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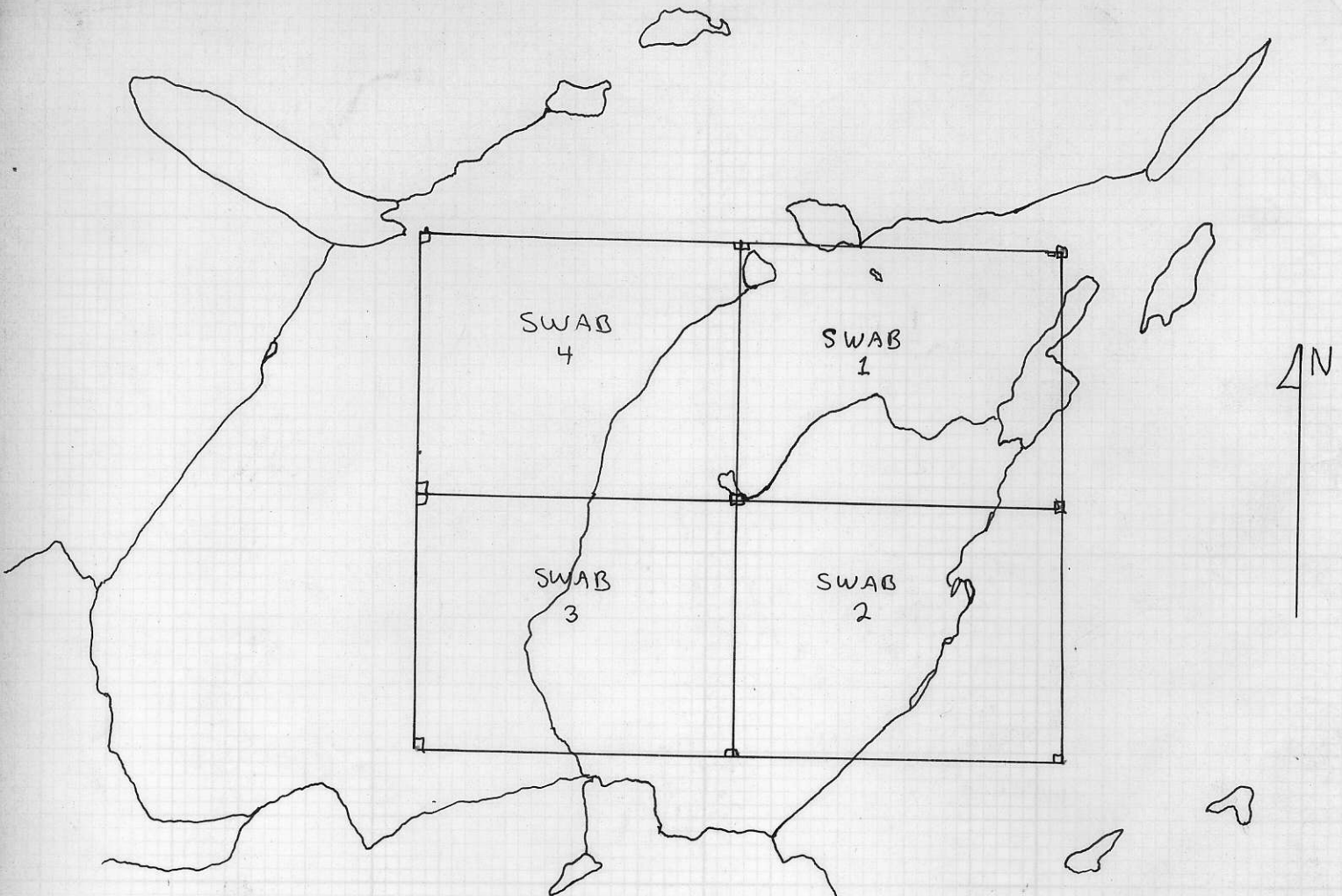
SWAB GROUP

TARGET PROJECT #117
AUGUST 1977
C. Q. BARRIE

INTRODUCTION

The SWAB GROUP consists of 4 claims of 20 units each, totalling 80 units. It is located approximately half way between Nithi Mtn and Vollett Lake (map 93F/15) (see location map). Staking was done as a result of obtaining anomalous uranium values from a number of soil samples.

Aeromagnetic and geological mapping was done on air photo (scale 4" = 1 mile). Twelve lines of soil sampling at 100 meter intervals were made in claim #1. These soil samples were not analyzed due to shortage of funds.



