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ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS

Fig. #1	-	Location of claims	scale 1" = 110 miles
#1 Map #1	-	Location of claims	scale 1" = $\frac{1}{8}$ mile
#2 Map #2	-	Yup Claim	scale 1cm = 24 meters
#3 Map #3	-	Cha Claim	scale 1cm = 24 meters

**Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

NO. 5783 MAP.....

1. PROPERTY

The Snowy Mountain Claims consist of a group of 4 claims comprising a total of 15 units, all owned by me, David Rattray (F.M.C. 143493).

The claims are:

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
Yup	6
Knoll	4
Endur	3
Cha	2

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are situated at approximately $59^{\circ} 16'$ latitude, $129^{\circ} 39'$ longitude, mineral claim map 104P/5E(M), in the Liard Mining Division. (See fig. #1 for approximate location and Map #1 for more accurate location).

Access is via a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dirt road joining the Cassiar road at a point 6 miles east of Cassiar.

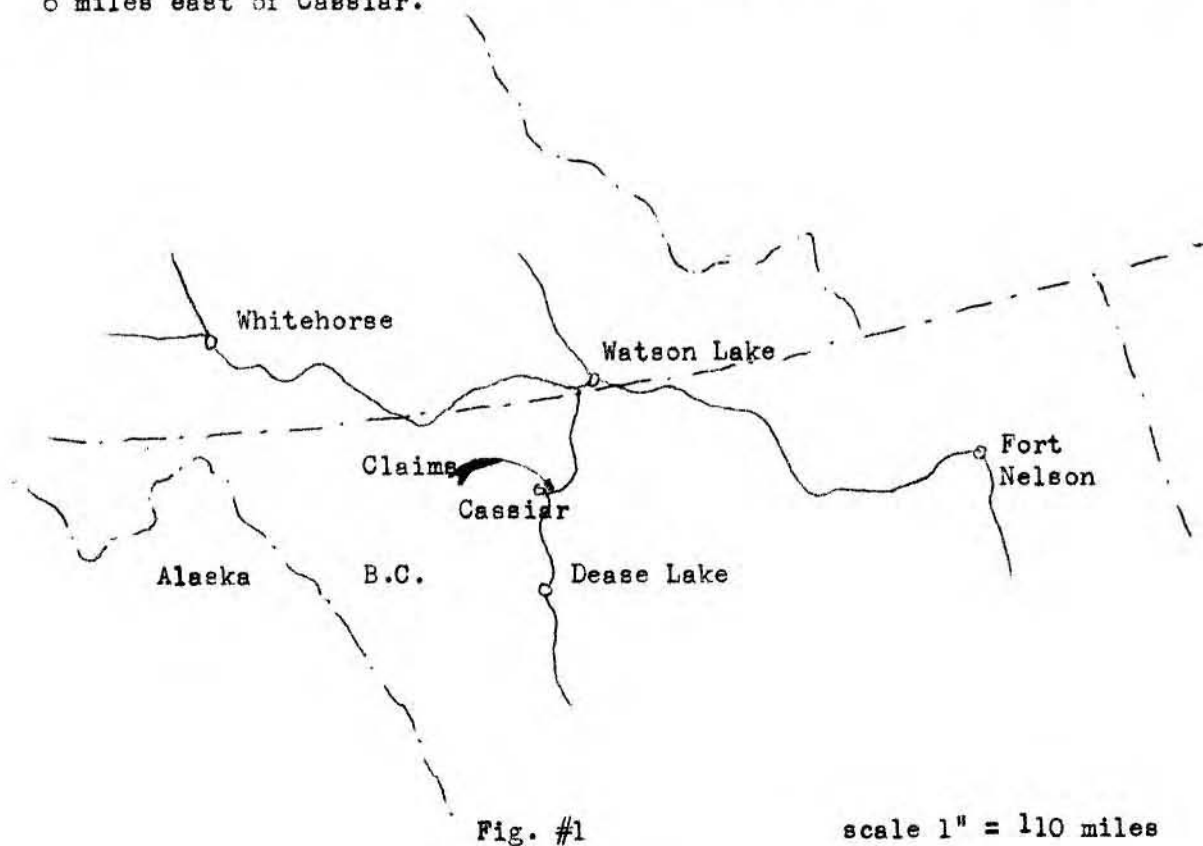


Fig. #1

scale 1" = 110 miles

3. WORK DONE ON THE PROPERTY

Between July 2, 1975 and August 17, 1975 , three people spent 34 days working on the property. The people involved in working were:

David Rattray (owner)

Rosemary Rattray (wife of owner)

Paul Arula (friend of owner - interested in becoming a partner)

No wages were paid during the summer. Costs were established by comparing wages at Cassiar and at a Government camp 15 miles away. For labourers they got approximately \$43.00/day plus food and accomodation. So when we mapped and trenched I allowed \$40.00/day/person. Cassiar pays over \$900.00 per mo. for prospectors so the days spent prospecting I allowed \$30.00/day.

The following is a summary of the work done and the estimated costs:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Costs</u>
July 2	prospecting	\$90
3	"	90
4	"	90
5	mapping	120
6	"	120
7	"	120
8	"	120
12	"	120
13	compiled maps	40
14	prospecting	90
15	"	90
16	"	90
17	trenching	120
18	"	120
19	"	120
20	"	120

(over)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Cost</u>
July 21	trenching	\$120
22	"	120
26	prospecting	90
27	"	90
28	"	90
29	"	90
30	digging pit#1	120
Aug. 2	"	120
3	"	120
4	made rocker and used it	120
5	set up small crusher	120
6	"	120
9	digging pit#1	120
