

Notes on Egl 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} grey, texture from fine tuffs to poorly sorted breccias,
- locally abundant epidote ± calcite, chlorite
- commonly has pods (shaded in thick beds?), ~~is~~ irregular nodules and/or interfragmented matrix of fine crystalline gray limestone (+seafloor)
- composition dacitic and/or andesitic? some areas appear to be basaltic tuffs
- ~~local~~ outcrops of siliceous blue-grey finely banded dacite flows(?) very thin and uncommon, not localized.

2) Angellite:

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

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3) Serpentinite:

- only small (1-2 m across) outcrops of black to dk green black Serpentinite, b.p.
 - highly sheared \rightarrow foliated.
 - Characteristic alterations:
 - a) talc "schist" - white
 - b) or weathering tan + green - Fe carb - mariposite "schist"
 - c) qtz - Fe carb - mariposite "BK spits" "schist"
- N.B.: schistose appearance due to preservation of shearing/foliation in altered rock. Can distinguish Fe carb altered serpentinites and basic tuffs by the former retains a fine "banding" or lamination.
- appears to have been related to major faults.

4) Chert:

- few outcrops 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) Sennite 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

Silicate thin bedded Argillaceous ls, bk tuffaceous dolomite, dk chert sandstone, white calcite dyke, basaltic dyke,

B) Alteration + Mineralization

1) Fe-carbonate alteration.

- distinct orange to tan weathering
- recognizable at ~ 50 feet
- generally not much alteration in outcrops rather zones of altered gravel subcrop and talus / subcrop float zones.
 - zones from 1m square to max ~ 15-20m wide \times + 50m strike length.
 - many cases zones appear to "fread" downslope not clear if talus or subcrop.
 - three lithologic / structural ~~top~~ associations
 - a) tuff-argillite contact - general narrow zones, poorly exposed
 - b) vertical joints + fractures with alteration vary from wk Fe-carb vein + this alt'n along joints to 1-15m wide gullies of intensely alt'd + brecciated volc tuffs (\pm argillites) with Fe carb + qtz veining (all scales) + pervasive carb-silica alt'n. \pm sulfide mineralization.
 - c) small wk to mod intensity Fe-carb alt'n of volc associated with xtalline lst pods + nodules
 - Variations in intensity of alteration - even weak alt'n gives distinctive tan to orange weathering but fresh surface variable
 - a) weak alt'n - tan colour \pm rare py. cubes, pyritohedra no other sulfides
 - b) mod alt'n - purple-grey and green spotted fresh surfaces may have fine diss py, aspy, may be somewhat sulfated \pm rare cpy

c) intense alt. - bleached grey cherty to
med. staline
~~red~~^{yellow} appearance ± marcasite, py, aspy, 'bk spots'
± qtz st cwk, ± pervasive silicification
+ brecciation ± 1-20 cm qtz-carb veins
occasionally with py, aspy, ^{cpy} gal, sphal, ~~cpy~~; sericitic,
± bk graphite, chlorite, serpentine on fractures.
+ cherty quartz veinlets

2) Silicification.

- wt white cherty zones
- intense silicification ± bleaching (not generally rough)
- altered rocks include tuff & argillite
- not ~~at~~ always possible to distinguish
silicified tuff / sheared chert / dacite flow.
- Generally no associated sulfides occasional
~~rusty~~ diss py
- associated with faults & Fe-cab alt in zone + uran.

3) Alt's of Ultramafic - see lithology section

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