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GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

AND

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

ON THE

CASH 1 to 8 CLAIMS

SQU AMISH

VANCOUVER M. D.

LAT. 49° 42' N LONG. 123° 1' W

James R. Glass, P. Eng.

January, 1974.

Department of

Mines and privaleum Resource.

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MAP

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	<u>MAPS</u>	SCA	<u>LE</u>
#1	LOCATION MAP		
#2	PROPERTY MAP	1"	=1500*
#3	GENERAL GEOLOGY	Ţŧŧ	=4 Miles
#4	GEOLOGY AND MAGNETOMETER READINGS]# :	=400°

Department of Mines and Patroloum Resources M U LOCATION MAP CASH CLAIMS

SUMMARY

During the month of July, 1973 twenty claims (Cash 1 to 18, 21, 22) were staked by James R. Glass.

During the months of August and September, 1973 geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling were carried out on the group and a Report was prepared by T. R. Tough and Associates.

During the month of November, 1973 geological mapping and a magnetometer survey was done on the Cash 1 to 8 claims. This Report deals with
the November work.

PROPERTY

The property consists of the following claims:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
Cash 1 to 8	22765 - 22772	July 24, 1974

The claims are held by location and are recorded in the name of James R. Glass of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The claims are situated within the Vancouver Mining Division, approximately 3.5 miles east of Squamish and 36 miles north of Vancouver, B. C. at Lat. 49° 42° N, Long. 123° 1° W.

The property is accessable by a six mile all weather road branching off Highway No. 99 one mile south of Squamish.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY

The area covered by the Cash claims has been previously staked and allowed to lapse, but there is no visible evidence of or recorded data of previous work.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Within the regional area of the Raffuse Creek property the rocks are comprised mainly of plutonic rocks of the Coast Range Batholith. These rocks of Cretaceous and earlier age are comprised almost wholly of phases of granodiorites and and diorites and in which are engulfed pendants consisting of sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks.

The Cash group of claims cover an area of one of these pendants which is comprised of a complex assemblage of andesitic pyroclastic rocks, flows and sediments and which is referred to as the Cambier Group of rocks of Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age.

This pendant, stretching for approximately eleven miles northeast from the shore of Howe Sound in the vicinity of Brittania and varying in width from one to fourteen miles, is characterized by northerly trending shear and fault zones. These prominent shear zones, in addition to providing surface access for deep seated mineralizing solutions, contain chlorite and sericite schists which are favorable host rocks for these solutions.

The most significant ore bodies that have been discovered within these shear zones are those within the Brittania Shear Zone. The zone is up to 2,000 feet wide and trends easterly to south-easterly from Brittania for several miles.

The property has been almost in continuous operation since its original exploitation in 1905.

PROPERTY CEOLOGY

The two rock formations on the property are separated by a gradational contact, which is difficult to define.

The Gambier group of volcanics and sediments has been silicified and granitized and intensely fractured and has been intruded by granite dykes. The fracturing occurs in a number of directions and dips with the only dominant set paralleling the main shear zones.

Two very prominent, nearly perpendicular, shear zones cut the Cambier group on the Cash 5 and 6 claims and the Cash 7 and 8 claims. The strike extensions of these shear zones have been traced to the north, although the shearing is much less intense. These shear zones both trend in a direction 340° - 350° and are about 500 to 600 feet wide. They are composed of green to greyish chlorite to chlorite - sericite shists which are silicified to varying degrees. They contain up to 10% volume of pyrite which shows up as a rusty gossan in overburden areas. Occasional quartz veins up to 6% in width are seen parallel to the shearing and also along fracture planes at varying angles.

On the Cash 5 claim basic dykes from 2 to 10 feet wide trending in an East - West direction cut the altered volcanics.

The sulphide mineralization seen to date is confined mainly to the shear zones. Anomalous values of gold and copper have been found in the soils over the shear zones.

The granite has also been cut by a number of fracture sets but in general is fairly massive and relatively fresh looking.

PRESENT WORK

The work carried out in November, 1973 consisted of geological mapping and performing a preliminary magnetometer survey in an attempt to further define both the main shear zones and the granite - volcanic contact. The work was carried out by James R. Glass, P. Eng.

Control for the mapping was established from a previously prepared contour map, which was revised during the program using pace and compass measurements.

A four wheel drive vehicle was needed because of snow conditions, but the snow cover made travel possible along the "timbered off" side hills.

MACNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetic survey of the Cash claims was carried out using a Sharpe Model M.F.-l magnetometer carrier. The instrument was calibrated to read in the low positive scale and diurnal variations measured from one base station. Readings were taken at 100 foot intervals along the logging roads, which in most instances generally parallel the claim lines. Readings on two cross lines were taken on claims Cash 4 and 3, and one line was run along the contour on claim Cash 2.

A map of scale 1" =400' showing the outcrop pattern and the magnetometer readings and magnetic contours is included with this Report.

The results of the magnetic survey show north - south trending structure corresponding with the 900 to 1100 gamma contour which crosses the southern portion of the claim group. These readings correspond in a general way with the eastern side of large shear zones, and it is assumed that this area of high magnetic reading is a reflection of large shear structures.

From surveys done on outside claims a comparison of the readings taken on granite and on the Gambier group of altered volcanics and sediments can be made, although the definition is unclear at times. To the east of the claim group the granite reads in the 400 gamma range, but the altered volcanics and sediments on claim Cash 1 give low magnetic readings as well. It is interpreted that these low readings are the result of topographic effects. The granite on claims Cash 4 and Cash 2 give relatively low magnetic readings, although no structure or contact can be assumed from the magnetic survey.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Cash 1 to 8 claims:

<u>Personnel</u> - James R. Glass, P. Eng.

4 days - magnetometer survey and geological mapping	
@ \$175.00 per day	\$ 700.00
l day - office preparation of maps	
@ \$75.00 per day	75.00
Vehicle - 4 days @ \$30.00 per day	120.00
Meals - 4 days @ \$10.00 per day	40.00
	\$ 935.00

Respectfully subpo

BRITISH

James R. Glass,

JANUARY, 1974.

Declared before me at the City

of Vancounce

, in the

Province of British Columbia, this 15

day of for February, 1974 . A.D.

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Just paul SUB-MINING RECORDER

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia of A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.