10	"	120
12	"	120
13	ran material through rocker and crusher	120
14	dug in pit and ran through crusher and rocker	120
17	left for Vancouver	
	Transportation to claims and back to Vancouver	200
	Food for 3 people for a month	300
Jan 17	wrote report	<u>40</u>
	total costs	\$4120.00

The trenching was cleaning up trenches that had been there previous to my acquiring the claims. Cleaning up the trenches took 6 days. The lengths of the trenches and their locations are shown on Maps # 2 & 3. The trench widths are about 0.6 meters wider than the veins and the depths vary from 0.3 to 2.0 meters. Total length of trenching was 210 meters.

We spent 10 days prospecting for new veins and finding the veins already

exposed by the previous owners.

We dug a test pit, called Pit #1 (See Map#2 for location). The pit was dug in a fractured part of the vein that showed extensive weathering and which had free gold. We wanted to see how far down the weathering went. The depth of the pit was 4.0 meters and the weathering was still strong. The width of the pit was 1.0 meters and the length was 6 meters. The depth varied from 1.0 meters to 4.0 meters. We plan to spend some more time in this pit next summer.

800 pounds of dirt was removed from the pit and put through a rocker. We got about 2.0 ounces of free gold from it. A small crusher was set up and the vuggy quartz taken from the hole was crushed and put through the rocker. From the vuggy quartz a little under 1.0 ounces of gold was recovered.

5 days were spent mapping to establish where the veins were with respect to each others and to known reference points. A Brunton compass and a steel tape were used to map the veins.

4. GEOLOGY

The gold-quartz veins on Snowy Mountain occur within the Sylvester Group of Upper Devonian/Lower Mississippian age, an assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks more than 15,000 feet thick. The lithology includes greenstones, chert-quartz arenites, chert, argillite, slates, quartzites, greywackes, limestone and conglomerate (Gabrielse, 1963). Also Map Sheet G.S.C. 111A, 1:250,000.

The formation in immediate contact with the gold-quartz veins are andesitic volcanics. Good examples of pillow lava have been found in one of the trenches. To the west metasediments are exposed. They are folded and deformed and probably interformational with the volcanics.

