GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

GREER 1 - 4, MINERAL CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. Map 93F/15E

Latitude 53°48'N; Longitude 124°36'W

OWNER J.C. STEPHEN

OPERATOR DOME EXPLORATION (CANADA) LTD.

July 15, 1979

A. STANTA

J.C. STEPHEN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
CLAIMS REGISTER	1
ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
GEOLOGY	3
TABLE OF FORMATIONS	3
TERTIARY	3
CRETACEOUS	3
JURASSIC OR OLDER	3
ROCK TYPES	4
JURASSIC OR OLDER	4
TERTIARY	4
CRETACEOUS	5
STRUCTURES AND RELATIONSHIPS	7
GEOCHEMISTRY	8
PURPOSE	8
METHOD	8
RESULTS	8
MINERALIZATION	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	11
COST STATEMENT	12
APPENDIX I	
PETROGRAPHIC REPORTS	
APPENDIX II	
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE I	NECHAKO AREA CLAIMS	Following Page 2
MAP I	GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY GREER CLAIM GROUP SOUTH	In pocket at Back of Report
MAP II	GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY GREER CLAIM GROUP NORTH	In pocket at Back of Report

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

GREER 1 - 4 MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

A reconnaissance program in search of uranium was commenced during summer 1977. Research noted a reference to lignite, sandstone and conglomerate on the Nechako River. (G.S.C. Memoir 69, p306)

Examination of the topographic, geological and aeromagnetic maps in the Mt. Greer area indicated the possibility of Tertiary basins lying on the paleosurface of the Topley intrusives. This was considered a reasonable target for uranium exploration and a reconnaissance was done using a McPhar TC-33A scintillometer to take readings from a Bell 3 B-1 helicopter. Readings up to three times background were obtained along rhyolite ridges and the ground was staked as the GREER claim group.

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling was undertaken to assess the merits of the claim group.

CLAIMS REGISTER

Claim	Record No.	Recording Date	No. of Units
GREER 1	1263	July 27,1978	15
GREER 2	1264	July 27,1978	20
GREER 3	1265	July 27,1978	20
GREER 4	1266	July 27,1978	20

ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are located on the west slopes of Mr. Greer and lie immediately east of the Nechako River, (see Figure 1). The Kenney Dam road, reached by following Nechako Avenue south from Vanderhoof, passes through the south east corner of the claim group. Distance from Vanderhoof is approximately 60 kilometres. Logging roads provide easy access to the central portion of the claim group.

The peak of Mt. Greer lies just east of the property at an elevation of 1254 metres. The Nechako River flows north and north east past the west and north boundaries of the claims at an elevation of 700 metres. General slopes on the property are westerly to the Nechako River except in the south east portion where drainage is to the south east into Greer Creek.

The surface topography consists of north east trending ridges separated by somewhat swampy valleys. The terrain has been shaped largely by the north east flow of continental glaciation. Rock exposures have generally been eroded to a fresh surface and only rarely are occurrences of the pre Tertiary paleosurface exposed as outcrop.

Flat lying basalt flows cap Mt. Greer and some of these occur as abrupt outcrop faces along the east boundary of the property.

