

3389

REPORT ON  
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM  
JULY 7, 1971 - JULY 9, 1971  
BOW #1 - #49 CLAIMS  
116°21' - 51°11'  
82N/1W MOUNT GOODSIR  
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

for

ALBANY OIL & GAS LIMITED

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3389 MAP .....

BY

B. T. GALLANT, P. GEOL.

M.R. 45'089/90

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REPORT ON  
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

JULY 7, 1971 - JULY 9, 1971

BOW #1 - #49 CLAIMS

116°21' - 51°11'

82N/1W MOUNT GOODSIR

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Bow group of 49 claims was examined by the writer during the period July 7 to July 9, 1971. This work was carried out on behalf of Albany Oil & Gas Limited of Calgary and directed by Mr. K. Bottoms, P. Geol., a director of Albany.

The claims cover the only known exposures of the Ice River intrusive igneous complex that lie outside of the Federal Park boundary. The claims were primarily staked to cover potential titanium deposits.

2. PROPERTY, LOCATION, ACCESS

The property consists of the following claims:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Bow #1 - #49	16066 - 16114	September 18, 1971.

The claims are located in the Golden Mining Division, at about Lat.  $51^{\circ}11'$  and Long.  $116^{\circ}21'$ , at the headwaters of Moose Creek, on N.T.S. sheet 82N/1W, some 30 miles south-east of Golden.

Access to the claims was gained by helicopter from a point 19 miles on the lumber road which heads south up the Beaverfoot Valley from Leancoil on the Banff - Golden Highway. The property can also be reached by pack-trail from the Ice River road.

The main group of claims cover the west slope of the ridge between Sharp and Helmut Mountains, and the remainder are two wide and cover the upper three miles and straddle Moose Creek (See Map #1, Claim Map). At the time of examination, recent snow slides had covered the basin at the headwaters and also the small valleys between the spurs, and therefore rock exposures were limited to the spurs.

The main showings are generally above 7,000 feet which is roughly tree-line. This same area is extremely rugged and suitable drill set-ups are almost non-existent, except with the aid of blasting and helicopter transport. There is sufficient water for drilling purposes on the property and abundant good timber is available in the Moose Creek valley.

The area lies in a heavy snow belt and at the time of examination, large areas at the headwaters and along the valley of Moose Creek showed much evidence of at least late spring slides. It is probable that these same slide areas are prone avalanche chutes during the winter months. The building of a good road along Moose Creek with acceptable grades present no problems except for the last two miles.

3. HISTORY

The claims are located on and adjacent to the Ice River intrusive complex which was first described in the following G.S.C. publication;

Allan, J. A., 1914, "Geology of Field Map Area, B.C. and Alberta", Geol. Surv. of Canada, Mem. No. 55, Map 142A.

wherein he discusses the complex rock types and generally concludes the Ice River intrusives are post folding and therefore Post-Cretaceous. However, Allan does not discuss the mineral potential of the Moose Creek area.

Several publications make general references to titanium, uranium and niobium/columbium occurrences in the headwaters of Moose Creek, and the base metal showings on Zinc Mountain, two miles to the southwest.

J. W. McCammon, in the Report of the Minister of Mines, 1954, described the Demon 1-11 claims at the head of Moose Creek. McCammon states that the Demon claims were staked

to cover radioactive and columbium mineralization, but notes the many occurrences of titaniferous magnetite. He also mentions that earlier claims had been staked in the same area for iron and titanium.

4. COST OF PRESENT WORK

Transportation:

Mobilization & demobilization Calgary/Golden	\$ 145.00
Bow Helicopters	653.33

Field Expenses:

Food	90.00
Supplies	77.00
Camp Rental	50.00

Assaying, etc.:

Core Laboratories	350.00
Thin Sections (G. Wilson)	66.00

Personnel:

B. T. Gallant, P. Geol., 5 days	875.00
L. A. Singleton, P. Geol., 5 days	750.00
K. Bottoms, P. Geol., 1 day	150.00
H. MacPharland, Ass't., 5 days	250.00
A. Halvorsen, Ass't., 5 days	250.00
R. Boal, Ass't., 1 day	50.00

Report Preparation:

B. T. Gallant, P. Geol., 4 days	600.00
Drafting & Reproduction	125.00

TOTAL	<u>\$4,481.33</u>
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5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Bow group of claims in terms of regional structure is located in the western sector of the Rocky Mountain Range. The area is marked by intense regional shearing and predominantly south plunging structures, in Cambrian-Ordovician sediments. These same rocks have been intruded by the Ice River intrusive complex. The Ice River intrusives are post folding and are therefore Late-Cretaceous to Tertiary in age.

6. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The northern part of the claims cover the only known exposures of the Ice River intrusive complex that lie outside the border of the Kootenay Federal National Park boundary. (See Map #2, Geological Plan). The intrusive rocks are mapped as Units 3 and 4.

Unit 4 was only examined at one locality and is mainly a ~~Hornblend~~ Diorite which is magnetic.

Unit 3 is recognized as the transition zone or border phase of the main intrusive wherein intensely metamorphosed Ordovician Ottertail sediments are intruded by numerous pegmatite dikes. These dikes vary in width and are composed of mainly coarse biotite, chlorite and titaniferous magnetite.