The gold-quartz veins strike northeast (most from N40°E to N60°E) with predominant dip steeply northwest, although some dips may vary through vertical to southeast. The total lengths of the veins have not been determined due to

the amount of over-burden. Lengths vary from a few meters to about 135 meters, the average width is 0.5-0.7 meters.

The wall-rock adjacent to, and up to $\frac{1}{2}$ meter or so on either side of the veins is altered, carbonatized, pyritized, and weathered to a brown gossan-like color on the surface. The contact between the altered zone and greenstone is sharp and similar to a dike contact, indicating the altered zone is closely allied with the vein structure.

The quartz veins at the boundary of the meta-sediments and the volcanics shows no contact alteration in the wall-rock. This suggest at least two generations of major quartz emplacement in the area. These veins are "bull quartz" with no sign of mineralization. They are located on the Knoll-Yup boundary at the west end of the lake.(see Map#1)

5. OCCURRANCE OF FREE GOLD

The gold-quartz veins are well weathered on the surface, moderately to well-fractured, locally pitted and vuggy, suggesting leached and weathered-out sulfides, that left a fragile boxwork. Some of the veins show sections of white massive "bull-quartz", with little fracturing and minor or no mineralization at the surface.

Free gold occurs in the vugs and pits, or are concentrated and enriched within the weathered material (soil and rock fragments) in fractures, either at the margins or within the central parts of the veins. Rare, small flakes of gold have been found in the massive, unfractured, unweathered "bull-quartz".

A test pit, Pit#1, (see map#2) has been dug in a fractured and weathered portion of a vein with the purpose of seeing how far down the weathered gossan-like material extends and how does the free gold vary with the depth.

The pit went a maximum of 4.0 meters without running out of alteration or free gold. 800 pounds of dirt yielded 2.0 ounces of free gold. Rock that was crushed yielded another 1.0 ounces.

The altered rock on either side of the vein carries free gold when the

vein carried gold, although no free gold has been found in the altered rock when the quartz has not carried.

6. CONCLUSIONS

1. The gold in the quartz veins at the surface occurs in highly-weathered patches and pockets. The gold does not extend the complete length of the veins. The vugs and boxwork are remnants of sulfides with which the gold was previously associated.
2. The horizontal and vertical extent of these vugs has not yet been determined. The pit dug indicates a few meters vertically and possibly more.
3. The altered zone, at surface, adjacent to the weathered quartz locally carries low amounts of free gold. The occurrence may be a result of weathering of the contiguous quartz or may be a more extensive emplacement within the altered rock.
4. The vugs must be established to be "pockets" or "ore-shoots".
5. Total length of veins traced was 454 meters. Total length of trenching was 210 meters.



