

092L 161, 171, 183,
188

The Bon mineral occurrences are in predominantly volcanic rocks ^{or} (which were assigned by H.C. Gunning to) the Karmutsen Group ^{IN THE TYPE AREA (GUNNING 1932)} (See Figure E1) (now known as the Karmutsen Formation). These rocks are mostly light to dark green in colour, and consist of alternating layers of amygdaloidal and ^{MASSIVE BASALT or andesite} ~~macroscopically featureless rock.~~ The amygdules are ~~from~~ 1 to 10 millimeters in diameter, and ~~are filled with~~ consist of quartz, epidote, or both. Locally they also contain chalcopyrite. Pink feldspar phenocrysts occur in a few places, but porphyritic phases are uncommon, and visible feldspar is normally light yellowish-green. ^{COMMONLY} ~~There is widespread alteration~~ ^{SO IN PART} to epidote.

East of the "Discovery" trench (see Figure E2) a band of silicified rock about 5 feet thick dips 30° SW and is traceable for about 350 feet. The weathered surface is mottled light and dark grey or brownish-grey, suggesting replacement of limestone. The sawn surface however shows irregularly reticulating veins of quartz cutting silicified greenish-grey rock. In thin section the greenish-grey rock is seen to consist of quartz, chlorite, epidote, and possibly a little pyroxene. A highly reflective

Title GXM 70 - Box 2

Author Eastwood

Date and Typist Sept 8/70

black dust disseminated in the quartz around some holes may be graphite. Scattered hematite grains are pseudomorphous after pyrite. Quartz veinlets pass up from the silicified band into overlying epidosite. The epidote and pyroxene could have been formed during metasomatism of impure limestone or a volcanic rock, but the presence of chlorite ~~also~~ would tend to suggest a volcanic rock. The band may be a silicified tuff.

A band of limestone is reported to occur in the volcanics along the creek north of the "Discovery" trench.

A short distance to the southwest of the showings the volcanic rocks are intruded by the Nimpkish batholith, which is described by Gunning ^(in Hoadley 1953, p. 30) as predominantly granodiorite. Around the head of the logging road it is reddened and altered to epidote, but eastward to the contact it is fresh and increasingly fine grained, reflecting a broad chilled marginal zone. Hornblende needles are conspicuous in this zone. Near the showings the contact ~~lies under~~ is followed by a small creek gully, and the rocks on either side show no contact effects. To the northwest, however, intrusive breccia is reported to occur along the contact. The contact near the showings may be a fault.

Title GXM 70 - Bon 3

Author GEPE

Date and Typist Sept 8/70

F. Holcapek of Agilis Exploration Services reports that the

~~withheld letter~~
(personal communication)

volcanic units dip southwest at low to moderate angles, flattening

near the contact with the Nimpkish batholith. He infers several

strike and dip faults dislocating these units.

The principal ~~mineral deposits~~ on the property are replacements

of parts of certain volcanic layers by skarn ^{with} and either magnetite or

~~pyrrhotite or pyrite~~ occur in a few of the showings, pyrrhotite. They are strung out along a slightly curved line

trending N 75° W close to the divide between the drainages of the

Bonanza and Nimpkish River systems (see Figure E2). Where the

dip can be determined, it is about 30° SW, and the deposits are

roughly concordant with the enclosing volcanics. Since the

apparent dip of the deposits to the west along the line is slightly

steeper than the topographic slope in this direction, the deposits

are apparently progressively lower stratigraphically from west to

east. Repetition by dip faults is a possibility, but it is not

suggested by the topography. Minor pyrite and chalcopryrite occur

in some of these showings, and minor chalcopryrite was observed

along a section of Friendly Creek. It is reported that some

chalcopryrite occurs in the intrusive breccia along the contact of

NAE
Commonly
used term
TRANSMISSION

SHOWINGS

Title GXM 70 - Bon 4

Author GEPE

Date and Typist Sept 8/70

the Nimpkish batholith; this occurrence was not visited. The

individual showings are described below under their Mineral

Inventory Property Nos.

No. 2149

A large pod of reddish, platy magnetite lies on a shear zone dipping about 40° SW. Light green volcanics in the footwall and down-dip in the hangingwall are not mineralized. The pod is about 25 feet wide down the dip of the shear zone and has a maximum thickness of 10 feet. It is exposed intermittently for about 60 feet, and it is reported that the corresponding magnetic anomaly has been traced for 250 feet. In colour and form the mineral resembles hematite, but it is strongly magnetic and has been confirmed as magnetite by X-ray diffraction. It is pocked with small limonite-bearing holes which probably represent oxidized pyrite crystals.

