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WIT



## Local Geology

The most complete picture of the local geology of this area is that given by Vollo (1967) based on mapping done by Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. Vollo describes the mineralized volcanic tuff or tuffite band as being frequently thinly though irregularly banded and composed mainly of carbonates and cherty quartz. It commonly carries a little disseminated sphalerite and galena but in places becomes strongly fractured and heavily mineralized with barite, sphalerite and galena. According to Vollo the tuffite band may reach a maximum thickness of about 90 feet. The volcanics to the north of this are more acid and include a fine grained massive grey rhyolite, a grey, fine to medium grained, massive latite with phenocrysts of both orthoclase and plagioclase, and trachyte which is described as a pink, fine to medium grained, quite massive rock. The agglomerate is fairly coarse with darker fragments in a lighter coloured acid volcanic matrix. To the south of the tuffite band the volcanics are more basic in character and include a dark fine grained, in places amygdaloidal, basalt which was noted in two outcrops west of the mineralized showings. Intrusive rocks of monzonite, possibly part of the Hogen Batholith, were also mapped by Vollo within the area of the claim group.

In the limited time available during the field examination this general geological picture was confirmed but, probably because of the extensive logging operation in the area which have left considerable amount of slash and debris, the actual mineralized trenches were not seen. The area in which these are mapped was traversed and several pieces of float and loose material of mineralized tuffaceous rocks were seen, however the actual trenches would appear to have been covered over. The electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys carried out earlier did not produce any strong conductors or anomalies which would be obvious drill targets, however the mineralogy of these zones, predominantly sphalerite and galena, would render them poor conductors with little or no magnetic signature thus these particular techniques would not be expected to be particularly useful in tracing this kind of mineralization. The ground magnetometer survey carried out by Royal Canadian Ventures did define some fairly strong magnetic features roughly on strike with the main mineralized zone and these would probably be worth further investigation. The geochemical surveys revealed in general only fairly low metal contents in the soils however some higher zones, particularly an area of consistently high zinc values and an area of slightly anomalous lead values on the former Wag 16 claim, which are coincident with a magnetic feature, similarly would probably warrant some further investigation. Royal Canadian Ventures Ltd. does not appear to have followed up with any more detailed work on these zones although they concluded that "massive sulphide orebodies can reasonably be expected to occur along the tuffite horizon, particularly in areas of structural disturbance."