

#3

CAMP CHARLIE- CAMP #3Date: June 10th - June 17th /73Location: Northeast of Takla Lake - in Sithika creek areaMaps: 93 M/16 E (1/2 mi), Airborne Map - Lion CreekAirphotos: BC 1581 - #79, 80, 81, 82Silt Samples: Y-86 to Y245, Y31-Y32

All creeks are in flood stage but good samples can be obtained due to the abundance of silt derived from sandstones and conglomerates. Most of the small creeks between drainage areas are completely organic.

Mineralization: Pyrite occurs in all rock types, being fairly abundant in some of the sandstones, conglomerates and sandstones. Cobbles of a green latite feldspar porphyry usually making up ~10% of the conglomerates contains most of the pyrite found in the coarse clastics. Hematite is common as surface stains but also deeply colours conglomeratic lenses of sandstone in the cobble conglomerates. "Redded" sequences as such were not seen but dark red siltstone and sandstone float is common. Some of the rhyolitic flows have streaks of primary hematite.

Several showings copper occurrences were observed in the cobble-shoulder conglomerates that comprise the Carrall Ridge [NS-73-6-12 (1), 6-15 (3), 6-15 (7), 6-17 (1), 6-17 (7) etc]. Chalcopyrite occurs both in matrix and in framework pebbles. Malachite + azurite have precipitated along 2^o carbonate veins which cut most of the sedimentary sequences. In general, the beds are浸ersed in 2^o CaCO₃ with veins up to 2" wide and CaCO₃ crusts forming on cliff faces. On the south slope of Carrall Ridge there are two small showings but widely separated. Further north slope is an interesting showing there is an interesting showing with similar chalcopyrite but includes some flecks of bornite and a black metallic mineral that may be Tetrahedrite? [NS-73-6-17-4]

It seems that mineralization increases towards the west, with pyrite and chalcocite becoming more abundant in a finer grained conglomerate.

Note - BF-73-6-15 (7)+(8) + JS-73-6-17 (5) were taken at the same stop.

Geology: - more next time

- The camp is situated on a sedimentary - extrusive igneous contact. To the east the rocks are entirely sedimentary with steep of cobble - conglomerate dominates. Finer grained clastics

Sandstones and siltstones are relatively rare in outcrop. ~~But~~ many ~~of~~ overburden covered ridges suggest that the sandstones and siltstones are abundant but recessive. On the south approach to the Carrall Ridge, 5 small ~~sub~~ parallel step-like ridges were noted, loose float indicates there are probably something other than conglomerate. Regional strike appears to be approximately ~~N~~ ~~320~~° NW-SE (320°), dips vary from ~~various~~ place to place.

The conglomerate ^{entirely} composes the Carrall Ridge, it is very well indurated, well rounded, abundant matrix, imbrication directions show no correlation ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ ^{different} outcrops. The detrital material range from ~ 35% granite, ~ 35% various ~~of~~ ^{of} porphyries, 30% sphenite, dark coloured volcanics, and minor admixture rocks. Some areas have a deeper red colour than others.

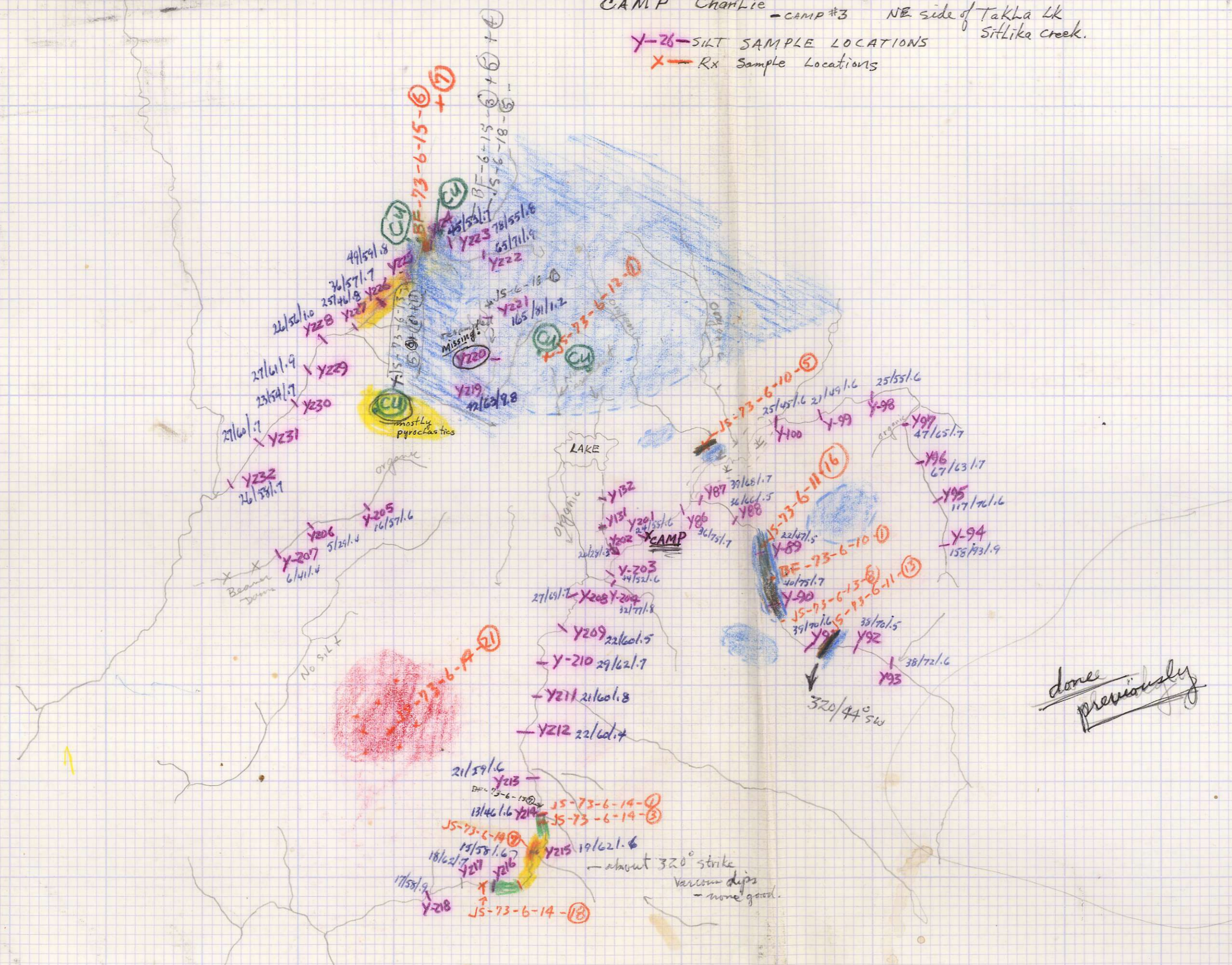
The extensive igneous rocks are best exposed along Littlea creek and west of Carrall Ridge. These range from rhyolites, & andesites, basalts ~~and~~ ~~and~~ Tuffs and agglomerates.

CAMP Charlie - CAMP #3 NE side of Takha Lk
Sittika creek.

Next camp #4 1500' NE

Y-26 - SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS
X - Rx Sample Locations

- - Pebble-cobble Conglomerate
- - Sandstone
- - Rhyolite
- - Andesite - Basic pyroclastics
- - Hbl - Fp porph (magnetic)



MAP sheet - 93M/16E

done previously



55° 45'

12600'