Unit 2 is meta-sediments of the Ordovician Ottertail formation mainly composed of iron stained quartzites, siltstones and shales intruded by aplite dikes up to 4 feet wide. The quartzite and siltstone are the main host for the titaniferous magnetite. Rocks of Unit 2 are mildly folded where exposed.

Unit 1 comprises well banded multi-colored dolomite, marble, chert and shale of the Upper Cambrian Goodsir formation. These rocks show little metamorphism where observed near the northwest and northeast border of the claim block.

The southern and largest part of the claim group located in the valley of Moose Creek is covered by alluvial deposits. The gravels and sands where observed are more than 30 feet thick. Large boulders are common, however, a large portion is coarse sand containing a 10% to 30% magnetic fraction.

## 7. ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

### (a) General

The claims were staked to cover occurrences of titanium and iron in bedrock at the head of Moose Creek and in the sands and gravels along the valley floor. The survey was designed to make a preliminary evaluation of the nature of this mineralization and



determine if possible, an estimate as to the size of these deposits. At the same time the Company was aware that other mineralization was known in the area namely; Niobium/Columbium, Vanadium, Uranium and the minerals Sodalite and Neph<sup>e</sup>aline.

(b) Ilmenite - Magnetite

Ilmenite-magnetite mineralization occurs in three host rocks, namely - quartzite, pegmatite and diorite, and both in soils close to the outcrop area and the sands and gravels along the valley floor.

The quartzites belong to Map Unit 2 which is the best exposed on the property and covers the largest area. Where good exposures are available the quartzites comprise up to 50% of the section with interbeds being mostly dark platy shale. The quartzites are metamorphosed and can best be described as schistose, quartzites with biotite and ranging from fine to coarse grained. The magnetite-ilmenite occurs as disseminated grains and distinct bands or beds.  $TiO_2$  content ranges from 7.4% to a high of 13.2% and iron ranges from 5.9% to 12.2%, (see Assay Sheets pages 14 and 15).

One sample (G-16) of quartzite was polished and examined by Mr. G. Wilson (See page 18) and he notes that only 5% ilmenite is present. He also notes in his macroscopic examination that up to 35% Sphene

could be present. Assay results also on sample G-16 gave a  $TiO_2$  content of 11.5%. A tentative conclusion might be that a significant amount of titanium oxide reported, is contained in sphene and is probably of questionable economic value at this time because it is difficult to separate and concentrate.

The pegmatites belong to Unit 3 and occur as dikes in a zone between the metasediments of Unit 2 and the diorite of Unit 4. This zone is poorly exposed where examined, but the dikes intrude poorly exposed metasediments. The pegmatite is generally composed of chlorite and biotite mica with equally coarse magnetite-ilmenite. Assays show  $TiO_2$  content to range from 1.4% to 12.8% and iron from 5.9% to 20.6%. Sample G-23 contains ilmenite and some rutile but no sphene on microscopic examination of a polished section, (see page 19).

The diorite is mapped as Unit 4 and occurs in a small area adjacent to the park boundary. In hand specimen it is quite magnetitic and assayed (one selected sample) 11.5%  $TiO_2$  and 4.1% iron.

Ilmenite - magnetite bearing gravels and sands occupy the basin at the head of Moose Creek and along the Valley floor to the southern boundary of the claim

group. The area at the headwaters was mainly concealed by the debris of a large snow slide, however, this area could contain a considerable thickness of gravel, and where sampled along the edge contains significant  $TiO_2$  up to 8.2%.

Only the gravels at the southern limit of the claims were sampled (G-27 & 28, see pages 14 & 15) and  $TiO_2$  content was 6.2% and 4.5%. In a few localities along the creek bottom, cut banks 30 feet high were observed comprising magnetitic sand and gravel.

(c) Uranium

All samples were scanned with a scintillometer and 14 selected and assayed for  $U_3O_8$ . The best assay was obtained from sample G5-7a which ran 0.019%  $U_3O_8$ .

(d) Columbium/Niobium

The highest columbium assay was from sample G-26 (DIORITE) which returned 0.67%  $CbO_5$ .

(e) Sodalite

Sodalite was observed in talus and as small semi-rounded pebbles in the gravels of Moose Creek.

(f) Size of Deposits

An estimate of tonnage potential in this rugged terrain is not possible at this time, except to say

that a sufficiently large outcrop area of titanium bearing rock is exposed. Initial assay results and brief examination suggest that the titanium bearing gravels along Moose Creek offer the best possibilities of large tonnage and relatively easy mining. Where examined, cliffs of titanium bearing gravels, range from 5 feet to 30 feet in height and cover the valley floor having an average width of 1000 feet. This area of interest extends along the Moose Creek Valley beginning at the location of Bow Claims #40 & 41 and continuing in a downstream direction for a distance of five miles.

(g) Method of Assaying

Samples were submitted to Core Laboratories, Calgary, and requested that all samples should be analyzed for soluble Fe and  $TiO_2$ . Total Fe and  $TiO_2$  were not requested as it was felt that only the oxides of iron and titanium would be of economic value. After consultation with Core Labs and other laboratories we were advised that they were not equipped to provide our request. Therefore all assays reported in this report represent total Fe and Ti and therefore caution should be exercised utilizing the titanium assay values as sphene (titanium silicate) is known to be present from polished section work.

