EWE
840570

Summary: June 10/82 Doug Madsen
James Armstrong.

James and I were dropped off on a ridge overlooking the south end of Tatsamenie Lake from its west side. We soil sampled every 100 m, marking stations with painted lathe strips having metal tags attached to them. We had to take a significant detour at sample No. DM2T2-10 to avoid a confrontation with a large grizzly bear. Progress was also slowed by unexpectedly rough ground.

Numerous areas of significant alteration were crossed, indicated by the presence of rusty brown soils. 3 rock samples were taken, each altered and silicified to some degree.

Many fault zones were crossed, usually trending about 140° towards the lake, and always containing altered rock and/or rusty soils.

Soil Samples — 21
Rock Samples — 3

Total — 24 Samples.

M. To. Ewe Claims June 10/82.

M.T. & S.G. spent the day mapping & sampling in the vacinity of a "gossanous" zone within Stikine Assemblage rx. The area of interest was around a high gold value obtained in the '81 field season. In this area Stikine rx range from unaltered phyllites to silicified - pyritized, often brecciated rocks. Within the zone of interest were high-level - ~~hot fracturing~~, vuggy quartz - carbonate "zones" & veins up to 1m thick cutting Stikine rocks. These zones are probably responsible for ~~the~~ the alteration in the area & also may be responsible for the gold mineralization found previously. Trace pyrite was seen.

M. Thicke EWE Claims June 11 82.

M.T. & S.G. sampled & mapped quartz-carbonate veins within the EWE claims. Silica-carbonate solutions moved along fractures, often trapping phyllitic wall rock fragments. Usually there appeared only one phase of precipitation - silicification though #23 & #27 displayed more than one fragment type & various quartz-veining episodes. Phyllites were not altered except far from veins (maybe a meter or two maximum). "Gossanous" appearing phyllites can extend over 50m intervals but don't have a juicy & favourable appearence as vein rocks.

June 11, 1982 Ewe Claims: Doug Madsen
James Armstrong.

James and I were dropped off on the ridge top overlooking the southern end of Tatsamenie Lake from the NW. We soil sampled every 100 m, staying on the ridge for 1000 m, then sampling down a talus slope and below cliffs in a general direction of SW towards Ewe Claims.

One small altered zone (about 50 m wide) was encountered on the ridge top and sampled. (Sample No. DM2T1-34).

The other 2 rock samples were float from talus slopes below a rusty-brown weathering altered zone in the cliffs.

Going was treacherous across 2 ravines, because their sides were hard-baked clay and gravel, and it was damned steep. Suggest that further traverses across these ravines are unnessessary, expect as punishment.

Found a small deposit of mamillated travertine in the 2nd ravine, at soil sample # DM2T2-50.

29 Soil samples
3 Rock samples

32 total.

MT-30

July 12/87 Tatsamenie River M. Thicke.

A day was spent following-up a soil anomaly just 1 mile west of Tatsamenie Lake on the north side of Tatsamenie River. Rocks consist of Permian Cache Creek seds, metaseds etc intruded by ~~Jurassic a Cretaceous~~ TRIASSIC foliated granodiorite. Samples included material likely from a quartz vein which contained pyrite, galena & possibly sphalerite. There was only one boulder of this material as float. Another pyritic rich rock was sampled that could be from the intrusive - Cache Creek contact. Both Cache Creek & intrusive rocks were seen to contain minor amounts of malachite. At the end of the trail very siliceous rocks ("Bones") within phyllitic rocks of the Cache Creek. These rocks were often gossanous & contained pyrite. Rocks were interpreted as favourable towards mineralization. If possible trenching should done above if rights are available → check geochem results → especially on west creek.

Rocks: MTT1-205-212

Soils JHT1-332-345

Soils were taken at 100 meter intervals by J. Hawthorne as close to the cliff base as possible (338) Stream sediments were collected at the start & finish of the trail.

M. Thicke. EWE CK REGION. JULY 21/82

The day was spent bashing float & prospecting EWE CK TO the glacier to find a possible continuation ~~to~~ of a quartz - sulphide vein that ran >10,000 PPB Au. Foliated granodiorites were the main rock-type. Minor quartz veins containing pyrite & chalcopyrite were seen in float. Epidote veins can be seen on fractures & as small, narrow veins. Quartz - feldspar pegmatite dykes, up to 15cm thick can be seen cutting granodiorites. Feldspar is predominantly pink, 50%, white fp 30% & quartz 20%. A 5m rhyolite porphyry dyke with quartz & feldspar phenos was sampled - alteration was probably clay, containing little or no sulphide. A 1-2m flow banded rhyolite was found intruding granodiorites. This was very siliceous (qz-vein like) but did not appear too jiuicy.

WORK SUMMARY

21st JULY 1982

AREA : EWE CREEK
PARTNER: MIKE THICKE
WEATHER: SUNNY / BEAUTIFUL DAY

WORK : - PROSPECTING / GEOLOGY TRAVERSE UP EWE CREEK.
- CHIP SAMPLED LARGE DIKES, & CONTACT AREAS.
- ALL SAMPLES UNDER MT CODE.

TOTAL SAMPLES: 0

Steve Goertz Trav. Report June 11/82

Ewe Claims - Today I traversed with Mike Thicke on Ewe Cr. above the area we covered on June 10th. I took six talus fines soil soil samples, usually below a gossanous or otherwise interesting o.c. which Mike would sample. Rock was very interesting with quite a number of chalcedony qtz. sills veins + dikes.