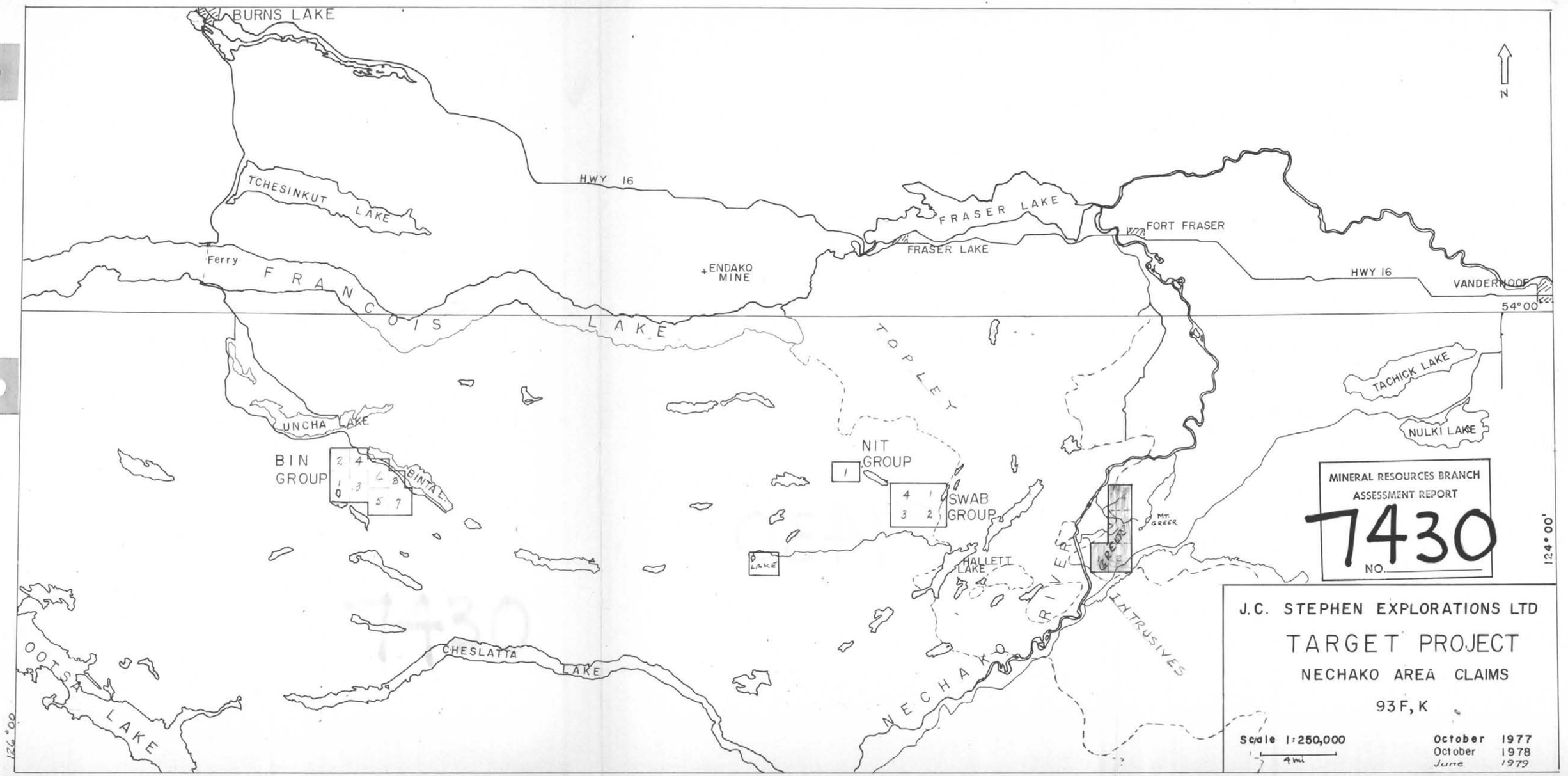

BURNS LAKE
TCHESINKUT LAKE
HWY 16
FRASER LAKE
FORT FRASER
Ferry
FRANCOIS LAKE
+ENDAKO MINE
HWY 16
VANDERHOOF
54°00
TOPLEY
TACHICK LAKE
NULKI LAKE
UNCHA LAKE
BIN GROUP
BINTAL
NIT GROUP
SWAB GROUP
MT. GREER
HALLETT LAKE
NECHAKO RIVER
INTRUSIVES
CHESLATTA LAKE
OOTSA LAKE
126°00
124°00'
N
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
7430
NO.
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD
TARGET PROJECT
NECHAKO AREA CLAIMS
93F, K
Scale 1:250,000
4 mi
October 1977
October 1978
June 1979

FIGURE 1

GEOLOGY

Regional geology is described in G.S.C. Memoir 324 Nechako River Map Area. The results of mapping on the property are shown on Maps I and II included in this report.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

TERTIARY

6 Basalt

5 Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff

4 Dacite, Dacite Porphry, Siliceous Dacite, Vesicular Dacite

Unconformity

CRETACEOUS

Topley Intrusives

3 Granodiorite, 3a Diorite

3b Granite, 3c Biotite Feldspar Porphry

Intrusive Contact

JURASSIC OR OLDER

2 Andesite and/or Basalt

1 Gneiss

ROCK TYPES

JURASSIC AND/OR OLDER

Gneiss

Small outcrops along the logging road in the north west portion of GREER 2 consist of granular quartz biotite gneiss. Only very small exposures were found and the extent and true nature of the rock is unknown. It appears to be intruded, and partially digested by diorite of the Topley intrusions.

Andesite and/or Basalt

Logging roads have exposed a small area of andesitic volcanics near the north boundary of GREER 2 which are similar in appearance to volcanics of Triassic or Jurassic age in other parts of British Columbia.

