

842618

JUNE 14/81

MT-9

M. THURKE

CLOUDY

"BETWEEN THE WAY CLAIMS"

MTI-46

CHIP SAMPLE

VOLCANIC BRKY - AGGLOMERATE OR  
 POSSIBLY A  $\pi$ -DIAL(?) GREENISH -  
 BROWNISH ON FRESH & WEATHERED  
 SURFACES. SEEMS TO CONTAIN GLOBU-  
 LATED FELDSPAR PHENOCRYSTS, GROUND-  
 MASS F.G. SILICEOUS - STRAINI VOLC.  
 → ALMOST A 'STAR T'.

VOLC ARE WEAKLY - HEAVILY MAGNETIC.

MTI-47

CHIP SAMPLE

HIGHLY MAGNETIC VOLC -  $\pi$ ? → BRKY -  
 POSSIBLY FRAGMENTS OF MAGNETITE?  
 SIMILAR TO 46 EXCEPT MORE MAGNETIC  
 & HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF PHENO'S.

APPEARS MOST OF FORTHWELL ROCK LIES  
 IN FLOAT & BRKY IN OIL

MTI-48

CHIP SAMPLE

HIGHLY MAGNETIC VOLCANIC BRKY VI  
 SIMILAR TO 47. LITTLE OR NO OR VEINING NO  
 ALT\* - OUTWARD APPEARANCE OF BEING HIGHLY  
 WEATHERED.

MTT1-49

CHIP SAMPLE.

MODERATE - STRONG MAGNETIC.  
 SOME VESICLES ON WEATHERED SURFACES. CONTAINS CA DUSTS ON FRESH SURFACE. DARK GREY COLOUR ON FRESH. CONTAINS V/ FAINT CRIMSON STREAKS → POSSIBLE HEMATITE.  
 ROCK IS FG-MIB BASALT (VESICULAR) POSSIBLY ANDS.

MTT1-50

CHIP SAMPLE.

HYPERTHERMAL BASALT (?). WELL FRACTURED & SHEARED IN MANY ORIENTATIONS. GREY-BUFF WEATHERED SURFACE MOTILED FRESH SURFACE, HEMATITE ON FRACS - SULPHIDES WEATHERED OUT. MINOR CA VEINING. CALCAREOUS. MAY POSSIBLY BE A VOL BRK? LIKELY O/E IN FAULT ZONE NE TRENDS.

MTT1-51

CHIP SAMPLE

SILICIFIED VOLC - CALCAREOUS CONTAINS CHALCEDONY - LIKELY BRK? SOME VUGS - SULPHIDES NOT SEEN. BUFF-ORANGE WEATHERED SURFACE.

## JUNK IS BETWEEN WAY CLAIMS

MTT1-52

CHIP SAMPLE

QZ VEINED - SILICIFIED & BRKY STAINING  
 VULC? - KING SALMON CED? VEINS GREEN  
 WAGY - COURSE TO P.G. QZ. SOME VEINS  
 CONTAIN FRAGMENTS, NO SUEPINDS -  
 BLUE WEATHERED SURFACE - NO  
 OIL LIES IN FOLDED/SCORPION PILE TRENCHING  
 ~NE. AREA 10' X 15'

MTT1-53

CHIP SAMPLE

SILICEOUS BRKY - VULC FRAGS.  
 BLUE-ORANGE WEATHERING, HEMATITE ON  
 FRACTURES - SMALL QZ XLS LINE VUGS,  
 FOL - SOME CALCAREOUS MATERIAL ON  
 SOME FRACTURES. AREA ~ 30' X 50'  
 TRENCHING NE - FOLDS SMOOR - OIL.

MTT1-54

CHIP SAMPLE

QZ-TX. BLUE-ORANGE WEATHERED  
 SURFACE - CREAMY GRAY ON FRESH  
 SURFACE. CONTAINS QZ EYES UP TO ~1MM  
 IN WIDTH, CRYSTAL LINES QZ OR CALCAREOUS  
 AS GROUND-MASS. LOW FRACTURING - NOT  
 DEFINITE OIL - ROUND IN ~~SPST~~ SPST  
 POSSIBLY A DYKE? NO SULPHIDATED SOIL  
 PYROCLUSTIC PRESENT

MTT1-55

CHIP SAMPLE

QZ-FP TT. CREAMY-BUFF ON WEATHERED SURFACE - WHITER ON FRESH SURFACE. QZ EYES STILL VISIBLE, FP LEFT MOSTLY PITS - CLAY ALTN. TT STILL w/ SILICEOUS F.G. FRALUDINA MASH.  
SMALL c/c 2.5' DIAMETER PROBABLY TRENDS NE?  
LIKELY A DYKE. - NO QZ VEINING NO SULPHIDES.

