2165

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON MONEY 1-72 MINERAL CLAIM

4 miles South of Ealue Lake, 57°, 129° N.W.

By N. W. Reynolds

Claim Owner: GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

July 15, 1969 to August 27, 1969

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Department of
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NO. 2165 MAP

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The Money 1-72 mineral claims are situated at 129°50' West Longitude and 57°40' North Latitude.

The Stewart-Cassiar Highway, which connects up with the Alaska Highway at Mile 648, passes within seven miles of the property. Present access to the property is by helicopter which can be chartered from Dease Lake, British Columbia.

Size of Area

The Money claims cover approximately 2,800 acres with geological mapping carried out over approximately 1,000 acres.

Method of Geological Mapping

The main control for the geological mapping was the picket lines running east and west every 800 feet. Aerial photo mosaics on a scale of 1" = 1,000' were used as partial control in the steep valleys where it was impossible to cut picket lines. Also, the photos helped in outlining areas of maximum alteration. The pyrite content and the degree of alteration were mapped, as in adjoining properties these two variables were helpful in locating copper mineralization.

GEOGRAPHY

The claims lie essentially in an alpine plateau with deeply incised valleys cutting the plateau. Elevations range

from 4,500 feet in the creek beds to 5,500 feet on the plateau. Drainage is fairly good except for the occasional swampy area on the plateau. The claims are mainly above tree level and vegetation consists only of patches of buck brush. Outcrop is limited to exposures along the creek beds, and tallus slopes on the hill sides. The structural determinations were impossible because solid bedrock was very limited.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Regionally the claims lie in the Klastline Plateau which lies immediately north of the northern boundary of the Bowser Basin. This northern boundary consists of mainly Triassic to Jurassic volcanics and areas of Upper Tertiary plateau basalts. The Triassic to Jurassic volcanics have been intruded by granitic bodies varying in age from Lower Cretaceous to Miocene. These granitic rocks form a belt of intermittant plugs and stocks in the area generally referred to as the Stikine Arch.

The Money 1-72 mineral claims cover a portion of one of these small granitic plugs in the Stikine Arch.

Local Geology

The geology of the immediate area consists mainly of basic volcanics with minor amounts of interbedded sediments.

This assemblage is cut by a very light coloured intrusive. Because of the limited outcrop exposure, it was impossible to determine whether there are two separate intrusives or whether the units mapped as felsite are altered equivalents of the syenite.

The syenite is creamy coloured and contains less than 10% ferromagnesian minerals. The amphiboles appear to have been slightly altered to chlorite.

The felsite is also a creamy colour but lacks any ferromagnesian minerals. The composition is mainly quartz and alkali-feldspar. (Alaskite may have been a better field term for this unit, however, it is extremely fine grained and in places resembles a volcanic rock.) The crystal size has a wide range from very fine to a coarse texture. The felsite has been altered extensively in certain areas; the feldspars having undergone argillic alteration. Where the alteration is intense, the rock is earthy and crumbly as a result of the feldspars being altered almost entirely to clay minerals. The degree of alteration of the feldspars appears to be related to the pyrite content of the rock.

The volcanics are mainly dark green massive andesites and showing very little visible bedding. The volcanics have also been highly altered. This has resulted in the formation of clay minerals and chlorite in the highly altered zones.

The sediments, exposed in only one creek bed, are almost flat-lying and consist of finely bedded argillites.

Geologic Structure

The Geological Survey of Canada geological map of the area shows a fault cutting the intrusive body, however, no field evidence was found to substantiate this. Minor structural features were impossible to map due to the great amount of slumping occurring along the valley walls. Minor shear zones were found and in these areas abundant calcite in fractures and blebs occurs.

Economic Mineralization

No economic concentration of metallic mineralization was found on the property, however minor amounts of malachite were found and one sample ran 33.3 oz. per ton of silver.

The following results were obtained from samples sent out for assaying (sample locations are plotted on the map accompanying this report).

Sample No.	Cu%	Mo%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag/oz/ton
A-022	.02	-	-	-	.10
A-025	.02	-	-	-	-
A-026	.02	.048	.57	.01	33.3
A-027	.04	-	-	-	-
A-028(North of map area)	.02	-	-	-	-
A-029(float)	.01	-	-	-	-
A-030	.03	-	-	-	-
A-031	.01	-	-	-	-

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

As no anomalous zones were picked up on the geochemical survey and only one interesting showing was found, work should first be limited to this showing to determine the width, length and direction of strike of the mineralization.