(h) Markets

The closest local markets for ilmenite are in Eastern Canada and the United States and it is rather doubtful that a Western Canadian product could compete due to the transportation differential. This is most certainly true as a high grade ilmenite concentrate is worth approximately \$15.00 - \$21.00 per ton F.O.B. the Buyer. The only way to possibly overcome the high transportation costs would be to beneficiate the ilmenite to a 95% TiO<sub>2</sub> synthetic rutile. Such a beneficiation process requires a cheap source of sulphur. The Moose Creek deposits are close to a railway and their proximity to two sulphur sources, namely the Cominco smelter at Trail and western Alberta sour gas, might warrant further investigation.

The next logical market appears to be Japan. Since Japan has a surplus of domestically produced sulphur, it may be that Japan would buy a high grade ilmenite-magnetite concentrate. Although such a concentrate would not bring a very high price, it might be produced at a relative low cost from the placer deposits, by washing and magnetic separation.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) Assuming that lower mining and concentrating costs would be achieved from the placer deposits, it is recommended that further sampling be done along the

Moose Creek Valley in the area covered by the Bow #40 to #49 claims.

- (b) These samples should be of sufficient size (say at least 200 lbs.) to enable a laboratory to make a rough concentrate by washing, screening and magnetic separation.
- (c) Assuming these results to be positive, the next step should be a study to arrive at the Vancouver base costs of a placer mining operation at various tonnages. The base costs to basically include mining, concentrating and transportation. This study is mandatory prior to spending any large monies on the property.
- (d) Should the cost study above also be positive, a field evaluation of a larger area comprising all of the Moose Creek Valley should be done. This field study would entail considerable sampling and a program designed to evaluate the potential size of the deposits.
- (e) Although there are many questions yet to be answered on the economic possibilities of these titanium placer deposits, a decision as to securing the ground will have to be considered soon. It is estimated that a minimum of twenty placer leases would be needed to cover the area of interest.

(f) The Geological Survey of Canada has recently done some mapping in the Ice River Complex. Although most of this mapping was probably done inside the Park Boundary, a meeting with the G.S.C. geologist in Ottawa should be arranged to discuss and gather any information that may be helpful in exploring the in situ mineralized areas.

  
B. T. Gallant, P. Geol.

CORE LABORATORIES-CANADA LTD.

COMPANY Albany Oil and Gas Ltd.

PAGE 1  
FILE 931-1274  
DATE July 28, 1971

<u>File Number</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Fe %</u>	<u>U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> %</u>	<u>TiO<sub>2</sub> %</u>	<u>Type Sample</u>
1274-01	G-3	4.3	-	5.1	Placer
-02	G-5	8.8	-	8.7	Placer
-03	G-7	5.4	-	5.5	Placer
-04	G-9	9.2	-	11.2	Placer
-05	G-10a	10.1	ND	11.6	Sandstone
-06	G-10b	10.5	ND	9.9	Sandstone
-07	G-13a	11.2	ND	12.8	Sandstone
-08	G-13b	10.6	ND	12.4	Sandstone
-09	G-15a	5.9	-	8.7	Sandstone
-10	G-15b	9.1	-	13.2	Sandstone
-11	G-16	11.3	ND	11.5	Sandstone
-12	G-19	12.2	-	11.6	Sandstone
-13	G-20	10.6	-	8.3	Sandstone
-14	G-21	8.8	-	10.1	Placer
-15	G-22	12.4	-	10.3	Sandstone
-16	G-23	20.6	ND	12.8	Pegmatite
-17	G-24	5.9	0.002	1.4	Pegmatite
-18	G-25	8.2	0.002	7.4	Sandstone
-19	G-26	4.1	0.001	11.5	Diorite
-20	G-27	7.8	-	6.2	Placer



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COMPANY Albany Oil and Gas Ltd.

PAGE 2  
FILE 931-1274  
DATE July 28, 1971

<u>File Number</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Fe %</u>	<u>U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> %</u>	<u>TiO<sub>2</sub> %</u>	<u>Type Sample</u>
1274-021	G-28	5.6	-	4.5	Placer
-022	S-2	9.5	0.001	9.9	Sandstone
-023	S-3	9.2	0.001	10.2	Sandstone
-024	S-4	0.4	-	3.4	Sandstone
-025	S-5	3.1	0.002	11.7	Sandstone
-026	S-6	9.4	-	6.5	Pegmatite
-027	S-7a	-	0.019	-	Aplite Dike
-028	S-7b	8.3	-	6.1	Pegmatite
-029	S-8	8.2	0.001	6.4	Pegmatite
-030	S-9	11.9	-	8.8	Sandstone
-031	S-11	8.7	-	8.2	Placer

**CORE LABORATORIES-CANADA LTD.**  
*Petroleum Reservoir Engineering*

P.O. BOX 5670, POSTAL STATION "A"  
CALGARY 9, ALBERTA  
TELEPHONE: 253-3391

COMPANY: Albany Oil and Gas  
Assay Samples

PAGE: 1 of 2  
FILE: 931-1351  
DATE: Aug. 18/71

ANALYSIS

<u>SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>CUSTOMER NUMBER</u>	<u>COLUMBIUM as Cb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>%</u>	<u>VANADIUM as V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>%</u>
1274-01	G-3	ND	-
1274-02	G-5	0.05	-
1274-03	G-7	ND	-
1274-04	G-9	0.02	-
1274-05	G-10A	0.02	-
1274-06	G-10B	Trace	-
1274-07	G-13a	0.06	-
1274-08	G-13b	0.03	-
1274-09	G-15a	0.02	-
1274-10	G-15b	0.05	0.07
1274-11	G-16	0.03	-
1274-12	G-19	0.03	-
1274-13	G-20	ND	-
1274-14	G-21	0.05	-
1274-15	G-22	0.05	-
1274-16	G-23	ND	0.08
1274-17	G-24	0.05	-
1274-18	G-25	0.05	-
1274-19	G-26	0.67	-
1274-20	G-27	0.02	-

CORE LABORATORIES-CANADA LTD.