No. 2150

Diamond drill hole No. 4 was drilled on the steep flank of a magnetic anomaly, and encountered both magnetite disseminated in andesite and a few sheared magnetite veinlets.

SHOULD ALL
THESE HAVE SEPARATE
INVENTORY Nos. CAN
YOU PLOT THEM ON
A 1:50,000 MAP
ALONG I, 250 FT
Mineral
Inventory
policy
as it was
when this
was prep'd

Title GXM 70 - Bon 5
Author GEPE
Date and Typist Sept 8/70

No. 2151

In trench No. 1 a volcanic stratum 3.5 feet thick has been replaced by skarn and magnetite, the magnetite being concentrated in the lower foot or so of the stratum. Pyrite veinlets cut the skarn, and pyrite pockets occur in mixed skarn and magnetite and in magnetite. The stratum dips 13° SW and is exposed for 25 feet. Diamond drill hole No. 8, collared 60 feet south of the trench and 20 feet higher, cut 2 inches of garnet-epidote skarn, then 8 feet of magnetite containing disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite; from the geometry this mineralization would appear to be a continuation of that in the trench. Diamond drill hole No. 10, collared still farther south and 16 feet higher than No. 8, cut 3 inches of massive pyrite then a foot of massive magnetite. A rough geometrical construction indicates that this mineralization is in a higher stratum, and that No. 10 was not drilled deep enough to intersect the mineralized stratum of the trench.

No. 2152

Trench No. 2 exposes for 50 feet a 6-foot stratum consisting mostly of pyrrhotite, with some magnetite and less pyrite. No

Title GXM 70 - Bon 6

Author Eastwood

Date and Typist Sept 8/70

chalcopyrite was seen, but it is reported that assays as high as 0.4% copper were obtained.

No. 2153

Trench No. 3 has been cut in black material consisting of vertical and horizontal veins of magnetite in dark skarn. The veins are 2 to 3 inches thick, and the vertical ones strike northwest. Diamond drill hole No. 6, 15 feet to the southwest and about 50 feet from trench No. 2, cut neither magnetite nor pyrrhotite, but at the bottom encountered epidote alteration containing minor copper mineralization.

No. 2154

The "Discovery" trench exposes an apparently stratiform band of massive magnetite for about 30 feet. The apparent dip down this westerly trace is 5.5° . The footwall is formed by little-altered volcanics and the hangingwall, 6 feet above, is the erosion surface. The only impurity in the magnetite is a little limonite along fractures.

No. 2155

Magnetite is associated with the silicified band described

Title GXM 70 - Ben 7

Author GEPE

Date and Typist Sept 8/70

above, and sporadic exposures of magnetite continue 150 feet beyond the most easterly exposure of silicified rock, indicating a possible magnetite band 500 feet long. At the most westerly exposure of silicified rock the hangingwall is covered and the footwall consists of skarn containing minor magnetite. A few feet to the east, 5 feet of massive magnetite is exposed for a length of 10 feet between little-altered volcanic rock below and the silicified rock above. 50 feet farther east, the silicified stratum overlies fresh greenish-grey andesite, but it is laced with epidote and magnetite and passes up into massive epidosite. The epidote in the silicified rock contains disseminated pyrite and galena. A few small scattered exposures over the next 280 feet show magnetite along the hangingwall of the silicified stratum. A trench near the northeast corner of the 3,500-foot contour exposes 12 feet of massive magnetite with a few feet of skarn to the northeast; the contact appears to be nearly vertical. The southwest contact of the magnetite was not exposed.

No. 2147

Friendly Creek flows through an area that analysis of fracture

Title

GEPE

Author

Date and Typist

Sept 8/70

patterns taken from aerial photographs indicates as an area of *intense tensional fracturing*. ~~tectonic collapse~~. The volcanic rocks exposed along the creek in

this area appear to be more fractured and sheared than elsewhere, and contain narrow quartz veins along some of the fractures. Some of the veins contain pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample was taken, from an area measuring about 10 by 15 feet, consisting of chips containing vein quartz. The copper content determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry was 51 ppm. (*Less than Beer Gering Right!*)

No. 2148

A few hundred feet down Friendly Creek from the above sampled area, but probably still within the area of *tensional fracturing* ~~tectonic collapse~~, a 4-foot section of an amygdaloidal flow contains chalcopyrite in the amygdules. The remainder of the flow, above and below this section, is apparently barren. Within the 4-foot section the chalcopyrite forms small pockets, 1 to 2 mm across, in some of the larger amygdules and constitutes most or all of some of the smaller ones. It occurs mostly near the outer surface, but in one or two amygdules it appears to follow fractures in the quartz. The mineralized section was not sampled but is visually estimated to contain 0.2 to 0.3% Cu. It is exposed for about 100 feet.