QUALIFICATIONS OF NORMAN W. REYNOLDS

I, Norman W. Reynolds, with business and residential addresses in Calgary, Alberta, do certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed with Great Plains Development Company of Canada, Ltd.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. (B.Sc. in Mathematics and Geology).

3. I have been engaged in mineral exploration since 1965, and have worked in Western Canada, and Alaska.

4. I personally was on the property and supervised the work on the property.

Respectfully submitted,

N. W. Reynolds, B.Sc.

A P P E N D I X

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

A. Time Distribution (All dates inclusive)

N. W. Reynolds	July 30, August 1, 2, 18 plus 4 days compilation of data and report writing	4 days
G. Abbott	July 30, August 1, August 10-24	17 days

B. Costs

Name	Days	Rate per day	Total
N. W. Reynolds	8	$65.00	$520.00
G. Abbott	17	$18.00	$306.00
	TOTAL		$826.00

DATE September 2,1969

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

FILE NO. 5658-8

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Great Plains Development

SAMPLE NO.	~~GOLD~~ OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ PER TON	Lead	% Zinc	Copper	Molybdenum MoS_2	
A-022		.10	-	-	.02	-	
A-025		-	-	-	.02	-	
A-026		33.3	.57	.01	.02	.048	

ASSAYER Geo. Spaldin

DATE Sept 4th 1969

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

FILE NO. 5682-16

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

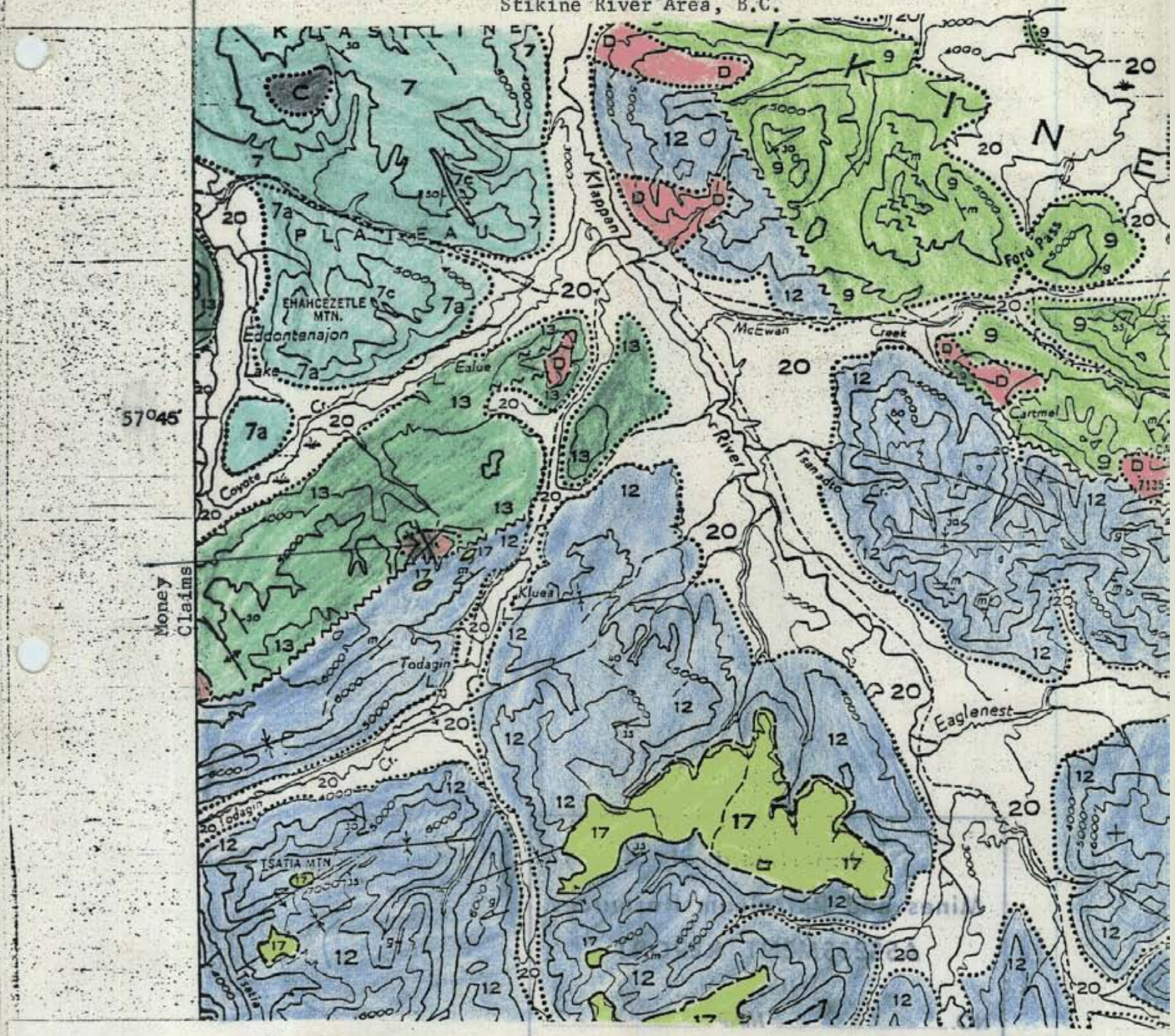
P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM Great Plains Development

