

Three G's & Three Valley
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## THREE G's & THREE VALLEY

### RARE EARTH ELEMENT EXPLORATION PROPERTY

#### INTRODUCTION

The Three G's ( 15 unit ) and the Three Valley ( 20 unit ) mineral claims were located to cover several known zones, of highly anomalous Rare Earth Elements.

#### LOCATION, ACCESS & INFRASTRUCTURE

The claims are located and accessed via the Trans Canada Highway approximately 18 kilometres west of Revelstoke BC. Recent newly constructed logging roads transect the property providing good road access. New clear cut logging on the claims have exposed large areas of highly prospective favourable geology. The claims are also transected by the main branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### GEOLOGY

At the Three G's occurrence, a graphite-monzonite showing occurs near the Monashee decollement. Allochthonous cover rocks comprise Precambrian-Paleozoic(?) Shuswap Metamorphic Complex granitic gneiss, paragneiss, garnet sillimanite schist, minor quartzite, marble and amphibolite, which are separated by the Monashee decollement from underlying Precambrian-Paleozoic(?) Monashee Complex (Group) calc-silicate gneiss, impure marble, sillimanite kyanite schist and local carbonatite. Pegmatites intrude the Shuswap rock series.

X-ray diffraction studies identified graphite, quartz, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and annite and siderophyllite which are trioctahedral micas of ideal composition.

Carbonatites and leucosyenites are found along the Victor Lake main logging road, which joins the TransCanada Highway from the south, approximately 3 kilometres east of Three Valley Gap.

Anomalous Rare Earth Elements are exposed in road cuts, at elevations between 900 and 1500 metres. The road is in good shape and passable by conventional vehicles.

Tentatively the host rocks are assigned to the Precambrian Paleozoic(?) Monashee Complex. The carbonatites and syenites occur as bedding-parallel lenses in pelitic metasedimentary rocks.

Both the intrusions and the host rocks have been metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies (sillimanite zone) and the pelites have been extensively migmatized. Everywhere observed, the fenites are in direct contact with, and gradational to, syenites. Commonly the

carbonatite occurs as lenses within the fenite.

The carbonatites are primarily composed of calcite, biotite, apatite, perthite, hornblende, augite and traces of sphene. Fenites generally contain abundant augite, hornblende, calcite, scapolite and plagioclase. The leucosyenites generally contain potassium feldspar, plagioclase, augite and sphene. The origin of the leucosyenites is unclear; unambiguous field relationships are not exposed. These syenites may actually be syenitic fenites, rather than intrusive phases.

Grab sampling on the claims, by government geologists have indicated that anomalous Rare Earth enrichment occurs within carbonatite lenses and pegmatite dykes and sills.

Some of the assay results from the sampling of showings and road cut exposures are as follows:

( Results are in PPM )

Ni.....91, Cr.....82, Co.....13.0, Sr.....3050, Ba.....1840, Zr.....350, La.....212, Ce.....401, Nd.....151, Sc.....15.7, Ta.....109 1.249  
= .041

Geochemical analysis also yielded **271, 000** parts per million lanthanum, **272** parts per million praseodymium, **825** parts per million neodymium, **83** parts per million samarium, **40** parts per million gadolinium, **6** parts per million dysprosium and **596** parts per million thorium (Thomas, 1991).

**CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

The limited sampling on these properties has indicated that highly anomalous concentrations of Rare Earth Elements are present. The small amount of sampling of road cut exposures have indicated that further potential exists for larger higher grade concentrations of Rare Earth Elements.

Do to the rising prices for Rare Earths and the projected demand for further consumption.

The Three G's and Three Valley mineral claims definitely warrant further exploration, for areas of economic concentrations of Rare Earths.

The excellent access and infrastructure will greatly add to a cost effective exploration program as well as facilitating very economical mineral extraction, should an economic deposit of Rare Earths be discovered.

Contact: Miner's Manual for info on this property.

*"Start each day with a sense of purpose, and end each day with a sense of accomplishment." --unknown*

$\frac{1000}{1,000,000} = 1000 \text{ } \approx 2200 \text{ lb}$   
 $= 2.2 \text{ lb}$   
 $1 \text{ g} = .002 \text{ lb}$