MTT1-56

CHIP SAMPLE

QZ-FP TT - CREAMY BUFF ON WEATHERED SURFACE - WHITER ON FRESH. w/ SIMILAR TO #55 ONLY M.G. FOLDS PARS HAVE WEATHERED OUT. HAVE LEFT PITS - SOME CLAY ALTN. MODERATE - WELL FRACTURED. HEMATITE ON FRACTURES.  
- QZ EYE SIZE 0.5M - 3.0M.  
POSSIBLY CONFORMABLE w/ SEDS (KING SALMON SIDS?) - SILL?  
POSSIBLY ONLY A FEW FEET THICK TRENDS - ENE.

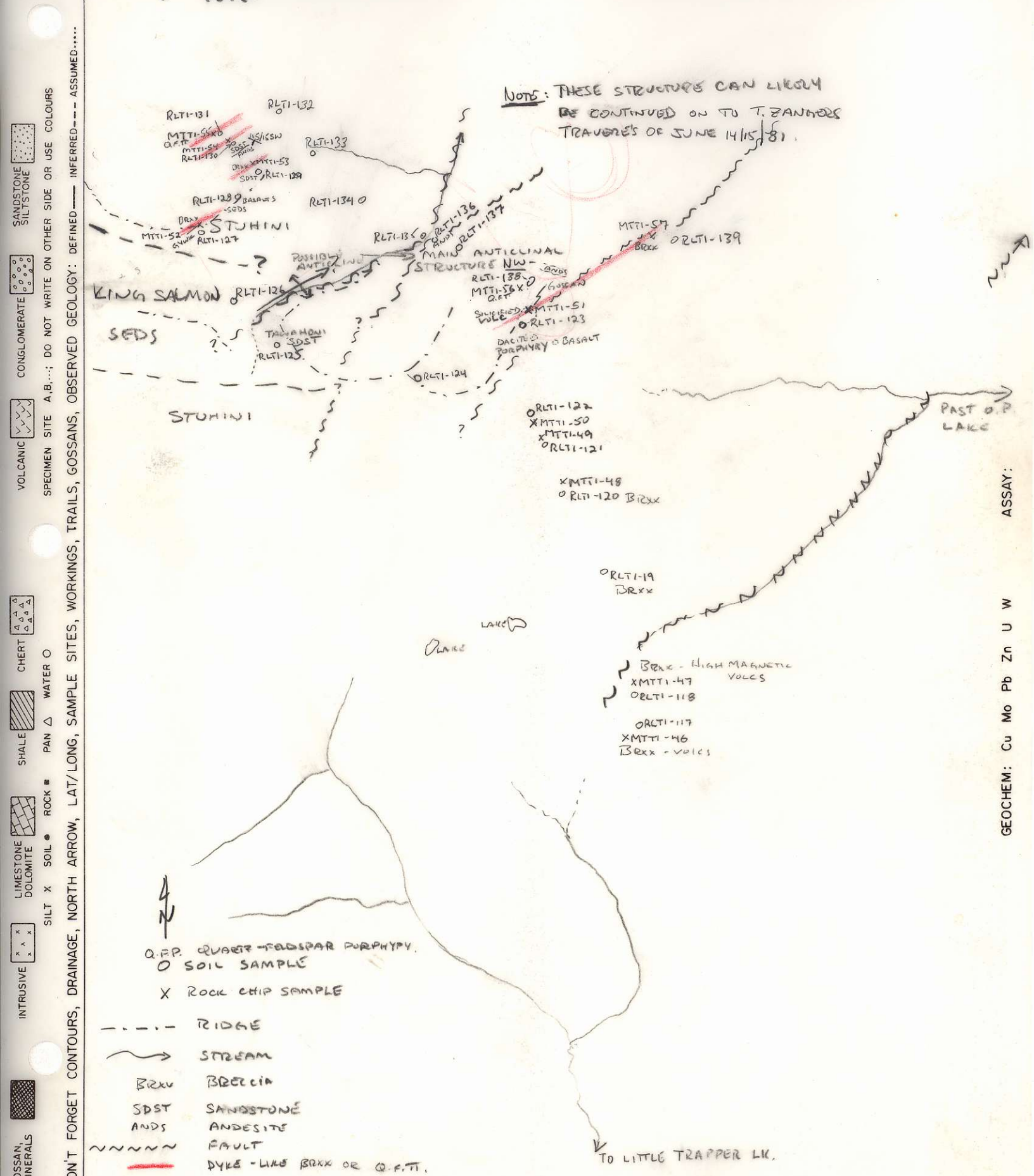
MTT1-57

CHIP SAMPLE

BRK - VI SILICEOUS APPEARS TO  
 CONTAIN CHALCEDONY. SEMANTIC  
 CARBONATE ON FRACTURE  
 NO SULPHIDE SEEN. NOT OIL, MORE  
 FELSENITE. IF DIG AROUND AREA  
 CAN PULL SOME CHUNKS OUT OF GROUND.  
 POSSIBLY THIS IS A DYKE OR SILICEOUS  
 FLUIDS HAVE MOVED THROUGH FRACTURES/  
 SHEARS & FRACTURES CAUSING BRK<sup>2</sup>  
 ETC. THIS ROCK MAY BE CUTTING  
 VOLC BRK ON ANDS OR SLT. IT APPEARS  
 TO BE A KIND AN HOST ICR.



Project TELESEQUAH	NTS 104 K	Scale 1" = 1/2 MILE	Page	of	Traverse M7-9+10
Sampler M THICKS K LARENBY	Location, Target (words) NORTH OF TRAPPER LAKE → 5 MILES		Sample Nos	MTTI-46-51-57 RLTI-117-126	
Date JUNE 14/81.	photo no. BC 5614 # 026		Cert. Nos		



NOTE: THESE STRUCTURES CAN LIKELY BE CONTINUED ON TO T. ZANBORG'S TRAVERSES OF JUNE 14/15/81.

June 14/81

Middle of Way - Claims

MT-9  
M. Thibe.

R. Lazenby & M. Thibe. spent a day sampling & prospecting between the Way Claims. Poor visibility caused an error in locating the desired drop-off spot & as a result sampling etc began too far east. When the error was detected we climbed around ridge to the west to correct ourselves. Snow in this area is very heavy at this time of the year causing problems in providing suitable outcrops. The traverse ended off in pass between two ridges with all but the last quarter of the traverse complete.

Soils were taken by R. Lazenby and consisted of mostly B-C horizon. The traverse was above tree-line. Geology mainly consisted of volcanic breccias, basalts, some andesites(?) of the Stuhini group & sandstone-greywacke of the Tahwahouse formation. Some volcanic breccias ~~were~~ more magnetic than others & possibly contained magnetite fragments. Volcanic breccias also were seen to