The Bon mineral occurrences are in predominantly volc. rock which were assigned by H.C. Gunning to the Karamitua Gp (now known as the Karamitua Fm). These rocks are mostly light to dk grn in colour & consist of alternating layers of amygdaloidal and macroscopically featureless rock. The amygdules are fr. 1 to 10 mm in size & are filled with qz, E, or both. Locally they also contain ~~small amounts of~~ ^{pink F₂ fluor occur in places.} ~~at about dist. to the SW of the along the volc. rock are intruded by the~~ Nimpkish batholith, which is described by Gunning as predom. v.d. colored. The head of the logging road it is reddened & alt'd. to E, but E-ward to the ct. it is pred. & increasingly f/g, reflecting a broad chilled marginal zone. Hk needles are conspicuous in this zone. The ct. is along the shings, & no ct. effects are apparent. To the NW, however, intrusive ∇ is rept'd to occur along the ct., and it is possible that the ct. or the shings may be a fault.

A band of ls is rept'd to occur in the holes along the ch N of the "Discovery" trench. E of the "Discovery" trench a band of silicified rock abt 5' thick dips 30° SW & is traceable for abt 350'. The mottled surf is mottled light & dk grey or brownish grey, sug. replac't of ls, but the lower surf shows irreg. ^{reticulating} veins of qz cutting silicified greenish-grey rock. In TS the greenish-grey rock is seen to consist of quartz, albite, epidote, and some a little pyroxene. It is highly reflective - the dust discern. in the qz around some holes may be graphite. Seal & fern grains are present. A v.l. pass up the mile road into overlying epidomite. The E & P could have been formed during metamorphism of impure ls, but the chl sug. that the orig. rock was volc. The band may be a volc. tuff.

F. Holcapak of Ogilvie Expl. Services has reported that the volc. units dip SW at low to mod. \angle 's, flattening or the ct. with the Nimpkish ^{batholith}. He also inferred a number of strike and dip faults dislocating these units.

The principal mineral depts. on the property are replac'ts of parts of certain volc. layers by shera & sug. or P along a ^{shly E-W} linear trend close to the ~~dividing~~ divide betw. the drainages of the Baranya & Nimpkish River ^(see Fig. E2) systems. Minor π & α occur in some of these shings, & minor α was obs'd along a sec. of Friendly Rd. It is rept'd that some α occurs in the intrus. ∇ along the ct. of the Nimpkish batholith; this occurrence was not visited. The individual shings are described below under their min. & env. property nos.

(Since the apparent dip of the depts. to the W along this line is only steeper than the top slope in this dircn, the depts. are apparently progressively lower stratigraphically from W to E. Repetition by dip faults is a possibility, but it is not suggested by the topography.)

No. 2149.

A large pod of reddish, platy mag lies on a s.e. dipping abt 40° SW. Lgt grn vales in the FW & down dip in the HW are not mgd. The mag is pocked with small limonite-bearing holes which prob. rep. oxidized π xths. The pod is abt 25'

wide down the dip of the s.z. & has a max thickness of abt 10'. It is exp
intermittently for abt 60', & the corresponding anomaly has been traced for
250'.
it is rept'd that

2150.

DDH #4 was drilled on the steep flank of a magnetic anomaly, & encountered
both mag dissemin in andesite & a few sheared mag vlt's.

2151.

In trench no. 1 a volc stratum 3.5' th. has been repl. by sharn & mag, the
mag being conc'd in the lower part or so of the stratum. π vlt's cut the sharn
& π pockets occur in mixed sharn & mag & in mag. The stratum dips 13° SW
& is exp for 25'. DDH #8, ~~collared~~ ^{collared} 60' S of the trench & 20' higher, cut
2' of GE sharn then 8' of mag etc dissemin π & X; from the geometry this ^{mag} would
appear to be a situation of that in the trench DDH #10, collared still farther S
& 16' higher than #8, cut 3" of massive π then abt a foot of massive mag.
A rough geometrical construction indicates that this mag is in a higher stratum, &
that #10 was not drilled deep enough to intersect the mag stratum of the trench
& DDH #8.

2152.

Trench no. 2 exposes for 50' a 6-foot stratum consisting mostly of P,
with some mag & less π . No X was seen, but it is rept'd that assays
as high as 0.4% Cu were obt'd.

