

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY
AND STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY
GREER 1-4 CLAIMS GROUPS
93 F 15 E
TARGET PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The Greer 1-4 claims were staked in mid 1978 to cover an airborne radiometric anomaly which occurs in rhyolites adjacent to and below ~~a basal~~ ~~to a~~ basal cap.

In August of 1978 a reconnaissance geology and geo-geological and geochemical survey were carried out to investigate the uranium potential of the claims. No economic mineralization was located but several structural ~~and~~ features were noted which make the area attractive for further investigation. Three silt samples contained moderately anomalous uranium values and 1 sample contained 660 ppm copper.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS.

The property comprises the following claims.

| | TAG No. | Claim No. Claim No. | No. of units |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Greer 1 | 20401 | 1263 | 15 ⁺ |
| Greer 2 | 20400 | 1264 | 20 |
| Greer 3 | 20402 | 1265 | 20 |
| Greer 4 | 20403 | 1260 | 20 |

TOTAL 75 units.

The claims are located on the ~~east side~~ ~~to the east~~ east of the Nechako River 22 km. southwest of Vanderhoof B.C. on claim maps 93 F 15 E.

GEOLOGY

Three major ~~rock~~ rock types outcrop on the Green claims. (See also G.S.C. ~~map~~ 4 mile map 93F)

- 1) Topley Intrusive - This, oldest unit, varies in composition from granodiorite to diorite and underlies all other units.
- 2) Ootsa Lake Group - This unit is primarily rhyolite tuff but locally dacitic. Regionally it is relatively flat lying but the bedding in individual outcrops indicates considerable local folding.

No strict stratigraphic studies were carried out but it appears that the lowest part of the unit is dacitic and relatively massive, while higher in the sequence bedding is ~~very~~ more evident, the rock is ~~is rhyolitic~~ and becomes scoriaceous.

- 3) Endako Group - On the extreme eastern side of Green 3 and 4 the rhyolites are overlain by amygdaloidal basalt which forms a prominent cliff ~~and~~.

Three features should be noted ~~for~~ because of their significance for uranium mineralization.

- 1) The dacite in the lowermost part of the rhyolite is locally sheared and very weathered (at 2 roadcuts on Greer 2 and a roadcut in the centre of Greer 1) This feature may ~~offer a poten~~ be a potential host for mineralization.
- 2) Several hills of granodiorite protrude above the rhyolite. ~~Below~~ This irregular paleo-surface may ~~also~~ contain basins (now filled with rhyolite) which would offer traps for uranium mineralization.
- 3) Fragments of lignitic coal can be found on any sandbar along the Nechako River, immediately west of the property. Their friability and the lack of similar occurrences upstream indicates that they have ~~a local~~ not travelled very far.

This coal is a potential chemical trap for uranium,

GEOCHEMISTRY.

Thirty-one stream sediments were collected and analyzed for uranium, ^{and} molybdenum, ~~and copper.~~ Three samples were moderately anomalous for uranium (24, 12 and 9 pp.m. U₇; background 1) Two samples were very anomalous for copper (660, 196 p.p.m. Cu; ~~background~~) Two of 3 samples run for copper returned (660 and 196 p.p.m. Cu.) The other silt samples should also be run for copper. None of the samples was anomalous for molybdenum.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Greer property overlies a sequence of relatively flat lying acid volcanics which rest unconformably on the Topley Intrusive. The rhyolite is overlain by a basalt cap along the eastern side of the property.

Several features indicate that the property has potential for economic uranium mineralization.

- 1) Scintilometer readings over the rhyolite are 2-3 times background. It is an excellent source for uranium mineralization.
- 2) The lower part of the rhyolite unit is extremely weathered and sheared, offering a site for uranium mineralization.

3) The Topley paleo-surface is very irregular. Basins might exist which would be potential traps for mineralization.

4) Lignite fragments are ubiquitous on sandbars along the Nechako River. Such organic sediments are potential chemical traps for uranium.

The 29 samples which have not been run for copper should be analyzed. ~~if the~~ ~~the sample is~~

~~if the silt sample~~ The sample on Green 2 which returned 660 p.p.m. of copper should be followed up. (Assuming that it still proves to be anomalous relative to the other samples).