COMPANY: Albany Oil and Gas  
Assay Samples

PAGE: 2 of 2  
FILE: 931-1351  
DATE: Aug. 18/71

ANALYSIS

<u>SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>CUSTOMER NUMBER</u>	<u>COLUMBIUM as Cb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>%</u>	<u>VANADIUM as V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>%</u>
1274-21	G-28	Trace	-
1274-22	S-2	0.03	-
1274-23	S-3	0.04	-
1274-24	S-4	ND	0.03
1274-25	S-5	0.08	-
1274-26	S-6	ND	-
1274-27	S-7a	0.18	-
1274-28	S-7b	ND	-
1274-29	S-8	ND	0.06
1274-30	S-9	ND	0.08
1274-31	S-11	0.04	-

Albany Oil & Gas Ltd.

Specimen. Ice River Complex G-16.

MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Weathered Surface: Moderate brown (5YR 4/4) to moderate brown (5YR 3/4).  
Fresh Surface: Greenish black (5G 2/1) with flecks of light greenish grey (5GY 8/1).

Minerals.

Sphene	35% anhedral
Pyroxene	40% subhedral
Oxides	25% anhedral

There is a distinct foliation established by subparallelism of long dimension of pyroxene grains.

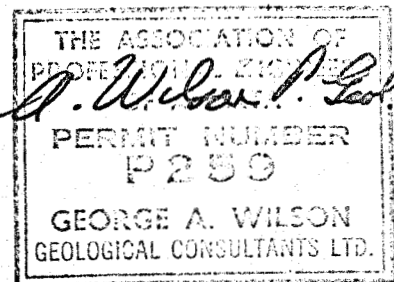
The oxides are anhedral and tend to occur as discontinuous blebs with anhedral feldspar between the layers of anhedral pyroxene.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION  
(Polished Section)

Magnetite. Irregular bleb shaped grains to 2 mm, occurring singly or in small lenticular clusters. Ex solution ilmenite lamellae .008 mm wide on most but not all grains.

Ilmenite 5%. Occurs as ex-solution lamellae in magnetite, with a width no greater than 0.010 mm and generally less than 0.005 mm. Also occurs as bleb shaped grains to 2 mm. Colour is grey and without the faint violet tint in evidence on specimen G-23.

Rutile. Not recognized.



George A. Wilson

Albany Oil & Gas Ltd.

Specimen. Ice River Complex G-23

MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Weathered Surface: Dusky yellow green (5GY 5/2)  
Fresh Surface: Similar

Composition:

Feldspar	< 15%
Pyroxene	> 40%
Mica	10%±
Oxides	35%
Calcite	Trace in fractures

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Magnetite 50%. Coarse, anhedral to 3 mm with most grains separated by a thin discontinuous zone of silicate minerals. Magnification to 720X does not reveal ex-solution texture in magnetite.

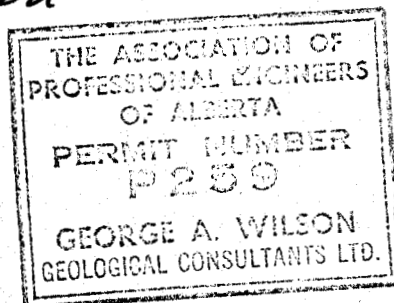
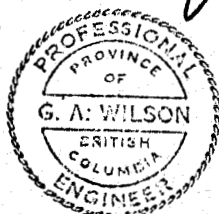
Ilmenite 45%. Coarse, anhedral grains to 2.5 mm intergrown with magnetite. Faint brown or violet colour and faintly anisotropic to isotropic. Planar ex-solution plates of rutile 0.008 mm wide commonly occur in ilmenite in three directions. These comprise approximately 2% of the ilmenite.

Rutile 5%. 2 Forms.

1. Ex solution plates in ilmenite as described above.
2. Grains to 0.15 x 0.7 mm interstitial to ilmenite and magnetite. Magnification to 720X does not reveal ex-solution texture within rutile.

Pyrite. Trace blebs less than 0.1 mm in diameter.

*George A. Wilson P. Geol., Eng.*



Albany Oil & Gas Ltd.

Specimen. Ice River Complex G-26.

MACROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Weathered Surface: No well weathered surface. Partly weathered surface is yellowish grey (5Y 8/1) with flecks of dark greenish grey (5G 4/1).

Fresh Surface: Bluish white (5B 9/1) with flecks of dark greenish grey (5G 4/1).

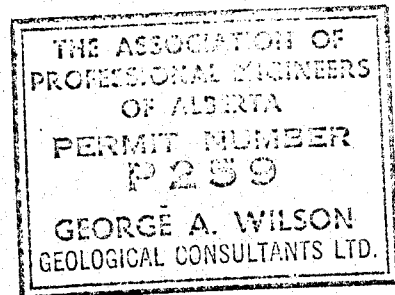
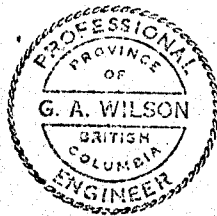
Minerals.