contain elongated feldspar phenocrysts. Chip sample MTT1-50 was probably an altered basalt - very fractured and sheared - likely within a fault zone. #51 may have been from the WAY claim(?). It seemed to be a silicified volcanic. Sandstone or greywacke of the ~~Tahwahouse~~ <sup>Kane Salmon</sup> formation was seen at the end of the traverse. This traverse should ~~have~~ <sup>be</sup> been put off for another few weeks as snow conditions are still bad. The last quarter of the traverse is basically ice of snow.

Chip samples : MTT1-46-51

Soil samples : RLT1-117-126

MT-10

June 15 1871

Between the Way Claims

M. Thibault

M. Thibault & R. Lazenby continued the traverse through the Between the Way Claims. The purpose was to continue prospecting & sampling ~~the~~ the planned traverse of June 14/81 & to check-out any possible continuation to siliceous - chalcidom - brecciated dykes trending NE through Stuhini & King Salmon Formation rocks.

R. Lazenby soil sampled when necessary & helped prospect. Soil was mainly of B-C horizon & often was near the surface. For the most part soil development was poor.

Rock chips were collected in rocks that may have been brecciated or contained quartz veins or quartz-feldspar porphyries. Sample #52 was quartz veined very siliceous and brecciated. #53 & #57 were breccias that were highly siliceous. These rocks often contained <sup>small</sup> nuggets that were lined with quartz crystals. Chips #54-56 were of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. Feldspars were often weathered out and the porphyries were altering to clay. Sizes of these dykes could not be accurately determined because of poor outcrop conditions. They were mostly found in gossanous areas of Felsenmer. With a little digging one could pull out larger pieces of the broken rock. It is thought that these dyke-like structures ~~follow~~ are controlled by possible NE trending faults. This may coincide with work done both to the south-west & north-north-east. Fairly abundant snow cover may have covered other zones that could be related to ~~these~~ faulting.

Rock Chips MTT1-52-57

Soils RLT1-127-139.