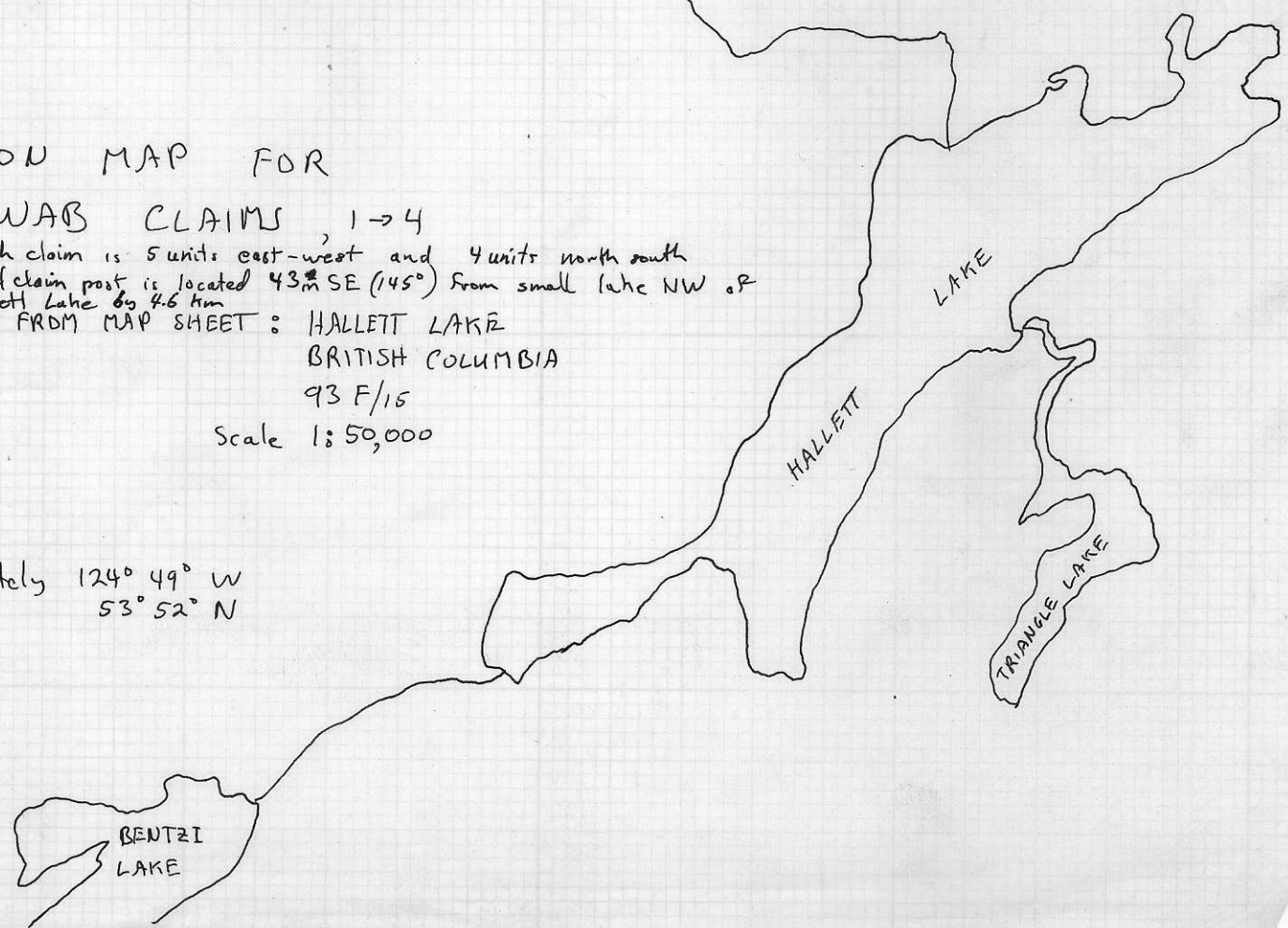
LOCATION MAP FOR

SWAB CLAIMS, 1-4

each claim is 5 units east-west and 4 units north-south
 legal claim post is located 43m SE (145°) from small lake NW of
 Hallett Lake by 4.6 km

MAP TAKEN FROM MAP SHEET: HALLETT LAKE
 BRITISH COLUMBIA
 93 F/15
 Scale 1:50,000

approximately 124° 49' W
 53° 52' N



ROCK UNIT DESCRIPTIONS :

GRANITE :

Granitic boulders were observed in the extreme northeast corner of the SWAB GROUP. No actual outcrop was seen, however there was a high density of granitic boulders and fragments suggesting a very close source. Outcrops to the northeast of the property in an area mapped as granite to granodiorite ~~was mapped~~ by Tipper (GSC map), was mapped here as a melanodiorite.