The rock is fine grained, generally dark green, with epidote developed in some areas. The upper exposures, slightly east of the main road cut are fractured and feldspathized and contain minor pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization. It is assumed the feldspathization is due to intrusion of one of these phases of the Topley intrusives.

Near the common corner of GREER 1, 2 and 3 volcanics are recrystallized and intruded by granite dykes.

CRETACEOUS

Topley Intrusives

Fairly extensive exposures of intrusive rocks were found on the property. Actual intrusive relationships were rarely seen, the best example being at the common corner of GREER 1, 2 and 3.

The diorite is a dark grey equigranular medium grained rock, generally fresh in appearance. A few exposures show prominent biotite and hornblende and are somewhat coarser grained than usual.

The rocks classed as granodiorite appear to be a phase of the diorite. They are perhaps younger and more widespread than the diorite. They are generally medium grained, massive and fresh.

Granite dykes occur in the north west corner of GREER 2. These are fine to medium grained, pink in color, and consist primarily of pink orthoclase and quartz with relatively little hornblende.

Near the middle of the north boundary of GREER 2, two small exposures of biotite feldspar porphyry were found. These are similar in general appearance to rocks of this type in the Babine Lake area but exposures are too restricted to even give an idea of the nature of the occurrence.

In the south part of GREER 2 a single small outcrop of grey biotite feldspar porphyry is thought to be related in composition and probably age. This occurrence however may be part of a near surface intrusion or even a surface flow.

TERTIARY

Dacite, Dacite Porphyry

Dacite outcrops are found near the common corner of GREER 1, 2 and 3. The rock is light grey coloured and very fine grained. An outcrop of dacite showing flowbanding with siliceous looking fragments was found in a stream channel 773 metres north of the common post of GREER 1, 2 and 3. The flowbanding was displaced around some of the fragmentals. Two petrographic reports describing dacites from the south part of GREER 3 are included as Appendix I.

Rhyolite, Rhyolite Tuff

Rhyolites on the claim group are reddish pink. The texture is very fine. Flow banding is common. It shows up as bands of different colour and texture, and is more noticeable on a weathered surface than on a freshly broken surface. In the rhyolite tuff, quartz and feldspar (especially k-felds) are the most common type of phenocryst. A few outcrops of scoriaceous rhyolite tuff were found. The rock is highly vesicular due to the very numerous gas cavities.

Basalt

Basalt outcrops on GREER are found along the eastern edge of the claim group. The rock is fine grained and dark black in colour. Some amygdaloidal basalt outcrops were also found.

STRUCTURES AND RELATIONSHIPS

The Topley Intrusives appear to have invaded country rocks consisting of Jurassic or older volcanics and possibly gneissic terrain of much greater age. Intrusion occurred in several stages, probably closely related, but resulting in development of diorite, granodiorite and granite. Late stages appear to have produced dykes following fracture systems in older rocks, including earlier stages of the intrusive, and feldspathization of some of the volcanics.

The period of intrusion was followed by uplift (G.S.C. Memoir 324, p 49) and extensive erosion. The Topley Intrusives were exposed and partially eroded.

During Tertiary times eruption of acid volcanics under explosive conditions deposited obsidian, rhyolite and tuff, together with dacite and trachytic volcanics on the erosion surface. On the claim group beds of coarsely fragmental nature have been found in close proximity to exposures of older volcanics intruded by granitic dykes. In only two locations however has the eroded granitic surface been found in outcrop.

It is possible sediments were deposited within some of the basins in the pre Tertiary surface but, although fragments of lignite have been found along the Nechako River west of the property no Tertairy sediments have been located.

Faulting, trending almost north, is indicated by north trending air photo linears and fault zones found in outcrops of Tertiary volcanics. Direction and amount of movement are unknown. It is possible these are old fault zones and only the latest movements have affected the Tertiary deposits.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Purpose

Soil and stream sampling were undertaken to cover the claim group on a reconnaissance scale in an attempt to find indications of uranium mineralization. Two of the silt samples taken in 1978 showed anomalous amounts of copper and as a result samples were run for uranium, copper and molybdenum.

Method

Soil samples were collected at somewhat irregular intervals along the lower slopes of most main ridges. Silt samples were collected where creeks were encountered. These samples were hung to air dry as much as possible and then shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, for processing.

Uranium determinations are by fluorimetric analysis while copper and molybdenum determinations are total extractions and atomic absorption determination.

Results

Geochemical results for Uranium, Molybdenum and Copper values are shown at sample sites on Maps I and II with this report. Except for a few samples anomalous for copper and a few slightly anomalous for uranium, no significant anomalies are indicated.

