

Notes on Eagle 1 Prospecting Observations

A, Lithology

1) Volcanic Rocks:

- most common rock type seen in outcrop
- generally light brown weathering, small rounded (roche moutonnée) outcrops
- beds 2-30 metres thick?
- fairly homogeneous although colour varies from gray-green to blue-gray to ~~light~~ ^{dark} gray, texture from fine tuffs to poorly sorted breccias,
- locally abundant epidote ± calcite, chlorite
- commonly has pods (shaded in thick beds?), irregular nodules and/or interfragmental matrix of fine crystalline gray limestone (± silicified)
- composition dacitic and/or andesitic?, some areas appear to be basaltic tuffs
- ~~local~~ outcrops of siliceous blue-gray finely banded dacite flows(?) ~~are~~ ^{very} thin and uncommon, not localized.

2) Argillite:

- dark gray to black, thin bedded
- 2-30m? beds
- rarely outcrops but areas of subcrop can be recognized by dk gray clayey soil with argillite fragments.
- cleavage ^{bedding} (where apparent) is irregular but not contorted, generally shallow dipping to flat lying.
- creek valleys may be largely argillite?

3) Serpentinite :-

- only small (1-2m across) outcrops of black to dk green black serpentinite, highly sheared & foliated
- highly sheared → foliated
- characteristic alterations
 - a) talc "schist" - white
 - b) or weathering tan green - Fe carb - mariposite "schist"
 - c) qtz - Fe carb - mariposite ± "BK spots" "schist"

N.B: Schistose appearance due to preservation of shearing/foliation in altered rock. Can distinguish Fe carb alt'd serpentinites and basic tuffs by the former retains a fine "banding" or lamina.
- appears to ~~have~~ ^{be} ^{close} related to major faults.

4) Chert :-

- few o/s of black to grey chert and white sheared chert seen in SE area of claims
- not always possible to distinguish chert vs. silicified volcanic vs volcanic flow vs. silicified argillite.

5) Sericite Schist - isolated outcrop but may be an exhalative horizon or possibly an altered felsic tuff or flow.

6) Other rock types: local isolated outcrops of siltstone, thin bedded argillaceous slt, bk tuffaceous dolomite, dk chert, sandstone, white andesite dyke, basaltic dyke,

c) intense altn. - bleached grey cherty to
med. ~~stallone~~ appearance \pm malposite, py, aspy, 'bk spots'
 \pm qtz stcwk, \pm pervasive silicification
 \pm brecciation \pm 1-20cm qtz-carb veins
occasionally with py, aspy, ^{cpy}gal, sphal, ~~cpy~~ ~~sp~~; sericite,
 \pm bk graphite, chlorite, serpentine on fractures.
 \pm chusy quartz veins

2) Silicification.

- wt with cherty appearance
- intense silicification \pm bleaching (not generally brown)
- altered rocks include tuff & argillite
- not ~~at~~ always possible to distinguish
silicified tuff / silicified chert / dacite flow.
- generally no associated sulfides occurred
~~not~~ ^{diss} py
- associated with faults \pm Fe-carb altn zone \pm 1m

3) Altns of Ultramafic - see lithology section

- 1) Quartz veins not associated with alteration zones
 - qtz \pm calcite \pm chlorite \pm epidote
 - uncommon, up to 1m across
 - rarely mineralized with traces of py, \pm cpy
but generally dead.