2153.

Trench no. 3 has been cut in blk mtl consisting of part. & large veins of mag
in dark sharn. The veins are 2-3" th., & the rest. ones str. NW. DDH #6, 15' to
the SW & abt 50' fr trench no. 2, cut neither mag nor P, but at the bottom
encountered epidote altn etc minor Cu mag.

2154.

The "Discovery" trench exposes an apparently stratiform band of massive
magnetite for abt 30'. The apparent dip down this Wly trace is 5.5°. The FW
is formed by little-alt'd vlt's & the HW, 6' above, is the erosion surf. The only
impurity in the mag is a little limonite along fracts.

2155.

Mag is assoc'd with the silicified sand described above, & intermittent expts of
mag etc 150' beyond the west Ely exp. of sil. rock, indeg. a zone mag sand 500'
long. abt the west Wly exp. of sil. rock the HW is cov'd & the FW consists of sharn etc
minor mag. A few ft to the E, 5' of massive mag is exp for a length of 10' betw little
alt. volc. rock below & the sil. rock above. 50' farther E the sil. stratum overlies fresh
grayish-grey andesite, but is loaded with E & mag & passes up into massive epidote.
The E in the sil. rock str. dissemin. π & galena of a few ^{small} cent'd expts over the next
280' show mag along the HW of the sil. stratum. A trench no. the NE cr. of the 3500'
contour exps 12' of massive mag with a few ft of sharn to the NE; the str. appears
to be very west. The SW cr. of the mag was not exp.

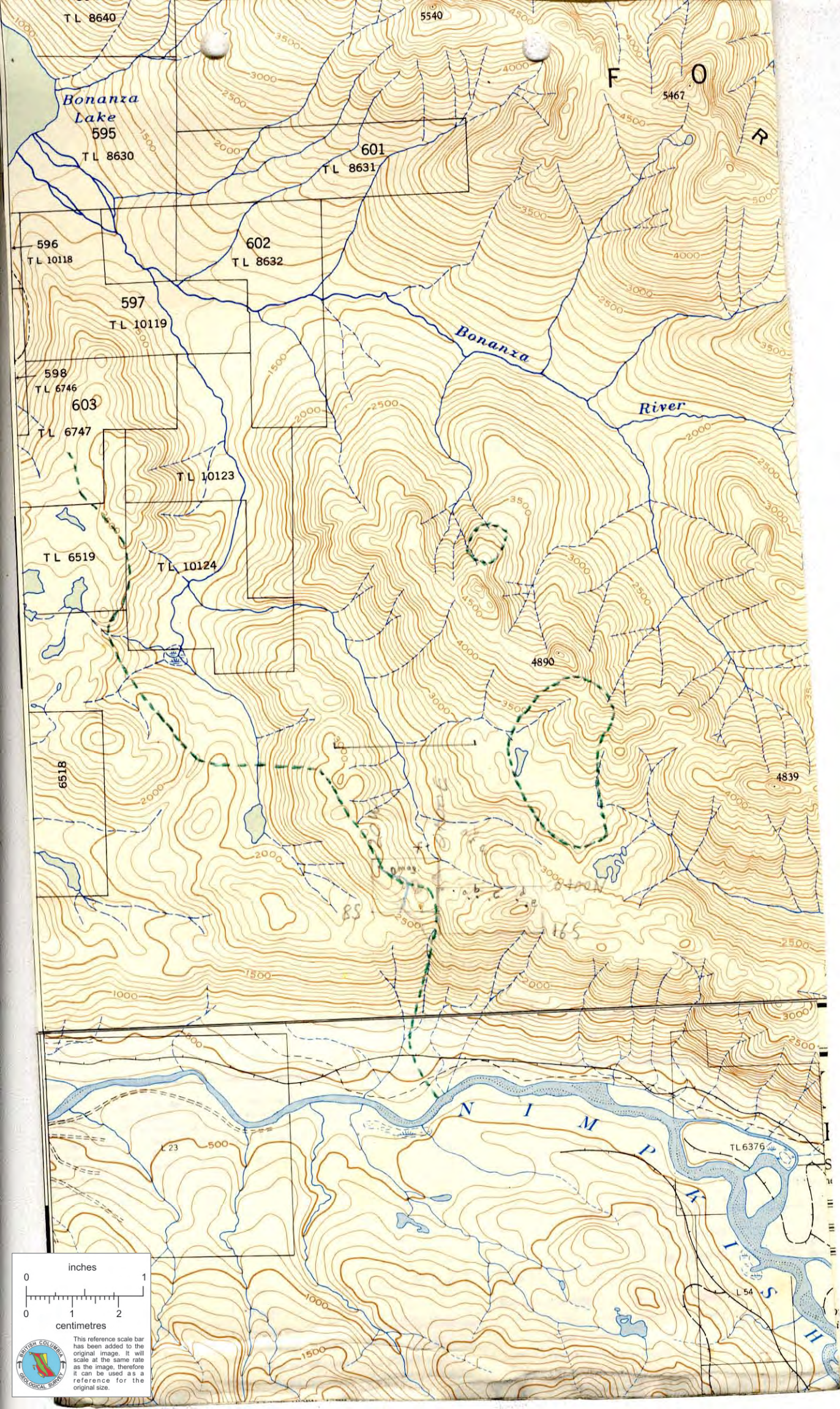
2147.