On GREER 1 sample 79 TAC 59 in the south west corner is slightly anomalous (11.5 ppm) for uranium and above background for copper (44 ppm). No other significant values were obtained in the area and, apparently no outcrop was seen. The values do not appear to be important.

Along the east boundary of GREER 1, 79 TAC 18 and 23 run 11.5 and 32 ppm U respectively. 78 TAC 446 ran 24 ppm U. These values are rather low and widely separated, however, they occur on the east side of a rhyolite tuff ridge in the vicinity of a probable north trending fault and may have significance in light of the geological structure.

Across the boundary in the west portion of GREER 2 samples 78 TAC 442, 79 TAC 4, 79 TAC 158 at 15, 18 and 15 ppm U respectively appear to be a continuation of the anomalous values in eastern GREER 1.

In the north east portion of GREER 2 sample 79 TAC 114 ran 12 ppm U and 78 TAC 465 ran 9.5 ppm U. These are very widely separated and no favourable geological structure is known. Samples 79 TAC 112 (46 ppm) 79 TAC 128 (66 ppm) 79 TAC 127 (32 ppm) 78 TAC 465 (660 ppm) and 78 TAC 466 (196 ppm) indicate above background copper values over a wide area. Only very low values, 1 - 4 ppm Mo, were obtained.

On GREER 3 79 TAC 3 (14 ppm U) and 79 TAC 262 (5.5 ppm U) contain 290 and 46 ppm Cu as well. These are upstream from 79 TAC 263 which ran 13.5 ppm U and 200 ppm Cu. The values are in the vicinity of small outcrops of biotite feldspar porphyry and may warrant further search, primarily for copper.

About 600 metres north of the south west corner of GREER 3 79 TAC 95 and 96 ran 27 and 9 ppm U; 5 and 10 ppm Mo: 182 and 94 ppm Cu respectively.

These values occur along the north trending fault zone near a point where scintillometer count reached 400 cps locally.

To the north near the fault zone 79 TAC 212 ran 11 ppm U and 58 ppm Cu.

On GREER 4 sampling is more sparse due to difficulty of access. 79 TAC 202, near the centre of the south boundary ran 16 ppm U 5 ppm Mo and 192 ppm Cu. 79 TAC 201 to the south (215 metres) ran 6.5 U, 1 Mo, 42 Cu. The nearest outcrops are of granodiorite. The area may warrant further prospecting.

Silt sample 79 TA 7, midway along the east boundary of GREER ran 18 U, 2 Mo and 40 ppm Cu. This is near a basalt outcrop but whether it is near the base of a small basalt cap can only be determined by more detailed mapping. To the north west (400 metres) silt 79 TA 6 ran 26 ppm U, 1 Mo; 40 Cu. The area would appear to warrant more detailed prospecting.

Near the north boundary 79 TAC 180 ran 24.5 ppm U, 1 Mo; 22 Cu.

Mineralization

No significant uranium mineralization was located on the property. In the northern part of GREER 4 an area is indicated where readings of up to 300 cps were obtained. In the south west corner of GREER 3 counts up to 400 cps were recorded near small dacite outcrops. In the north west portion of GREER 2 weak feldspathization with a little pyrite, chalcopyrite mineralization was located.

To the west of this mineralization a float fragment of Tertiary rhyolite tuff was found which locally gave anomalously high readings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No zone of apparent economic interest has been located by work done to date. Widely spaced samples and reconnaissance mapping indicate a zone along the common boundary of GREER 1 and 2 somewhat anomalous for uranium and in the vicinity of the north trending fault which should be investigated in more detail. To the north in the west portion of GREER 3 relatively high scintillometer counts and samples anomalous in U, Mo and Cu indicate a second zone of interest along the fault.

The area lying east of the weak pyrite chalcopyrite mineralization is in the vicinity of biotite feldspar porphyry intrusives and silt samples anomalous for copper.

These three indicated zones should be soil sampled on tape and compass grids and mapped geologically in more detail.

COST STATEMENT

The following tabulation of expenditures is provided as part of this report.