Pyrite was observed in several samples as a) up to 5% disseminated, small crystals and b) rarely as mosaic pyrite along fracture planes.

ALASKITE

The alaskite rock unit was mapped from the eastern portion of SWAB 1 to beyond the claim group in the west. The western contact was assumed only in the northwestern corner of the SWAB GROUP. The eastern boundary was mapped according to rubble, except north of the claims.

- The rock is characterized by
- i) a microclitic texture often possessing minute dog's tooth quartz crystals
 - ii) abundant manganese staining on fracture surfaces and throughout weathered rock
 - iii) minute specks of magnetite (L1?)
 - iv) very small quartz crystals in a feldspathic matrix

v) in some localities pyrite as

a) small veinlets

b) small crystals grown within bititic zones

c) in spots, rarely as small, massive coatings on fracture surfaces

Often, at the top of hill the alaskite displays, closely spaced, subhorizontal fractures (~ 1 cm apart) that have resulted probably from unloading, suggesting that this represents the top of the intrusion.

The alaskite is usually medium grained and weathers to a granular state similar to granitic weathering. Elsewhere (eg 774315) the alaskite is fine grained and appears to possess a bedding with units approximately 10 cm thick. These, however, could actually be jointing or fracture patterns. The overall texture and intrusive relations seen in a rubble outcrop (BTA 8+9) warrant labelling this rock unit as a shallow intrusion as opposed to a thick extrusion. From the intrusive relationships it appears that the ~~alaskite~~ alaskite intrudes the diorite, that is, the ~~diabase~~ melanodiorite to the northeast.

DIORITE

This unit occurs in 2 outcrops; a small outcrop at 4N19W and a huge outcrop making up the hill at 3N3W. This is a massive dark rock with small white phenocrysts of plagioclase. The rock tends to

fine upwards losing its porphyritic character becoming similar to andesite or dacite. In fact, the rock unit may possibly be a porphyritic andesite or dacite, probably a better name. The rock is weakly magnetic and is stained with manganese on fracture surfaces.

CONGLOMERATE (volcanic)

This was observed in only one outcrop at approximately 3.6N 2.6W (77CS25) in a northeast trending hill. It is matrix supported, the matrix being about 40% of the composition. The matrix is light colored, most likely volcanic ash. The clasts are subangular, poorly sorted and range in size from about 0.5 to 6 mm. Bedding or way up could not be determined.

CHERT

The chert (or spherulite) was observed in six outcrops west of the conglomerate. The chert is generally medium to dark grey, contains small quartz crystals (22) and rarely possesses small pyrite crystals. Sample 77CS24 contains shreds, - thus making it a tuffaceous chert. Note the yellow stain of the earthy mineral in sample 77CS23.

MINERALIZATION

Intrafracture breccia of alaskite was noted at 4W (J.C.S. samples). They possessed abundant black manganese staining, quartz crystals and a green, soft, plate-like mineral in the cavities. The brecciation appears to be the result of a fracture-shear system that possibly created (resulted in) the draw seen cutting the outcrop.

Abundant crystals of magnetite were seen locally in the debris on the cliff outcrop to the north of the draw. Note that the outcrop trend approximates the trend of the draw containing the brecciated ~~out~~ alaskite.

Scintillometer values ranged 3 to 4 times background over the whole property (i.e. on outcrops).

DISCUSSION:

a) URANIUM - Uranium silt values suggest that the ~~the~~ alaskite unit ~~is~~ is manifest to the extent of being a source rock. Thus a model of transported uranium to surrounding rock may be envisaged. Along this train of thought, it is necessary to investigate the overlying rocks and the lower valleys ~~are~~ surrounding the alaskite where the transported uranium could be deposited.

b) MOLYBDENUM - Very good molybdenum values were obtained from the silts in SWABS 1.

The assumed boundary of the alaskite and the granitic rocks to the east appears in the middle of SWABS running north south. However, rubble outcrops south west of the legal part (in SWABS 3) show an intrusive relationship. Thus the contact, may be subhorizontal, or at least close to the surface. A possible model envisages the molybdenum along the contact between the alaskite and the older diorite to the east. Structurally, the alaskite may be intruded as a thin shell around the diorite. This model could also explain the relatively high molybdenum values to the east (silt 167 and 171), however no alaskite was observed in that ~~off~~ area on a preliminary investigation.

It could be that the alaskite has been eroded
from these areas but the mineralization is
still felt in stream sediments.