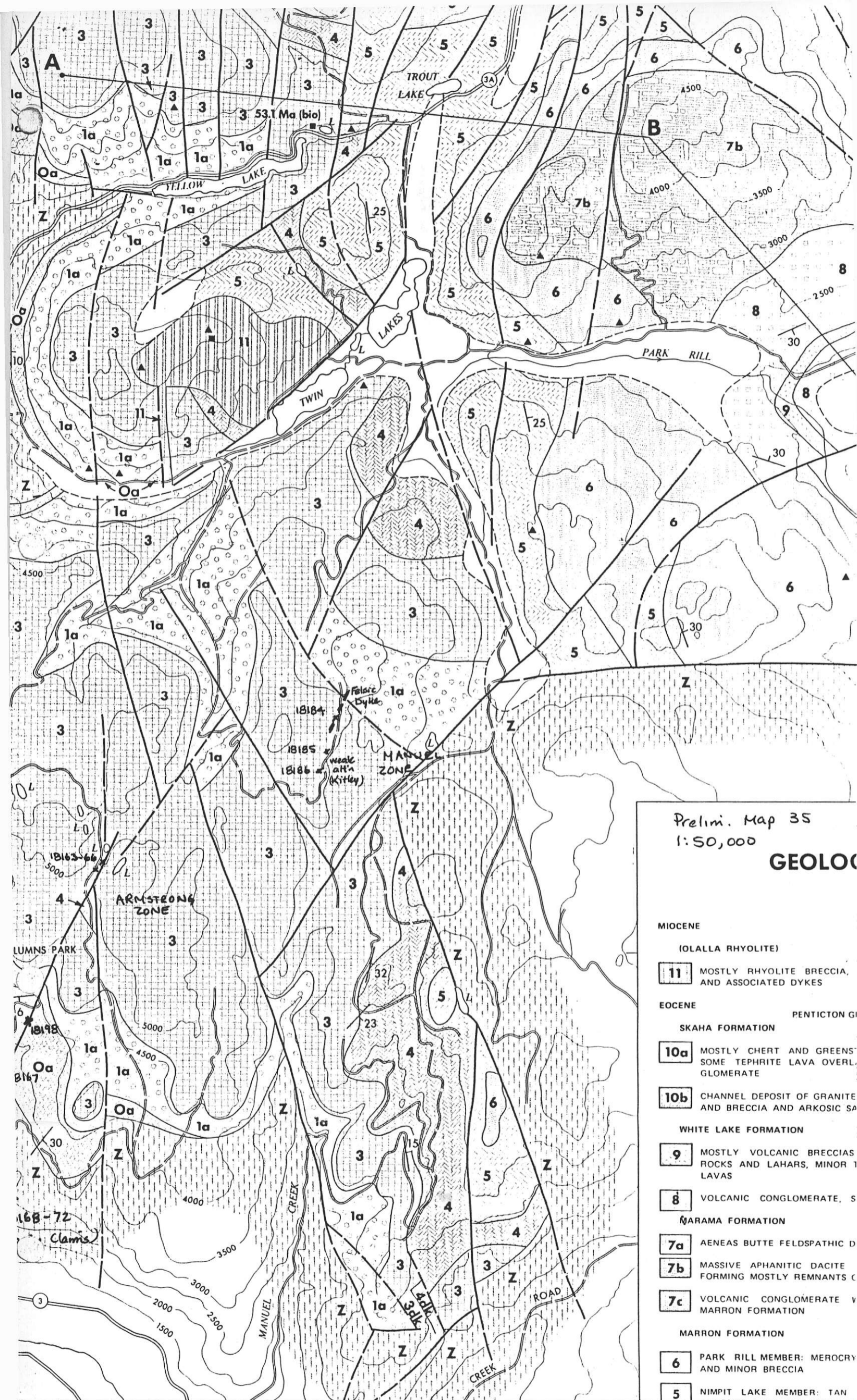
REFERENCES:

Church, B.N., 1982. Geology of the Penticton Tertiary Outlier, BCDM Preliminary Map 35.

Assessment Reports 12516, 14205, 14759, 15505 (Daly Claims).

Saleken, L., 1989. An Initial Report of the EPI Group of Mineral Claims (for Grant Crooker).

LL
L. Lee
August, 1989



Prelim. Map 35
1:50,000

GEOLOGIC

- MIOCENE**
- (OLALLA RHYOLITE)
- 11** MOSTLY RHYOLITE BRECCIA, AND ASSOCIATED DYKES
- Eocene**
- PENTICTON GI
- SKAHA FORMATION
- 10a** MOSTLY CHERT AND GREENS, SOME TEPHRITE LAVA OVERL. GLOMERATE
- 10b** CHANNEL DEPOSIT OF GRANITE AND BRECCIA AND ARKOSIC SA
- WHITE LAKE FORMATION
- 9** MOSTLY VOLCANIC BRECCIAS, ROCKS AND LAHARS, MINOR T LAVAS
- 8** VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE, S
- MARAMA FORMATION
- 7a** AENEAS BUTTE FELDSPATHIC D
- 7b** MASSIVE APHANITIC DACITE FORMING MOSTLY REMNANTS C
- 7c** VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE V MARRON FORMATION
- MARRON FORMATION
- 6** PARK RILL MEMBER: MEROCRY AND MINOR BRECCIA
- 5** NIMPIT LAKE MEMBER: TAN



KEREMEOS FORKS
INDIAN RESERVE 12A

Keremeos Forks
Indian Reserve 12

KEREMEOS
COLUMNS
PROV. PARK

KEREMEOS COLUMNS
PROV. PARK

Keremeos

Cawston

82 E / 425