Wages

G. Cohoon	August 8-22, 1978		
14 days @ 1500./month		$ 700.00	
H. Awmack	August 8-22, 1978		
14 days @ 880./month		410.00	
B. Jacques	August 8-22, 1978		
14 days @ 1100./month		515.00	
A. Stanta	June 3-28,1979		
25 days @ 1100./month		917.00	
B. Rode	June 3-28, 1979		
25 days @ 1100./month		917.00	
H. Awmack	June 5-10, 1979		
5 days @ 1100./month		183.00	
M. Seifert	June 5-10, 1979		
5 days @ 1100./month		183.00	
C. Stephen	June 6-10,1979		
4 days @ 100./day		400.00	
			$ 4,225.00

Food and Camp Supplies

1978:	3 men x 14 days x $10./day	420.00	
1979:	2 men x 26 days x $10./day	520.00	
	2 men x 5 days x $10./day	100.00	
	1 man x 4 days x $10./day	40.00	
			1,080.00

Truck Rental and Operation

1978:	14 days @ $660./month	$ 310.00	
1979	25 days @ $660./month	550.00	
			$ 860.00

Geochem Cost

1978:	12 silts for U, Mo, Cu @ $4.45	53.00	
	5 rock geochem U, Fl, Th @ 6.50	32.00	
1979	39 silts for U, Mo, Cu @ 4.45	173.00	
	1 rock geochem U, Mo, Cu @ 6.50	6.00	
	247 soils for U, Mo, Cu @ 5.10	1,260.00	
			$ 1,524.00
	Total		$ 7.689.00

Respectfully submitted,
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

J.C. Stephen

JCS/ms

APPENDIX I

PETROGRAPHIC REPORTS

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph. D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8887 NASH STREET
FORT LANGLEY, B.C.
VOX 1JO

PHONE (604) 533-1155

Report for: Angie Stanta,
c/o J.C.Stephen Expl.,
General Delivery,
Vanderhoof, B.C.

Invoice 1661

Samples: 79 ASG 9-9, 9-11

Sample 9-9 is a porphyritic volcanic rock with plagioclase and biotite phenocrysts in a groundmass of feldspars, with abundant K-feldspar. Quartz is very minor. Thus the rock is a fine grained equivalent of a monzonite to syenodiorite. Vesicles in the rock are partly filled with zeolites and lesser montmorillonite?

Sample 9-11 is a siliceous porphyritic dacite, with plagioclase phenocrysts strongly altered to K-feldspar in a very variable siliceous groundmass.

Both rocks are flows, with a groundmass crystallized from magma. Sample 9-11 may have a groundmass recrystallized in part at least from volcanic glass, and possibly recrystallized under contact metamorphism of low metamorphic grade. In sample 9-9, a faint flow foliation and flow banding is defined by distribution of semi-opaque minerals,(hematite and Ti-oxide).

John Payne

John Payne,
June, 1979

79-ASG 9-9 Porphyritic Latite

phenocrysts	
plagioclase	15-20%
biotite	5
apatite, quartz	½- 1
opaque	1
groundmass	65-70
vesicles, amygdules	5

Plagioclase phenocrysts occur individually or in clusters; grain size ranges from 0.5 to 2.5 mm. Most are subhedral and a few have broken, irregular borders. A few are strongly concentrically zoned from tiny cores of An_{34} to rims of An_{26}; other grains are unzoned, with compositions near An_{24-26}. Grains are fresh to very slightly altered.

Biotite forms eqant to very elongate laths from 0.5 to 1.5 mm long; pleochroism is very strong from light brown to very dark brown. Some laths appear to be partly resorbed by the groundmass.

Apatite forms needles up to 1 mm long, mahy included in plagioclase grains.

Quartz forms a very few angular fragments up to 0.8 mm long.

Opaque forms grains up to 0.6 mm long with ragged borders, commonly altered to hematite. Some is magnetite. Other grains are subhedral to euhedral with cubic and hexagonal outlines; these are about 0.1 mm across. Some of this appears to be pyrite. One opaque patch contains an irregular zircon grain 0.05 mm across.

One phenocryst 0.8 mm across is strongly altered in two concentric zones; its original composition is unknown. The outer zone appears to be very fine grained clay, and the inner zone fine grained sericite with limonite stain.

The groundmass consists mainly of feldspar; the stained block indicates that much of this is K-feldspar. No quartz was recognized. Feldspar forms equant anhedral grains averaging 0.01-0.02 mm across. Through the groundmass are wispy acicular grains or aggregates of hematite and/or Ti-oxide averaging 0.05-0.10 mm long. These define a faint flow foliation. As well, irregular patches 0.005 mm in size of the same semi-opaque minerals are scattered in the groundmass. A weak flow banding occurs in much of the sample; this is defined mainly by variation in content of semi-opaque in bands 0.05 to 0.15 mm thick. Flow foliation is strongly contorted in much of the sample; this is probably a primary feature.