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ PER TON	Copper					
A-027			.04					
028			.02					
029			.01					
030			.03					
031			.01					

ASSAYER Geo. Spaldin

From: Geological Survey of Canada
Map 9-1957
Stikine River Area, B.C.



Legend

17. Pleistocene - basalt, rhyolite, ash, tuff, agglomerate.
13. Cretaceous and/or Earlier - mainly volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate, greywacke, chert, argillite.
12. Upper Juassic and Lower Cretaceous - Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, coal.
9. Jurassic and/or Pre-Upper Jurassic - mainly volcanic rocks; minor conglomerate; greywacke, argillite.
7. Permian and/or Triassic - volcanic and sedimentary rocks undivided.

Intrusives

A. Felsite, felsite porphyry.
C. Mainly diorite, minor gabbro.
D. Granite porphyry, granophyre, syenite, and related rocks.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

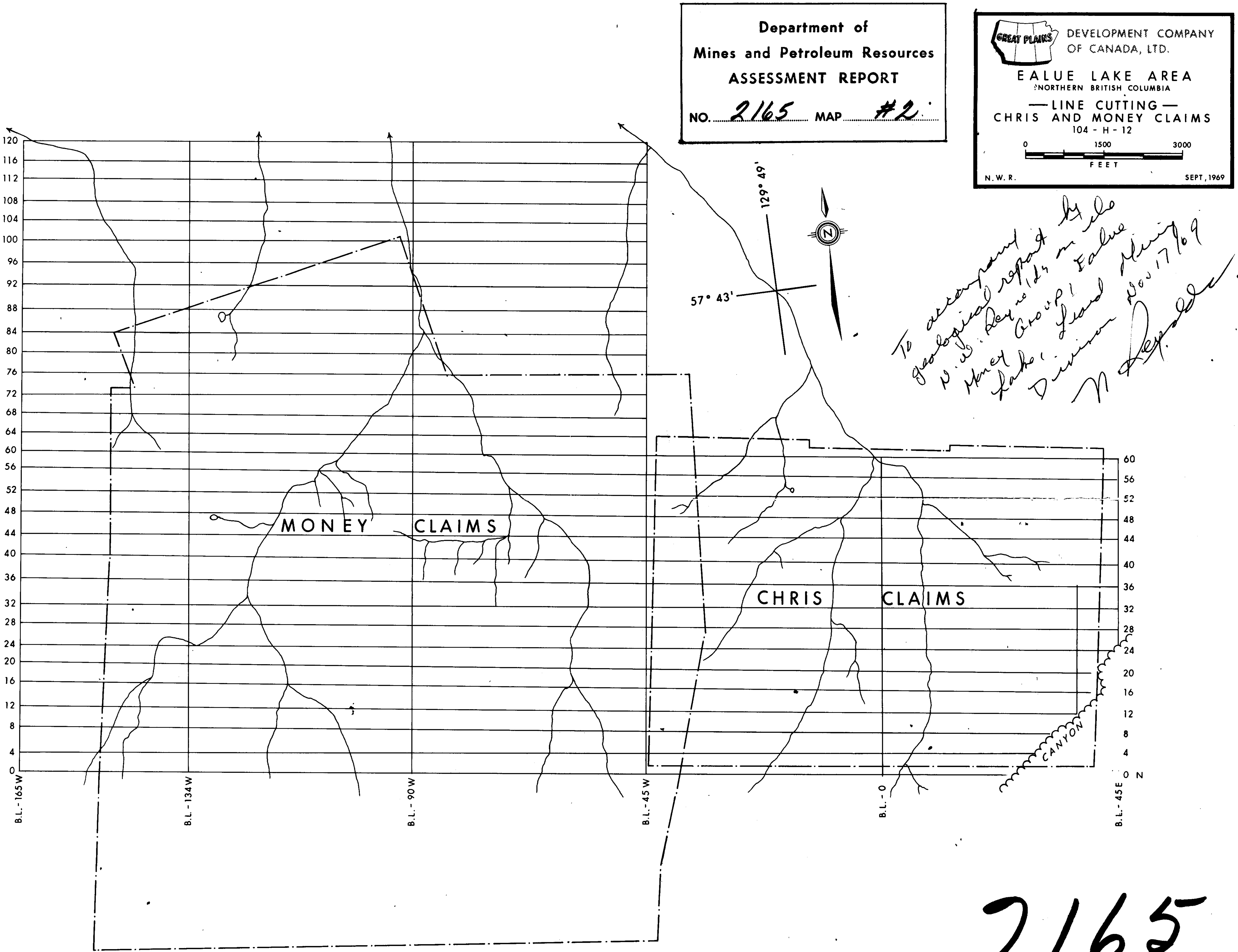
NO. 2165 MAP #1

REFERENCES CITED

Moorhouse, W. W.; The Study of Rocks in Thin Section.

Geological Survey of Canada; Stikine River Area, Cassiar District, British Columbia, Map 9-1957.

Souther, J. G. and Armstrong, J. E.; "North Central Belt of the Cordillera of British Columbia". The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Special Volume No.8, 1966.


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2165 MAP #2
GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
EALUE LAKE AREA
NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
—LINE CUTTING—
CHRIS AND MONEY CLAIMS
104 - H - 12
0 1500 3000
FEET
N. W. R.
SEPT, 1969