Feldspars 70%. 2 types, grey, zoned? 1 mm to 3 mm.

~~Pyroxene~~  
Hornblende 30%. Dark green, acicular to prismatic, .25 to 1 mm long.

Sulphides, Pyrite. Trace, cubic .5 mm.

*George A. Wilson P. Geol., Eng.*



400 - 630 - 5th Street, S. W.,  
Calgary, Alberta.

November 25, 1971

Albany Oil & Gas Limited,  
Suite 660, One Calgary Place,  
CALGARY 1, Alberta.

ATTENTION: Mr. K. P. Bottoms,  
Executive Vice-President

RE: BOW #41-49 CLAIMS  
BOAL GROUP

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 17, 1971 and the letter from the Chief Gold Commissioner, Mr. R. H. McCrimmon dated November 1, 1971 regarding the additional sampling done on the Boal Group on September 17, 1971; the following sampling procedure was used.

A crew of four was transported to the claims by helicopter on September 17, 1971. The crew consisted of two geologists and two assistants. The sampling was accomplished by two crews supported by helicopter. Reasonable care was taken to land and take samples over representative distances along the claim group. The area of sampling was necessarily restricted to gravel bars and cut-banks long the present course of Moose Creek. Eleven samples were taken and the average size about five pounds with a bulk sample of approximately 200 pounds obtained from the location as shown on the map.

From this additional work it was not possible to determine the thickness of the magnetite-ilmenite bearing sands and gravels along the valley floor, except to say that at a few localities cut-banks up to 30 feet were observed. It was possible however, to estimate that these gravels cover a potential width of up to 1,000 feet and for a distance along the length of Moose Creek for five miles.

It is my understanding that Albany Oil & Gas Limited has done some treatment of these samples. My suggestion is that you include these assay results along with a copy in duplicate of this letter to the Gold Commissioner in reply to his request.