Irregular vesicles and amygdules up to 10-15 mm long occur throughout the rock. Most smaller ones are filled with zeolite with the following properties: low R.I. (much less than quartz), low birefringence (0.005), length-slow, fibrous to radiating aggregates, grain size 0.1 mm. Larger ones contain this zeolite, and in the centers an extremely fine grained (0.005 mm) aggregate of montmorillonite? with the properties: low birefringence (nearly isotropic), low relief (R.I. less than zeolite), light brown color.

Limonite forms in a few patches in the groundmass and in amygdules, and in wispy fracture-filling veinlets.

79-ASG 9-11 Siliceous Porphyritic Dacite

phenocrysts
plagioclase 15% (mainly altered to K-feldspar, lesser quartz and minor biotite)
Ti-oxide, opaque 3%
groundmass 80-85%

Plagioclase forms scattered phenocrysts from 0.5 to 1 mm in size. Most are altered to K-feldspar as fine grained aggregates with extinction not quite parallel. In some fine grained quartz occurs intergrown with or in patches in the feldspar. Coarser patches of quartz from 0.05 to 0.15 mm in size occur in some phenocrysts, and a few of these also contain biotite.

Ti-oxide with disseminated opaque forms patches up to 0.5 mm across. The opaque may be in part magnetite (the rock is slightly to moderately magnetic), or mainly leucoxene. Grain size is less than 0.02 mm.

The groundmass has a very patchy irregular texture with variation in grain size and mineral composition. Finer grained patches contain more feldspar (both plagioclase and K-feldspar) than coarser patches which contain more quartz and opaque. Biotite occurs in irregular patches up to a few mm across intergrown with quartz, feldspar, and opaque. Grain size ranges from 0.003 to 0.015 mm. Most patches have irregular gradational borders, but one quartz-rich patch 1 mm across has sharper rounded borders. The origin of the patchy texture is probably primary in a fairly viscous siliceous flow unit. Some recrystallization may have occurred, perhaps under contact metamorphic conditions, but this would not be necessary to produce the present textures. Features suggesting recrystallization are the texture of biotite in some patches where it is abundant, and of the coarser grained, quartz-rich patches.

Chlorite forms a few patches of fine grains 0.05-0.1 mm across intergrown with quartz, minor apatite, and muscovite. Apatite forms a few grains from 0.05 to 0.2 mm long. One muscovite grain is 0.1 mm across. Ti-oxide forms scattered fine patches up to 0.10 mm across; these may be of the same origin as the coarser patches described above. Zircon forms a few euhedral prismatic grains 0.1 mm long, some surrounded partly by opaque and biotite.

The rock is cut? by discontinuous veinlets of Ti-oxide and disseminated opaque as in the patches described above. Zircon is common in these zones as anhedral to subhedral grains 0.05-0.08 mm long.

A veinlet of quartz-muscovite with a narrow alteration halo (bleached in hand sample) cuts across the rock; grain size is up to 0.15 mm.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Angie Stanta am a candidate for Honours Bachelor of Science, University of Windsor, 1980.

Employment experience included the following:-

May - September 1979 - Geologist with J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. North Vancouver, B.C.

June - September 1978 - Assistant to Chief Geophysicist, Husky Oil Operations, Calgary, Alberta.

