

THE GLASS HILLS SILICA PROPERTY

SUMMARY

- Very high silica grades (up to 99.5%) indicated by samples taken from the property
- Large potential resource available
- Hilly topography and shallow overburden well suited to mining
- Major transportation routes (road, rail) nearby

Ownership

100 % Precambrian Ventures Ltd.

Claim Sheets

The property consists of 45 units in 7 claims in Clarkson (G1717) and Garrow Lake (G1726) Claim Sheets, Sudbury Mining District. The claims are numbered 3004487, 03009463, 3009469, 03009481, 3019184, 4243829 and 4243830.

Location and Access

The Glass Hills Property is a high grade silica prospect located about 66 km by road northeast of the city of North Bay, Ontario. The property consists of 45 units in 7 claims totalling about 720 ha. Access is via Provincial Hwy #63 to a point 51.7 km northeast of North Bay where the McConnell Lake Road meets the highway. A secondary road branches northwest off the McConnell Lake Road about 7.5 km from Highway 63 and extends onto the property. The northwest end of the claims can be accessed about 2km southwest of the Kilometer 18 mark on the McConnell Lake Road via the 'Tower Road' and 'Circle Road'. A branch off the main McConnell road terminates at the Ontario Northland Railroad (ONR) siding of 'Diver', a further 21km to the west.

Geology

The Glass Hills Silica property is located in the Tomiko Terrane which occurs in the Grenville Geological Province of the Canadian Shield. The Tomiko terrane can be divided into a western and an eastern domain. The property is located in the eastern domain which is dominated by supracrustal rocks of mostly Paleoproterozoic age. These rocks consist of quartzose and feldspathic metasedimentary rocks with minor calc-silicate gneiss, iron formation, marble, amphibolite (mafic sills and flows) and felsic and dacitic gneisses.

Property Geology

Bedrock on the property is moderately to well exposed and has a thin mantle of overburden that is 0.5-1.5 m in thickness. The property is centered on a large hill that rises up to 100m above the surrounding countryside.

The zone of interest is a massive quartzite zone consisting of pure, translucent, glassy, coarse grained, massive, grey-white, recrystallized quartz. A snow white vein-like variety of quartz is also noted occasionally in the northwest part of the property. Contaminant minerals are generally scarce and consist of muscovite that occurs as fracture coatings and occasional veinlets or trace amounts of fine grained disseminated amber mica (phlogopite?). Also noted were a few small round pink grains that are possibly garnet. They appear to be confined to the margins of the quartz zone where mica is more prevalent. The only other contaminant is a very fine grained, dusty, metallic grey, Fe-oxide believed to be specular hematite or magnetite.

Rock sampling results suggests that there is a massive quartz unit that is up to 500m wide. This unit trends northwest through the property for a distance of approximately 4 kilometres.

XRF whole rock analytical results has defined 3 northwest striking sub-zones (north, central, south) of high grade silica within the quartzite unit. These 3 zones appear to be units of very pure recrystallized quartz **ranging in thickness up to 300m and extend northwest across the property for approximately 3.8 km.** The central zone lies in an area that is elevated about 40-50m above the surrounding area. Silica values of 'normal' massive quartz from the zone(s) on the property range from 97.5 - 99.0% SiO₂. Iron values range from 0.15%-0.75% Fe₂O₃ and Al₂O₃ values are typically less than 0.75%.

Discussion

The Glass Hills Silica Prospect is well located to serve potential users in the area and it is very high grade. It has the potential to also meet the requirements for ceramic grade silica and refractory silica sand. Because of its purity and colour, it could also serve as attractive stone for landscaping purposes.

Preliminary beneficiation studies carried out by Lakefield labs indicates that the silica content can be increased by simple magnetic separation.

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