Very truly yours,



B. T. Gallant,  
P. Geologist

BTG/mt

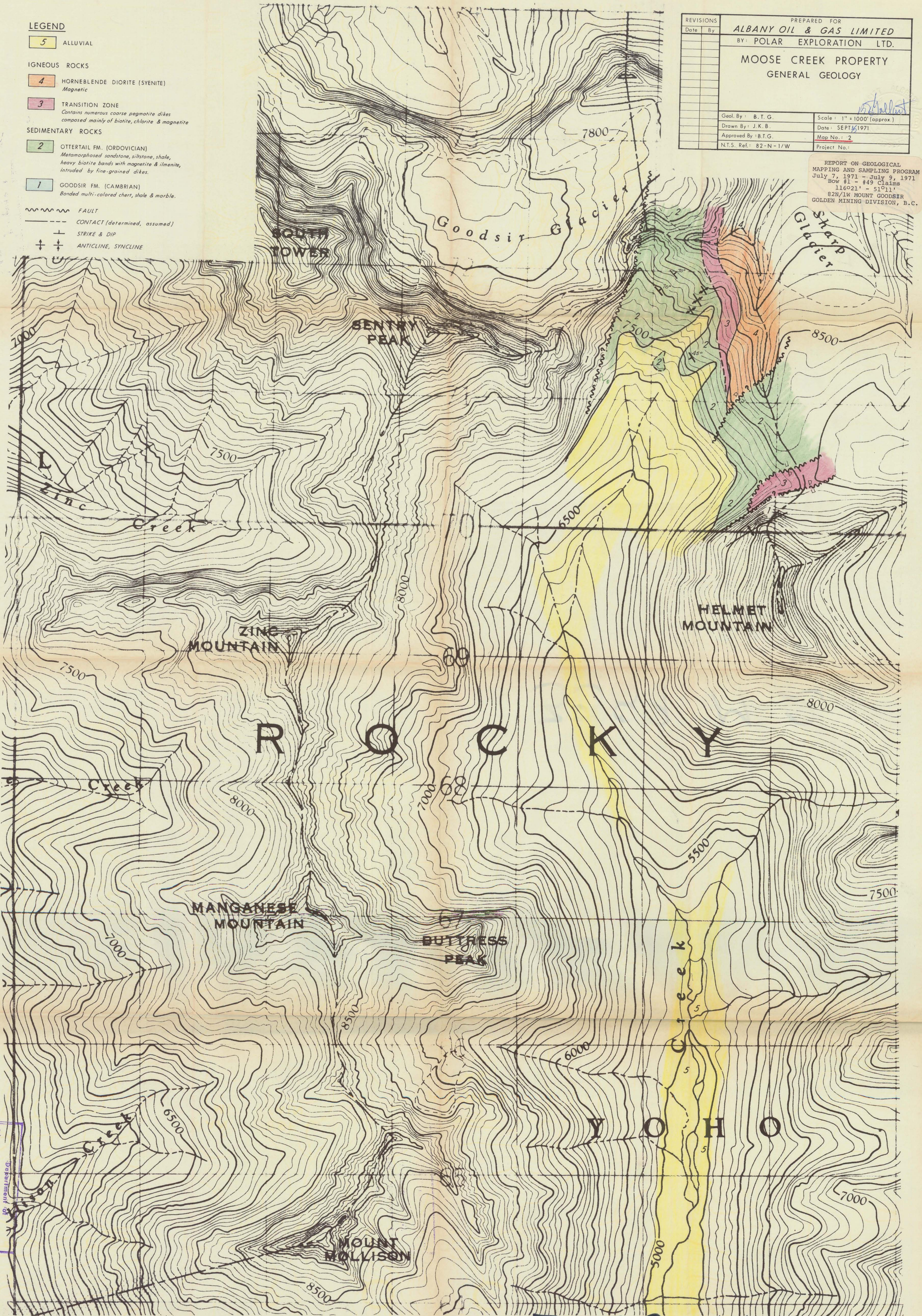


**LEGEND**

- 5 ALLUVIAL
- IGNEOUS ROCKS**
- 4 HORNEBLLENDE DIORITE (SYENITE)  
*Magnetic*
- 3 TRANSITION ZONE  
*Contains numerous coarse pegmatite dikes  
composed mainly of biotite, chlorite & magnetite*
- SEDIMENTARY ROCKS**
- 2 OTTERTAIL FM. (ORDOVICIAN)  
*Metamorphosed sandstone, siltstone, shale,  
heavy biotite bands with magnetite & ilmenite,  
intruded by fine-grained dikes.*
- 1 GOODSIR FM. (CAMBRIAN)  
*Banded multi-colored chert, shale & marble.*
- FAULT
- CONTACT (determined, assumed)
- STRIKE & DIP
- ANTICLINE, SYNCLINE

REVISIONS		PREPARED FOR	
Date	By	ALBANY OIL & GAS LIMITED	
		BY: POLAR EXPLORATION LTD.	
		MOOSE CREEK PROPERTY	
		GENERAL GEOLOGY	
		Geol. By: B.T.G.	Scale: 1" = 1000' (approx.)
		Drawn By: J.K.B.	Date: SEPT 16 1971
		Approved By: B.T.G.	Map No.: 2
		N.T.S. Ref: 82-N-1/W	Project No.:

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL  
MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM  
July 7, 1971 - July 9, 1971  
Box #1 - #49 Claims  
116021' - 51011'  
82N/1W MOUNT GOODSIR  
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.



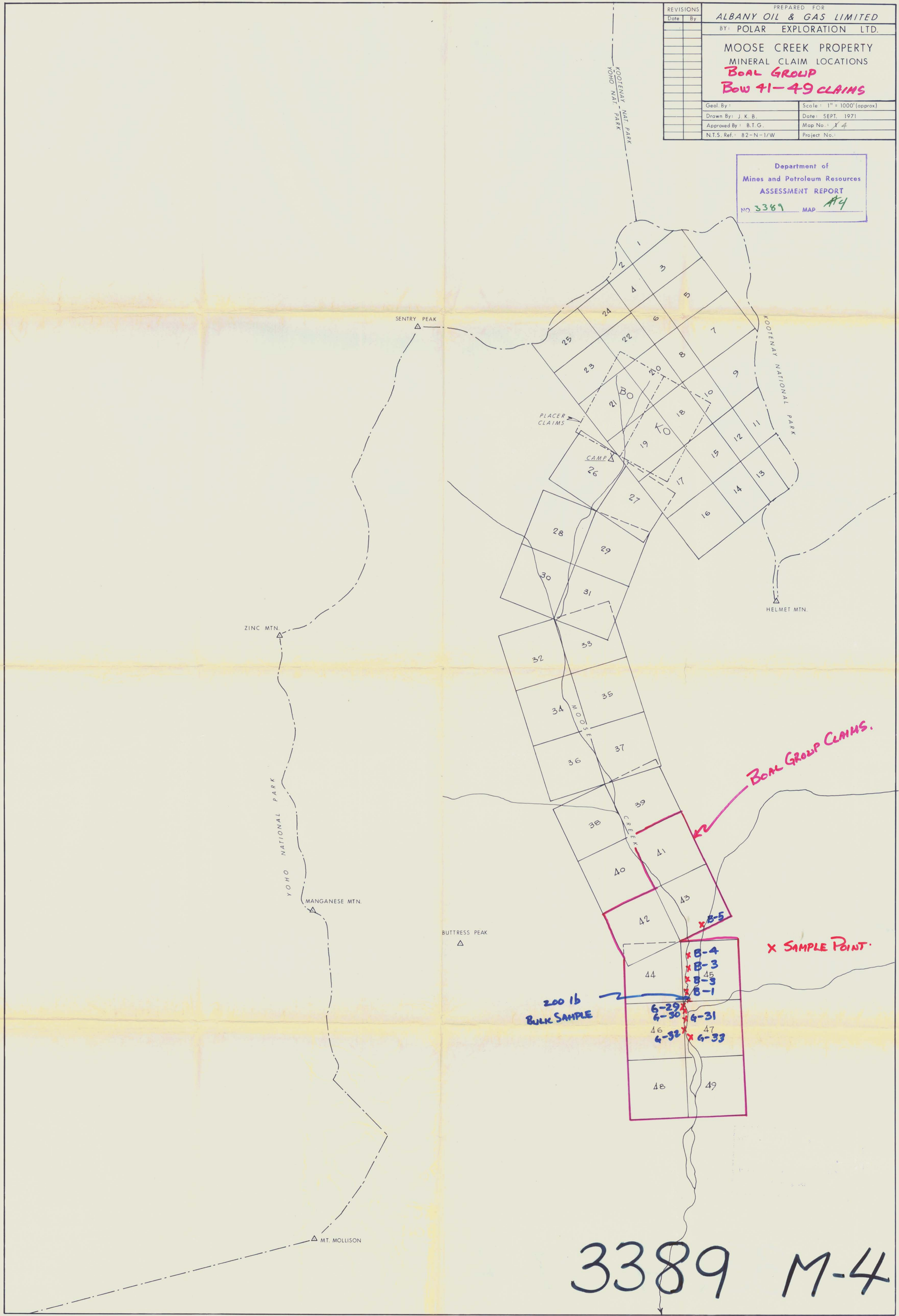
Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3389 M-2