July 23, 1979

Angie Stanta

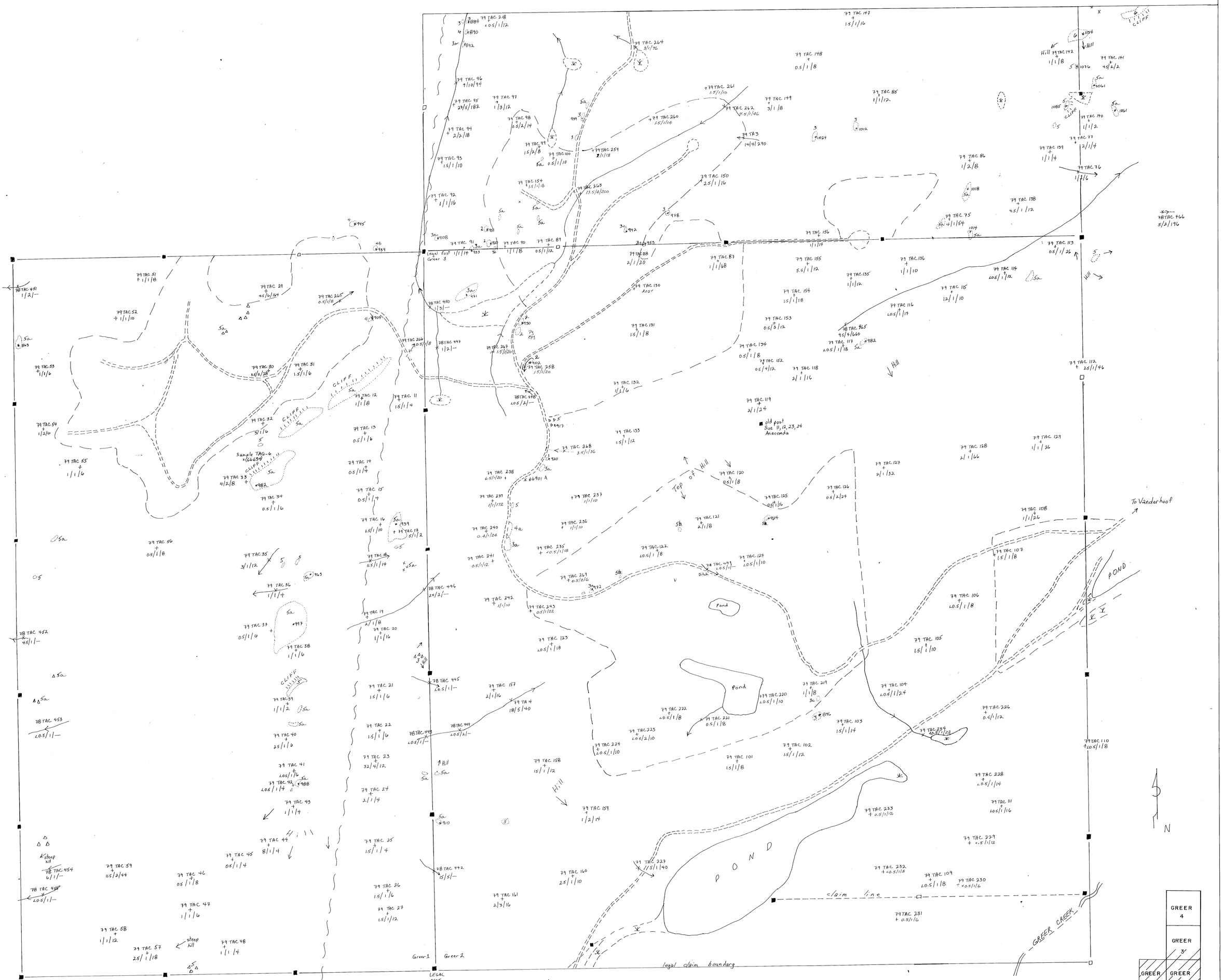
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.C. STEPHEN

Ass. Member British Institute of Engineering Technology 1951
Member Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

EXPERIENCE

DATES	POSITION	COMPANY
1947 - 49	Engineering staff	Central Patricia Gold Mines Ltd.
1949 - 50	Geology student	Univ. of Alberta
1950 - 51	Geological staff	Eldorado Mining & Refining (1944) Ltd.
1951	Engineering staff	Madsen Red Lake
1952	Geological staff	Hasaga Gold Mines Ltd.
1953 - 55	Engineering and Geological staff	Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd.
1955 - 56	Exploration staff	Combined Developments Ltd.
1956 - 59	Associate and field man	Jay-Kay Syndicate R.G. Crosby and Assoc.
1960 - 62	Senior construction Inspector	Haddin, Davis & Brown Ltd.
1962 - 68	Exploration staff	Mastodon Highland Bell Mines Ltd.
1968 - 76	Exploration Sup't NBC, LUC, DC Synd's	Bacon & Crowhurst Ltd.
1977 -	Manager President	D.C. Syndicate J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.



LEGEND

- ROAD
- SWAMP
- 78TAC 444 — 2/5/60 — SILT SAMPLE U/Mo/Cu ppm
- x 66634 — ROCK SAMPLE
- * 988 — ELEVATION (METERS)
- OUTCROP
- BOUNDARY OF LOGGING
- CLAIM POST; LOCATED
- NOT LOCATED
- FLOAT
- OUTCROP

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 7430

J. C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
TARGET PROJECT
GREER CLAIM GROUP
MAP SHEET 93F/15
GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
SCALE 1 - 5000
100m
JULY 1979