Friendly 4th flows than an area that analysis of fracture patterns taken from aerial photos indicates as an area of tectonic collapse. The vein rock exp along the ch in this area appear to be more fractured & altered than elsewhere, and contain narrow qtz veins along some of the fractures. Some of the veins str N & S. A sample was taken, from an area meas'g abt 10x15', consist'g of chis ch vein qtz. The copper content det'd by A-A spectrophotometry was 51 ppm.

2148

A few hundred ft down Friendly 5th from the above sampled area, but prob. still within the area of tectonic collapse, a 4-ft section of an amygd flow str N & S in the amygdaloes. The center of the flow, above & below this area, is apparently barren. Within the 4-ft section the x forms small packets, 1-2 mm across, some of the larger amygd & constitutes most or all of some of the smaller ones. It occurs mostly on the outer surf, but in one or two amygd it appears to follow fractures in the qtz. The next area was not sampled, but is visually est'd to str 0.2 to 0.3% Cu. It is exposed for abt 100'.

Typed Sept 8 '70



TL 8640

5540

F O R
5467

Bonanza Lake
595

TL 8630

601
TL 8631

596
TL 10118

602
TL 8632

597
TL 10119

Bonanza River

River

598
TL 6746

603

TL 6747

TL 10123

TL 6519

TL 10124

4890

4839

6518

1000

L 23

N I M P

TL 6376

L 54

inches



centimetres



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM..... Dr. P. Eastwood,

ADDRESS..... Mineralogical Branch

LABORATORY NO.	SUBMITTER'S MARK	LABORATORY REPORT
10620 M	2596	Assays: Cu 51 p.p.m.

THIS DOCUMENT, OR ANY PART THEREOF, MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED FOR PROMOTIONAL OR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

DATE..... July 17th 1970.....

CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM..... **Dr. J.E.P. Eastwood,**

ADDRESS..... **Mineralogical Branch**

LABORATORY No.	SUBMITTER'S MARK	LABORATORY REPORT																				
10620 M	2596	<p>Semi-Quantitative Spectrochemical Analysis:</p> <table> <tr><td>Si</td><td>> 10</td></tr> <tr><td>Al</td><td>> 10</td></tr> <tr><td>Mg</td><td>0.42 - 3.75</td></tr> <tr><td>Ca</td><td>2 - 18</td></tr> <tr><td>Fe</td><td>2.3 - 21</td></tr> <tr><td>Mn</td><td>0.06 - 0.51</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>0.007 - 0.06</td></tr> <tr><td>Ti</td><td>0.22 - 1.95</td></tr> <tr><td>Na</td><td>> 2</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>0.08 - 0.75</td></tr> </table> <p>Traces: Cu, Ni, Co, Ga, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba</p> <p>The above results are qualitative analyses, with estimates of percentages, and should not be used for publication without prior permission of the Chief Analyst</p> <p><i>Cu 51 ppm by A.A.</i></p>	Si	> 10	Al	> 10	Mg	0.42 - 3.75	Ca	2 - 18	Fe	2.3 - 21	Mn	0.06 - 0.51	V	0.007 - 0.06	Ti	0.22 - 1.95	Na	> 2	K	0.08 - 0.75
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Ti	0.22 - 1.95																					
Na	> 2																					
K	0.08 - 0.75																					

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DATE..... **July 16th 1970**

S. Nuttall

CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER.



Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

Science and Technology

Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada

Science et Technologie

Your file *Voire référence*

Our file *Notre référence*

23 September 1974

Dr. G.E.P. Eastwood
British Columbia Department of
Mines and Petroleum Exploration
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 4S2

Dear Dr. Eastwood:

I have recently examined the polished section of the magnetite from the No. 2149 showing of the BON claims that you kindly sent some months ago. However, contrary to my expectations, I have found no evidence of maghemite. There is considerable oxidation to hematite, chiefly very fine, and the magnetite, which is platy, shows some zoning commonly following the edges of the plates. Possibly this reflects the oxidation, or it may be due to slight changes in the composition. The enclosed Polaroid print shows both the fine hematite and the zoning. Some goethite has also formed, presumably near the surface.

Again my thanks for sending the sample, and please say hello to Doug.

Yours sincerely,

C.R. McLeod

CRM/jb

Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa Canada
K1A 0E8

Commission géologique du Canada
601, rue Booth
Ottawa Canada
K1A 0E8



X275 oil immersion

Rock Name Possibly a silicified tuff

Serial No. 70467

Locality Bonanza Lk area, V.I. d SE of head Friendly Cr.

Field No. 70

Occurrence Karmutsen Fm.

Megascopic Grey & greenish-grey siliceous rock is traversed by intersecting qz veins, giving rock a mottled appearance.

Microscopic The veins & siliceous rock differ only in proportion of ferromags included. Q occurs as large xtls, equant to greatly elongated, & as narrow blades in narrow zones of finer grain. Under low power the qz grains appear closely fractured, but at higher power the "fractures" show as strings of minute inclusions. Thickly dissem. graphite in qz around some holes may indicate organic remains. However there is nothing in the rock to indic. that it was ls, & the chlorite is more

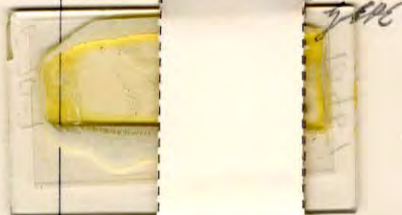
MINERALS

Approx.
per Cent

Cut on dotted
line to make
clip for section.

Analyst

over
Date



July 17 '70

Quartz
chlorite
Epidote
Pyroxene?
Hematite (after pyrite)
Grey dust - prob graphite

indicative of tuff. A few grey grains with moderately strong biref. have inclined extinction - as high as 45° - & may be pyroxene. The dominant direction of inclusion strings persists thru most of the TS & some individ strings cut across xtl boundaries. Some of the large, anhedral qz grains contain euhedral qz xtls.



DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The total intensity isomagnetic plan is presented as Figure 5 and general interpretation as Figure 6. The X-Y scale is 1 inch : 1000 feet and Z increment 100 gammas. The plotted values are the last four digits of the total field reading in the 50,000 gamma range. The magnetic data ranged in amplitude from 56,383 to 58,130 gammas. The largest portion of the area flown exhibited response between 57000 and 57400 gammas.

Isomagnetic trends are predominantly northwest directed but rotate slightly from the north map area (more northerly) to the south map area (trends more westerly). This direction is believed to reflect the overall attitudes of the lithologic units.

One of the most noticeable features of Figure 5 is a magnetic complex situated along, and close to the south west boundary of the survey area. There are a number of magnetic ridges and troughs trending northwest, and this complex response is believed to coincide with the intrusive - Bonanza group contact. A sub-parallel feature is noticeable to the north, and is a very linear magnetic low cutting obliquely through the claim group. It is possibly due to the presence of major faults. The magnetic low decreases in amplitude to the southeast, which may indicate splaying

Regional mapping has indicated that a micropegmatitic sill is present near the northeast claims area, and the accompanying magnetic response is readily observable on Figure 5. In this case the response is predominately negative.

Several areas exhibiting above 57,700 gamma response are designated as anomalous with respect to amplitude in Figure 6.

Respectfully submitted,



D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

James Cerne
James Cerne, M.S.

G. E. White
G. E. White, B.Sc.

1970

July 9 Alt rdg 2658' at Brettland camp, 9.15 AM vs 2388' true.

DDH #4 on hi gradient mag anom: core shows both var mag dissem in vales & also a few mag v/lts. Commonly mag v/lts are sheared.

pt. a Alt. rdg 3010' at pit 1: 25' long // contour, dip 13° SW @ 60° to contour.

Secn: NE π v/lts in GEska.



DDH 8 drilled 60' S of pit 1 & abt 20' higher: cut 1-2" of GE skarn, then 8' of mag ctg dissem π & X.

DDH 10 cut sly alt. vales @ 18.5', massive π @ 19.5' for abt 3", then massive mag to 21', followed by abt 2' of unalt. vale to end of hole. - see secn.

pt. b Pit 2 - 50' // contour, abt. 6' vert - mostly P with some mag & less π ; almost no vis. X, tho .4% Cu rept'd.

