

Rock samples from Nickel Creek.

LDT1-81June 29/81

In place:

headwaters of Ni ck o/c of highly pyritiferous, heavily silicified Inuklin. Probably originally a silt stone now largely silicified. Moderately well fractured.

Py as fctr. coatings and as fine - coarse grained disseminations. Two types of pyrite:

1. bronze coloured
2. silvery-grey coloured (asp.?)

In place:

LDT1-82. In ck. immediately below water-falls.

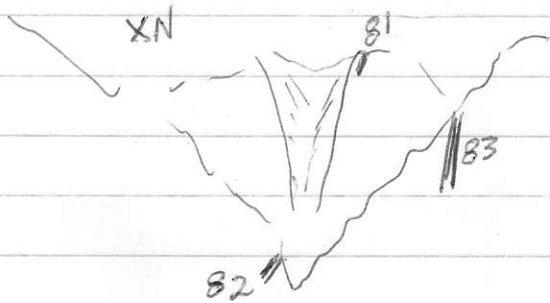
4" wide massive sphal > py > galena vein cutting Inuklin black shales. T. Zanger & P. Ange sampled another vein from this same vein set. These veins appear to be confined to west side of ck.

In place:

LDT1-83

Highly altered (kaolinized, sericitized) gfp dyke ≈ 2 m wide. Yellow-weathering cutting less altered gfp & Inuklin sed. on east side of gorge.

Heavily pyritized (coarse blss & finely divided disseminations). Pyrite is a steel grey colour but coarser ind. x'tls more brassy-coloured.



All samples below are float collected near mouth of Michel Cr & deemed to be representative of rocks on Soad property.

LDTI-84

Heavily altered gfp identical in texture & mineralogy to LDTI-83 (see description above)

LDTI-85 Pyritized breccia. Coarse angular frags of Inklin shale in siliceous, moderately pyritic matrix. Heavily silicified & shattered Inklin but not distreme-like in texture.

LDTI-86 Breccia. Fragments of Inklin shale cemented, and largely replaced by matrix of calcite. Calcite is botryoidal in texture - filling open spaces in rock - and appears to be a travertine- or hot spring - deposit which has cemented Inklin shales. The precipitate appears to be composed chiefly of sparry, coarse-grained calcite. No silica noted.

LDTI-87 Similar rock to LDTI-86 only in this example the fragments are much more voluminous than the matrix as opposed to 86 which is 70% (approx) matrix. Angular frags. are dominant of Inklin shales. Tertiary or Pleistocene?

LDT1-88

Very highly altered siliceous rock - most probably highly altered gfp dyke - containing an abundance of fine grnd. black sphalerite. Sphal. occurs as massive fet.-filling material and as fine disseminations within the rock. Minor py occurs as x-cutting fet.-fillings.

Groundmass is fine grnd. grey-white colour - appears to be kaolyned and sericitized.

LDT1-89

Breccia. Fragments of orange-brown coloured Imkhin calcareous grit (siltstone) cemented by SiO_2 precipitate (siliceous sinter) as you would get in a hot spring deposit. Coarse grnd pyrite cubes occur in the SiO_2 matrix - especially at the contact of the matrix with the siltstone frags. SiO_2 fills open spaces

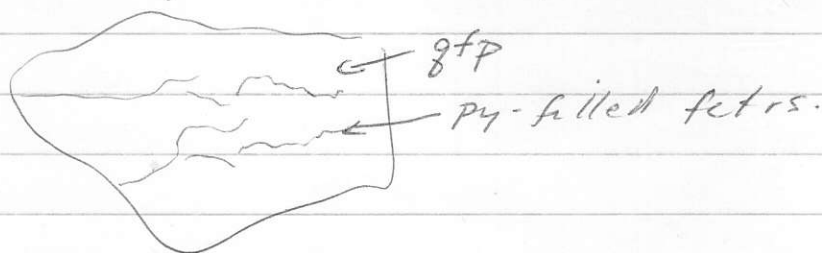


(yellow spots on Hand spec are acid)

Minor cb. occurs w SiO_2 in matrix.

LDT1-90

Siliceous gfp. Feldspars kaolinized but not as highly altered as previously - described specimens.
 Minor biot. clots now altered to chlorite. Rock is cut by hair line fctrs (whispering) which are infilled w/ unidentifiable (too fine grnd) black mineral (fine ? tourmaline?) and v.f. grnd pyrite. Fctrs. appear to be the result of hydraulic fracturing.



LDT1-91 Coarser grained equivalent of LDT1-90

Altered gfp.

Biot → chlorite

plag → kaolin + clays

Minor hematite red stain in matrix.

Very rusty - weathering on weathered surface to patches of yellow oxidation (asp ??).

As per LDT1-90 the rock is frctd. in fctrs. infilled w/ v.f. grnd pyrite; fine grnd black (dull lustre) mat^{gfp}.

LDT1-92

vfqnd extremely siliceous rock, probably dyke rock. Light grey-green colour, sugary-textured w fine qnd plaq.fsp. phenocrysts in finer qnd SiO_2 groundmass. Rock is randomly fctrd. w fctrs coated and bordered by vfqnd black mat^e tentatively identified as vfqnd tourmaline. No other minerals noted.

LDT1-93 Heavily silicified Inklin sediment.

Originally calcstone (calcareous) now transformed to vfqnd light grey-green SiO_2 . Moderately well fctrd. Fctrs. coated w vfqnd black mineral as described above. Here, black mineral assoc. w f qnd. pyrite

LDT1-94 High fctrd, siliceous, grey/green Inklin shale frags. cemented by open cavities, filling w vfqnd qtz. Rock seems to have shattered, opened, allowing SiO_2 fluids to penetrate and grow in cavities. No sulphides observed.