MAP 1

79 TAC 174 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 178 + 1.5/1/12
79 TAC 179 + 1.5/1/8
79 TAC 66 + 3.5/1/6
79 TAC 67 + 3/1/12
79 TAC 246 + 0.5/1/10
79 TAC 173 + 3/1/4
79 TAC 180 + 245/1/22
79 TAC 181 + 3/1/14
79 TAC 65 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 64 + 1/2/8
78 TAC 460 205/2/—
79 TAC 68 + 3.5/1/14
79 TAC 63 + 0.5/1/4
79 TAC 172 + 1/1/6
79 TAC 182 + 1/1/4
79 TAC 251 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 62 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 252 + 1/1/4
79 TAC 177 + 7.5/1/8
79 TAC 183 + 1.5/1/6
79 TAC 69 + 1.5/1/6
79 TAC 170 + 4/1/6
79 TAC 184 + 1/1/6
79 TAC 185 + 3/1/6
79 TAC 70 + 1/2/8
79 TAC 169 + 1/1/6
78 TAC 461 9/1/—
79 TAC 71 + 1/2/6
79 TA 5 13/1/12
79 TAC 168 + 0.5/1/4
79 TAC 253 + 1/1/6
79 TAC 186 + 1/1/6
79 TA 6 26/1/40
79 TAC 61 + 14.5/1/14
79 TAC 60 + 3/1/6
78 TAC 462 24/2/—
79 TAC 187 + 2/1/60
79 TAC 188 + 1/1/8
79 TA 7 18/2/40
79 TAC 167 + 0.5/1/8
79 TAC 255 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 166 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 189 + 1/1/6
79 TAC 165 + 0.5/1/10
79 TAC 164 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 190 + 0.5/1/8
79 TAC 191 + 1.5/1/10
79 TAC 163 + 20.5/1/10
79 TAC 245 + 6/3/68
79 TAC 162 + 2/2/10
78 TAC 463 0.5/1/—
79 TAC 205 + 1.5/1/10
79 TAC 204 + 1.5/1/6
79 TAC 206 + 2/1/8
79 TAC 203 + 2.5/1/6
79 TAC 192 + 3.5/1/4
78 TAC 458 25/1/—
79 TAC 207 + 2/1/14
79 TAC 202 + 16/5/192
79 TAC 208 + 2/1/12
79 TAC 209 + 1.5/1/10
Legal post Greer 4
78 TAC 457 12/1/—
Greer 3
78 TAC 439 1/1/—
79 TAC 201 + 6.5/1/42
old post Sue 25,26,27,28
Greer 4
Greer 3
78 TAC 440 6/1/—
78 TAC 441 0.5/1/—
old post Sue 31,32,33,34
79 TAC 211 + 0.5/1/10
78 TAC 456 1/1/—
79 TAC 200 2.5/1/26
78 TAC 464
79 TAC 199 + 1/1/8
79 TAC 211 0.5/1/38
79 TAC 198 + 1.5/1/12
old post Sue 19,20,31,32
Hill (steep)
79 TAC 212 + 11/1/58
79 TAC 197 + 1.5/1/14
Sand and gravel
79 TAC 213 + 20.5/1/6
79 TAC 196 + 2/4/22
78 TAC 464 0.5/1/—
79 TAC 214 + 20.5/1/6
79 TAC 195 + 1.5/1/6
79 TAC 215 + 20.5/2/4
79 TAC 257 9.5/2/20
79 TAC 194 + 2/2/12
old post Sue 17,18,19,20
79 TAC 216 + 20.5/1/8
79 TAC 193 + 3/3/12
79 TAC 217 + 20.5/1/6
79 TAC 84 + 1/1/20
79 TAC 83 + 1.5/1/6
79 TA2 5/2/44
79 TAC 82 + 0.5/1/8
79 TAC 81 + 35/4/62
79 TAC 145 + 20.5/1/8
79 TAC 144 + 3/1/10
79 TAC 146 + 1/1/16
79 TA 1 4/1/20
79 TAC 80 + 1/1/10
79 TAC 244 + 3/1/32
78 TAC 436 20.5/3/—
79 TAC 143 + 1/1/12

LEGEND

TERTIARY

6 — BASALT

5 — RHYOLITE, a- RHYOLITE TUFF

4 — DACITE, a- DACITE PORPHYRY, b — SILICEOUS DACITE, c — VESICULAR DACITE

CRETACEOUS

3 — GRANODIORITE, a — DIORITE, b — GRANITE, c — BIOTITE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

JURASSIC OR OLDER

2 — ANDESITE AND/OR BASALT

1 — GNEISS

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GREER 4 / GREER 3 / GREER 1 / GREER 2

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JULY 1979

MAP II