Pit 3 - narc. mag appears to reticulate in skarn.

Hole 6 15' to SW drew a blank on mag & P, but at 59' cut E altn ctg. a little X, mal & pass cc.

Pit 3 is some 65' NE of pit 2. Sp. 4 fr 38' in hole 6 - what is gray min. - is it cc? No - mag.

Alt. rdg. 3166' on NW ridge nose - small exp. of white-weather'g sub-purph. red, sp. 5.

pt. c " " 3210' at discovery pit. Photos K5 & K1 of band of massive mag at least 6' th (hammer heads at approx base). HW is erosion surf. False dip to abt due W is 5.5°; true dip is to SW at sly steeper. Sp. 6 of blue mag.

pt. d Alt. rdg 3430' at mag shng 5' th betw sil. rock above & vale below. Mag is massive in % but inter-dissem with P in float. PW dips 30° SW. Length of massive 10' to tree, then a little mag in skarn below sil. rock. Photo K6 of Bonanza Lk. Sp. 7 of sil rock, sug. altn fr ls. some 50' up along trace fr mag shng the sil rock is laced with E & mag & overlies fresh 1/2 grn-grey andesite. Dip down trace at 15°. Skarn in sil rock also chrs dissem π & gelena, sp. 8. Towd top of stripping sil rock becomes qz veins ramifying thru E rocks & at top rock is epidosite.

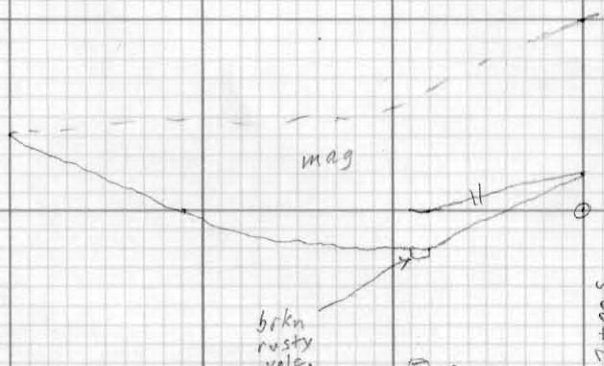
At alt. rdg 3480 a small exp. of mag. appears to overlie a small exp. of sil. rock.

pt. e Alt. rdg 3580' at last mag exp on sil zone - a trench exp. 12', with NE wall contacting skarn & SW wall not exp. seems to be nr vert. Mag pretty massive.

Alt. rdg 3580' at summit cr: K photos 8-16 fr this & 56 cr. ~~FXC photos 2,3,5,6 of Gobbler's Knob & Spider Lk, & of shng. a.~~

Alt. rdg 2685' in camp at 9.25 PM.

fresh volc
ath. of surf
37°

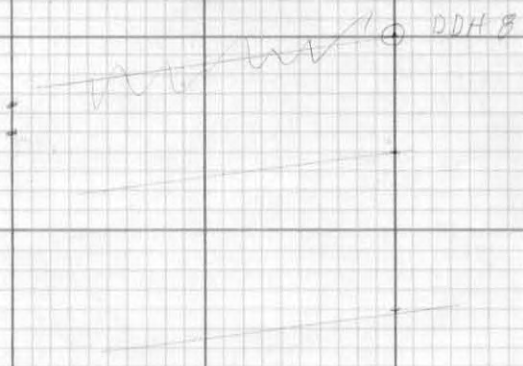


12100W

brkn
rusty
volc.
dips 40° SW
beneath mag.

fresh
volc

DDH 10



DDH 8

July 10

Alt. rdg. 2700' camp 9.35 AM.

" " 2910' at mag shdw. @ 2700 S, 12+00 W. + DC photo #7.

" " 2660' at camp 2.35 PM.

" " 2535' at trib. of Friendly Ck on S.L. at abt 1800' N. This area desig. a collapse strand. by Chapman. Rock 20' W of S.L. is well frac'd amyg. lara, with amygs comprising ≈ 8 less qz.


Amyg. larae ctu aways down ck. Then gap in o/c.

At j.c. with 1st left trib rock is non-amyg & sly sheared. It grows more sheared & some alt. down ck. In most frac'd & alt. area, many narx qz v.lts follow fractg

pt. f & some ctu vis π & less π — take composite samp fr area abt 15' x 10'.