3389 M-2



REVISIONS		PREPARED FOR	
Date	By	ALBANY OIL & GAS LIMITED	
		BY: POLAR EXPLORATION LTD.	
MOOSE CREEK PROPERTY MINERAL CLAIM LOCATIONS <b>BOAL GROUP</b> <b>BOAL 41-49 CLAIMS</b>			
Geol. By:		Scale: 1" = 1000' (approx)	
Drawn By: J. K. B.		Date: SEPT. 1971	
Approved By: B. I. G.		Map No.: X-4	
N.T.S. Ref.: 82-N-1/W		Project No.:	

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3389 MAP #4



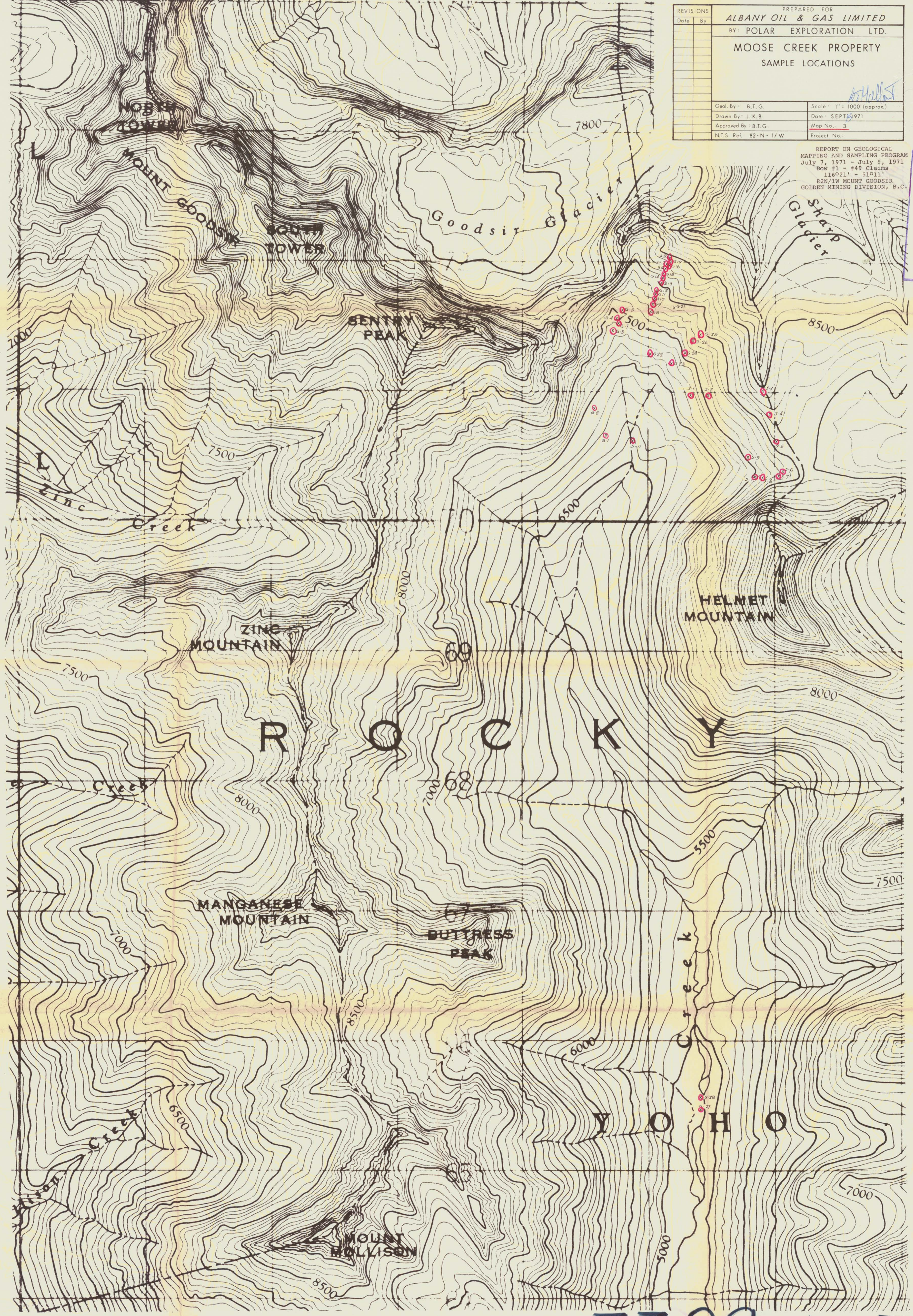
3389 M-4



REVISIONS		PREPARED FOR	
Date	By	ALBANY OIL & GAS LIMITED	
		BY: POLAR EXPLORATION LTD.	
		MOOSE CREEK PROPERTY	
		SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
		<i>[Signature]</i>	
Geol. By: B.T.G.		Scale: 1" = 1000' (approx)	
Drawn By: J.K.B.		Date: SEPT 1971	
Approved By: B.T.G.		Map No.: 3	
N.T.S. Ref: 82-N-1/W		Project No.:	