To accompany geological report by N.W. Reynolds on the Money Group, Ealue Lake, Liard Mining Division Nov 17/69
N Reynolds
129° 49'
57° 43'
N
MONEY CLAIMS
CHRIS CLAIMS
CANYON
120
116
112
108
104
100
96
92
88
84
80
76
72
68
64
60
56
52
48
44
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4
0
0 N
B.L.-165W
B.L.-134W
B.L.-90W
B.L.-45W
B.L.-0
B.L.-45E
2165

60N
56N
52N
48N
44N
40N
36N
32N
28N
24N
20N
16N
12N
8N
4N
0N
BL 134W
BL 90W
BL 45W
SAV <1% P
UAF <1% P
SAF <1% P
HAV <1% P
HAF <1% P
SY <1% P
SY
× Sample AO25 Cu. 0.02%
× Cu.
× Sample AO26 Ag. 33.3 oz./ton Pb. 0.57% Zn. 0.01% Cu. 0.02% Mo. 0.048%
<1% P 5% calc. stringers & blebs
× Sample AO22 Ag. 0.10 oz./ton Cu. 0.02%
× Sample AO27
0% Pyrite
0% Pyrite
Porphyritic
1-2% Pyrite
UAV
UAF
Floor × Sample AO 29 & 30
Floor × Sample AO 31
2165
LEGEND
- SEDS - Sediments (Mainly Argillite)
- UAV - Unaltered Basic Volcanics
- SAV - Slightly Altered Basic Volcanics
- MAV - Medium Altered Basic Volcanics
- HAV - Highly Altered Basic Volcanics
- UAF - Unaltered Felsite
- SAF - Slightly Altered Felsite
- HAF - Highly Altered Felsite
- SY - Syenite
- Area of Abundant Calcite in Fractures & Blebs
- Strike & Dip of Beds
- Sample Location & Assays
- Fault (Assumed)
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2165 MAP #3
GREAT PLAINS
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
EALUE LAKE AREA - N.B.C.
MONEY CLAIMS
0 100' 200' 400' 600'
G. ABBOT - N. REYNOLDS
OCT. 1969
To accompany geological Report
by N.W. Reynolds on the
Money Group - Ealue Lake,
Liard Mining Division
Nov 17/69
N Reynolds

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