BC5260-249

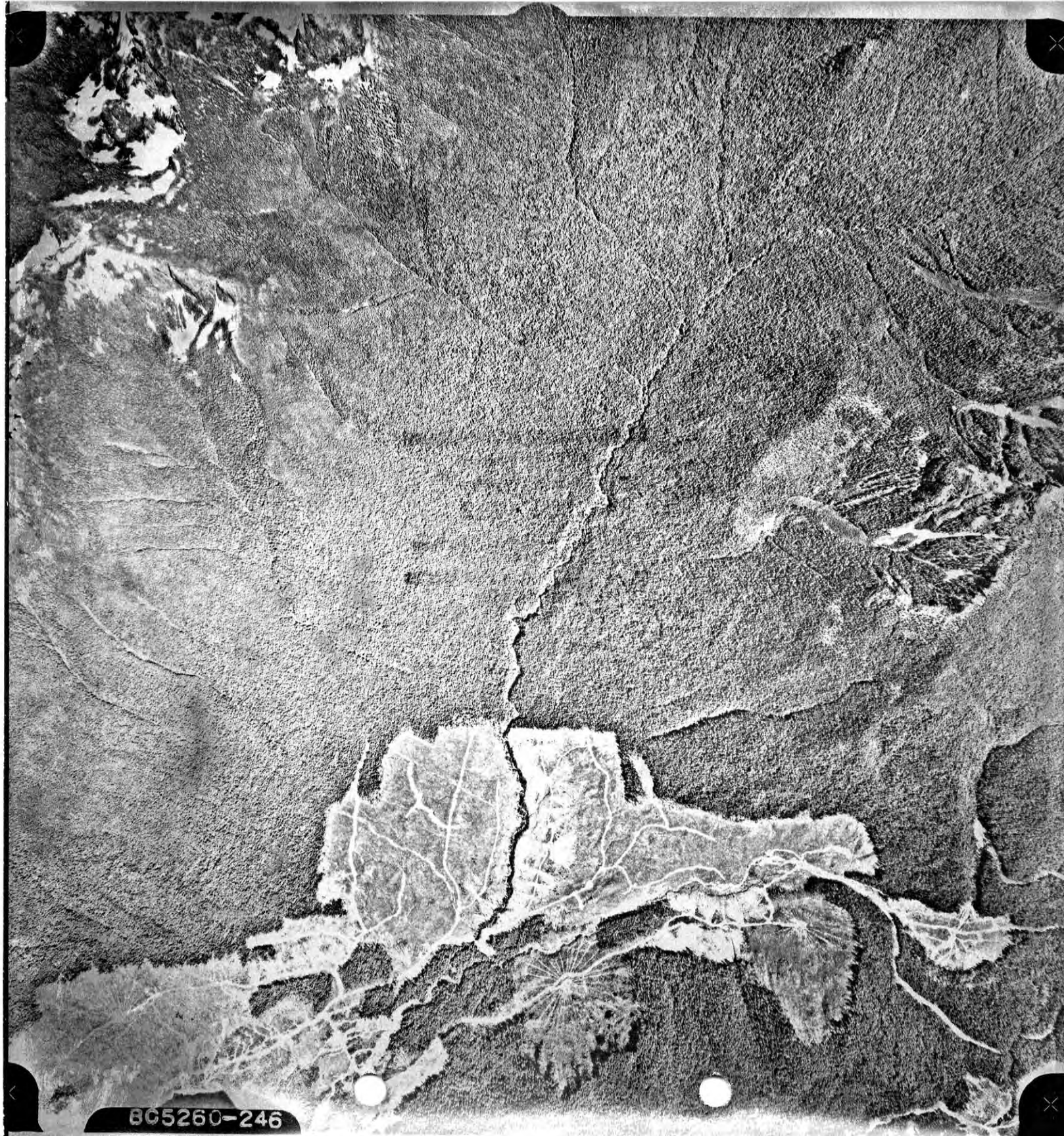
This is a black and white aerial photograph of a river valley. A prominent river flows vertically through the center of the image. In the middle of the river, there is a large dam structure with a bridge crossing over it. The surrounding terrain is rugged and appears to be a natural landscape with some cleared areas. The photograph is mounted on a dark background with four corner tabs marked with an 'X'. At the bottom, there are two circular punch holes and a white label with the alphanumeric code 'BC5260-249'.

An aerial photograph showing a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is characterized by steep, rocky slopes and a network of roads and paths. A prominent, winding road or path runs vertically along the right side of the image. In the lower-left quadrant, there is a large, irregularly shaped area that appears to be a cleared or developed site, possibly a construction site or a large clearing. The overall appearance is that of a high-altitude or mountainous region with significant topographic relief. The image is in black and white, highlighting the textures and shadows of the terrain.

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