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL  
MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM  
July 7, 1971 - July 9, 1971  
Box #1 - #49 Claims  
116021' - 51011'  
82N/1W MOUNT GOODSIR  
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
Geological Survey of Canada



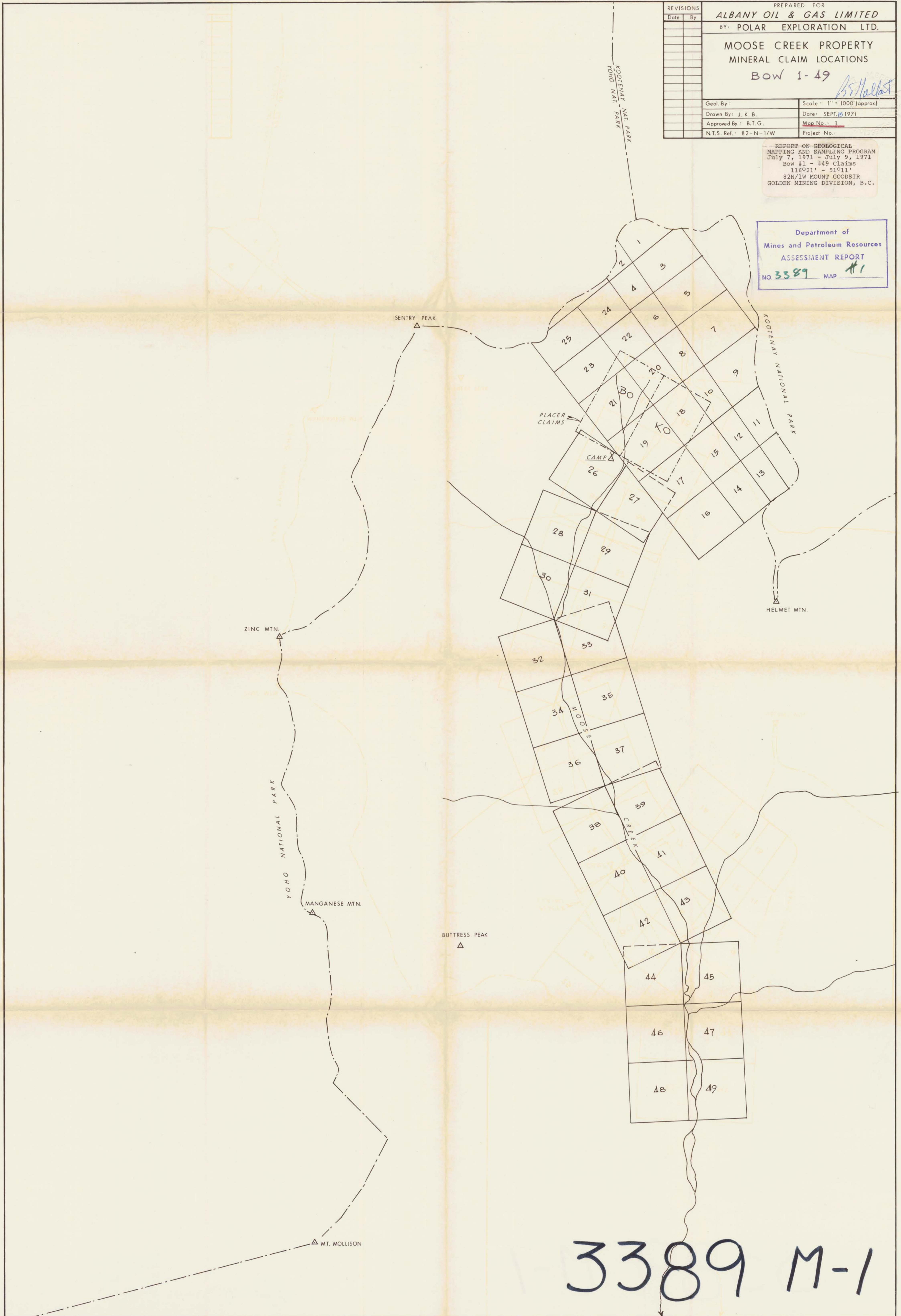
3389 M-3



REVISIONS		PREPARED FOR	
Date	By	ALBANY OIL & GAS LIMITED	
		BY: POLAR EXPLORATION LTD.	
		MOOSE CREEK PROPERTY	
		MINERAL CLAIM LOCATIONS	
		Bow 1-49 <i>B. Hallast</i>	
Geol. By:		Scale: 1" = 1000' (approx)	
Drawn By: J. K. B.		Date: SEPT. 15 1971	
Approved By: B. T. G.		Map No.: 1	
N.T.S. Ref.: 82-N-1/W		Project No.:	

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL  
MAPPING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM  
July 7, 1971 - July 9, 1971  
Bow #1 - #49 Claims  
116°21' - 51°11'  
82N/1W MOUNT GOODSIR  
GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 3389 MAP #1



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