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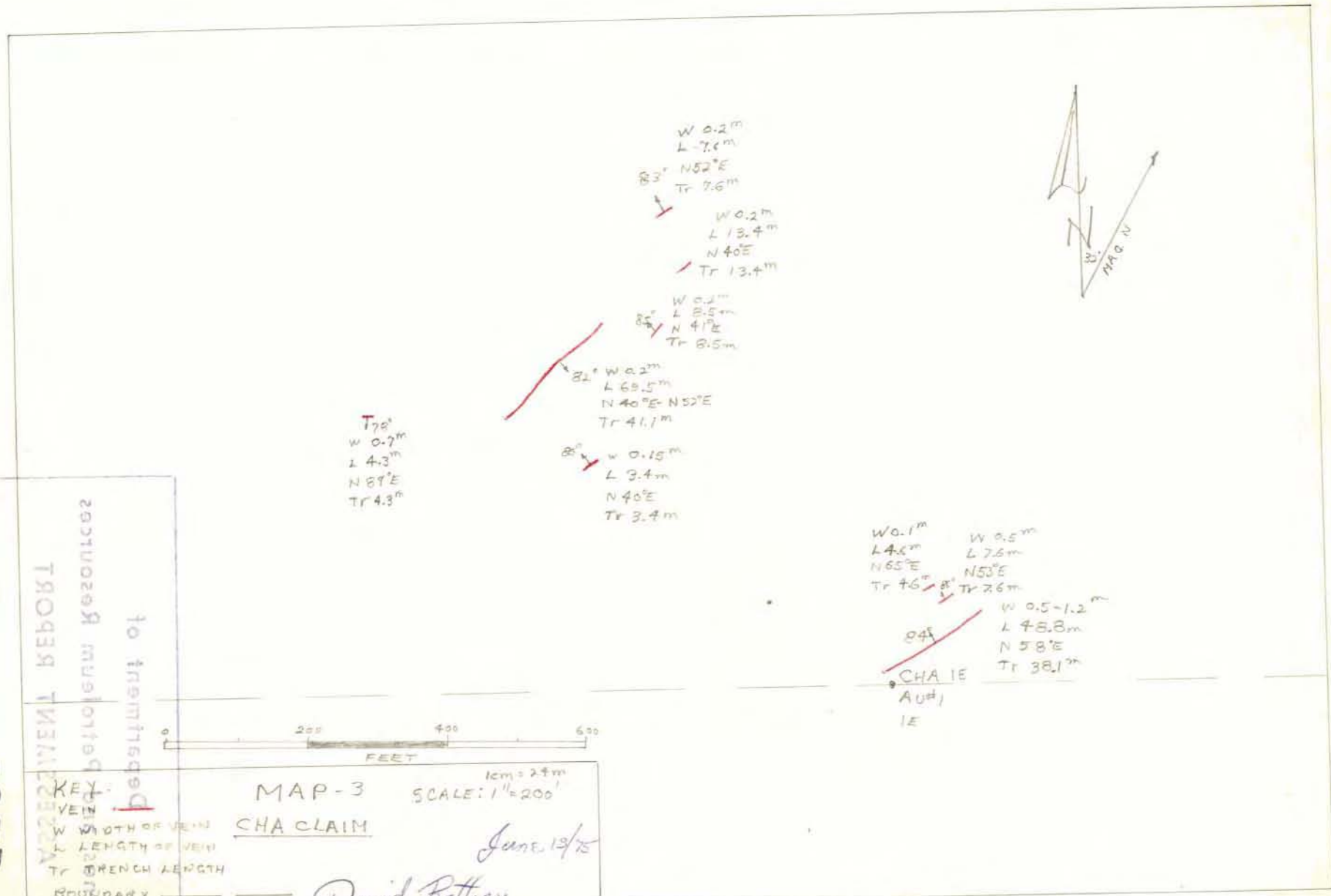
NO 2123 CAM 2123

VEIN REPORT
WAS REPORTED
TO INMITS
BOUNDARY

KEY:
W WIDTH OF VEIN
L LENGTH OF VEIN
TR BRANCH LENGTH
BOUNDARY

MAP-3 SCALE: 1" = 200'

CHA CLAIM
June 13/75
David Pattay



W 0.2m
L 7.6m
N 52°E
Tr 7.6m

W 0.2m
L 13.4m
N 40°E
Tr 13.4m

W 0.1m
L 8.5m
N 41°E
Tr 8.5m

W 0.2m
L 65.5m
N 40°E-N 52°E
Tr 41.1m

W 0.15m
L 3.4m
N 40°E
Tr 3.4m

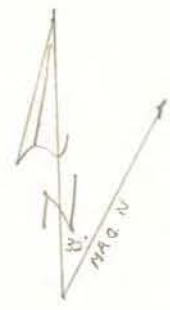
T 72°
W 0.7m
L 4.3m
N 87°E
Tr 4.3m

W 0.1m
L 4.6m
N 65°E
Tr 4.6m

W 0.5m
L 7.6m
N 53°E
Tr 7.6m

W 0.5-1.2m
L 45.8m
N 58°E
Tr 38.1m

CHA IE
AUI
IE



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