

JUNE 14 1981

	CAMP	<u>BRAVO</u>	
PROSPECT AREA #		WADE LAKE	104K / 9W.
DECLINATION	29°	LAT: 58° 34'	LONG: 132° 29' (APP)

Unit 15 Qtz feld porphyries intrude anticline of Triassic Stuhini grp volcanics and sediments. Small mass of Unit 6 diorite north west of Wade Lake. Faults are shown on the geological map and other linear structures are indicated on the air photos (BC 5614-023). General prospecting is indicated by relatively favourable rock types. To the west hydrothermal alteration silicification and pyrite are indicated associated with similar rock types. That area is not chosen now due to high rugged nature and snow.

No claims or mineral showings are shown in the vicinity of Wade Lake.

AUG 3 1981

CAMP BRAYO

PROSPECT AREA - "LONELY INTRUSIVE"

104 K / 16 W

LAT 58° 49' N 132° 23' W

Lagerge unit sediments host gold bearing quartz veins west of Allen Lake. At this prospect area hornblende diorite intrudes Lagerge sediments in an area of limestone interbeds.

If we assume the limestone is considered equivalent to a "chemical sediment" and the diorite is "wet" enough there may be several possible mineralized target types - quartz veining, pyritic shear zones as in the area west of Allen Lake (or at Jubilee Mountain except the sediments are of Permian age there) and skarn deposits which may develop along the limestone horizons.

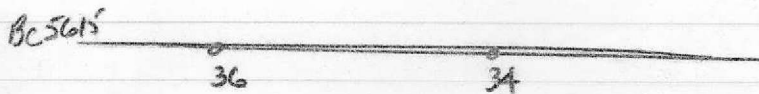
The diorite appears to intrude a north west trending linear structure and samples should be taken in that drainage along with prospecting and, if possible check the intersection of that linear with the east-west linear which lies northwest of the intrusive area.

If there is no sign of veining, alteration or mineralization we will try to arrange an early move to YETH CREEK BEND.



No known showings or claims in the vicinity.

Can



AUG 10/81

Camp Bravo:

For purposes of an assessment work report on the GR12 1+2 and GR12 3 claims (2 separate reports required) try to plot a generalized geology map of the area at 1" = 1/2 mile using the base map print supplied. Plot all geological information for WAT and EMU claims that you may have as well as on GR12 to make a regional style map. Same geological map can go in both reports.

In the areas of mineralization try to get some soil sample grid lines and talus sampling if slopes too rough for grid lines. Plot grids at (~~4" = 200'~~) 1:2500 or 1:1000 if possible with local geology tied into grid stations. The abundant calcite filling on late fractures indicates a basic regime and geochem will not travel far. I think soil samples or grid lines should be at 20 metre intervals though lines could be 100 metres apart and talus samples presumably would also be 100 metres apart unless the character of talus indicates 50 metres would be better.

2.

The reports will be geochemical with regional geology supplied as a secondary subject.

On mineralized zones detail plan and section sketches should be prepared to show spacing, strikes, dip, local geology etc and might have to be 1:250 scale in places. Try to use a chained base line of the local area but much of the detail can be sketched in by estimating distances. Letter page size sketches might do.

Chip sample all significant mineralization with $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ small rock bag size samples for each sample. On either side of vein structure sample wall rock as separate samples for 1 foot or more into the wall. Small detail sketches of the veins with intervening waste sections showing widths, mineralization and sample numbers would be appreciated. These local sketches may be keyed into 1:250 or 1:500 scale vein maps which may then be keyed into 1:1000 grid scale maps.

That sounds like a hell of a lot but it is not meant to cover all the ground at such detail - only the main mineralized zones as on GR12 3. We will certainly have to have assays and widths + lengths to convince Newmont + Hornex to spend money next year.

Ruth Lake next!

Cam

CAMP BRAVO

JUNE 21 1981

PROSPECT AREA: TATSATUA CREEK LAT $58^{\circ}32'$ LONG $132^{\circ}18'$
104 K/9 DECLINATION 29°

Hornblende diorite intrudes Triassic volcanics between Wade Lake and the south occurrence of Unit 17 Heart Peaks rhyolite.

The region should be prospected for young acid rocks etc along this belt.

No air photos are on hand for this area at present.

Postponed
due to
lack of
air photos.

Aug 18 1981

Camp Bravo:

I would like Mike to move with his personal gear - and cot, foamy and possibly an extra cup + plate + cutlery - to join Camp Freddie at Mt O'Keefe

Jean to move with the rest of the camp gear to join Camp Gamma at Sentinel Mtn.

In both cases those camps should have the available air photos etc.

Jean - if you think some camp gear like the Coleman stove will be redundant then have it come back to Atlin. You may have a long wait at your present camp since Daryl is to take Mike to O'Keefe + then move Camp Freddie before coming back for you. Time to sort out the redundants.

Your camps will come out to Atlin on Aug 28 and those leaving will go to Whitehorse - we have not been able to reserve any hotel rooms in Whitehorse so will probably have a steak + a beer at the base the night of Aug 28 and drive to Whitehorse in time for planes Aug 29.

Mike is scheduled to leave Whitehorse about 6:30 PM
Aug 29.

JUNE 21 1981

CAMP BRAVO

FOR AREA NORTH WEST OF WADE LAKE

LAT 58°34' LONG 132°35' DECLINATION 29°

A small area of Qtz Feldspar porphyry is indicated to intrude Unit 7 - Triassic volcanics south of a wedge of Unit 11 - Laberge Group and a much larger body of Qtz feld por. Presumably this area will be of interest if you have been finding mineralization to the south east.

In addition however there are some interesting air photo linears in the area - some too far from camp - but attention should be paid to the vicinity of both east and north striking air photo linears in case they are important here as they are in the Minto, Babine Lake and Seajull areas.

In the Minto area large silicified zones with low Ag Au values and As, Sb geochem are associated with due north striking linears observable on ERTS images.

In the Babine Lake area porphyry copper deposits are close to the intersection of geologically mapped north west trending faults and north striking air photo linears which are difficult to find on the ground.

In the Seajull area ten deposits are in the general vicinity of due east striking faults and zones of closely spaced fractures. The faults and

fractures themselves may show only tourmaline
or weak greisen. Mineralization is usually within
a few hundred feet to the side - probably depending
on favourable beds for deposition.

Photos supplied - BC 5614 - 073, 075, 077

Keep your previous photos (Radio June 21)

No claims or showings are indicated on
our maps.