

## The KER-AU Gold Project

The Ker-Au prospect is located on the south side of South Keremeos Creek, 750 metres west of its confluence with Keremeos Creek. Olalla, British Columbia lies 8.5 kilometres to the south.

Other than a small adit, little recorded exploration has been conducted on the claims prior to the 1980s. The Kero claims were acquired from M. Scram in 1983. From 1983 to 1992, Grand National Resources Inc. has conducted extensive property exploration including cleaning of the Ker-Au adit, trenching and sampling of the Kero vein, geochemical soil and geophysical electromagnetic surveys. In 1993, 34 diamond-drill holes totalling 1366 metres were drilled to test the Kero vein structure at depth.

The Kero occurrence is underlain by cherts, tuffs and greenstones of the Carboniferous to Triassic Shoemaker and the Old Tom formations. Minor limestone lenses also occur in the Shoemaker Formation. Bedding strikes northeast with moderate to steep dips to the southeast. All units have been intruded by granite and Granodiorite of the Jurassic Okanagan intrusions. Eocene volcanics and sediments unconformably overlie the older units.

At the Ker-Au prospect, quartz veins fill fractures and shears in chloritic and pyritic greenstone of the Old Tom Formation. A quartz vein exposed in the Ker-Au adit is 8 to 50 centimetres wide and pinches and swells along strike. The overall strike of the vein is 260 degrees and the dip is 39 degrees to the north. The vein is associated with a strong shear zone that is up to a metre wide. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and occurs as disseminations and discrete stringers in quartz. The quartz is vitreous and ribboned fractured. Locally it is vuggy and gossanous with some limonite.

A trenching program has indicated the shear structure has a strike length of at least 577 metres. The attitude and character of the quartz vein is fairly consistent along this length, but poorly exposed. Diamond drilling has shown the vein extends at depth and along strike for about at least 700 metres.

A trench sampling program along the western extension of the Ker-au vein in 1990 yielded **40.11 grams per tonne gold** and **50.40 grams per tonne silver** over a width of **1.7 metres**.

Analyses of drill core samples have yielded similar results, with the best results from quartz samples. It appears gold values increase with an increase in sulphide content. Gold values from core samples with quartz vein range from 1.37 to **51.77 grams per tonne** (Assessment Report 23104). Silver values from the same core ranged from 0.68 to 82.28 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 23104). Lead ranges from 0.2 to 7.3 per cent, zinc from 0.04 to 4.93 and copper from 0.01 to 0.26 per cent (Assessment Report 23104).

The claim area also hosts numerous large and strong Cu-Ag-Au-As soil anomalies as well as several massive sulphide skarn exposures in old workings. A massive sulphide showing was discovered in 1985 running upwards of 2.29% copper with Au-Ag-Zn

Exploration targets on this property are Gold bearing skarns similar to the famous Hedley-Nickel plate camp plus mesothermal and epi-thermal gold veins and shears.

Bibliography EMPR ASS RPT 12699, 12845, 13448, 13905, 13906, 16807, 16945, 17476, 18223, 18327, 19643, 19644, 20747, 22107, \*22661, \*23104, 23223, 23454, 24206, 24749, 24804



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