2648

REPORT ON THE GEOLOGY
OF THE
B, S, AND J CLAIM GROUPS
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

L. G. WHITE, P. ENG.

CLAIMS:

GROUP 'B'	BS-J	1 - 8
	"	17 - 20
	"	31 - 32
	"	34 - 36
	"	43 - 48
	"	69 - 74
	"	105 -110
	"	119,121,123,125,127
GROUP 'S'	BS-J	53 - 64
	"	75 - 78
	"	93 - 96
GROUP 'J'	BS-J	9 - 16
	"	21 - 30
	"	37 - 42
	"	49
	"	51 - 52
	"	79 -102
	"	133,138,139

LOCATION: 24 miles southeast of Tulsequah, B. C.
Atlin Mining Division
Lat. 58°, Long. 132°, NW

OWNER: L. G. White, P. Eng.

DATES: August 1 to August 29, 1970

September 25, 1970
Vancouver, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS..... 1

INTRODUCTION..... 1

#1 FIGURE I, LOCATION MAP (Scale 1" = 4 miles)

LOCATION AND ACCESS..... 2

PHYSIOGRAPHY..... 2

PROCEDURE..... 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY..... 4

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIM AREA..... 4

SAMPLING.....11

GENESIS.....12

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION.....12

APPENDIX "A" - CLAIM SCHEDULE.....14

APPENDIX "B" - CERTIFICATES OF ASSAY.....17

APPENDIX "C" - DECLARATION OF COSTS.....18

APPENDIX "D" - LIST OF PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED.....19

#2 MAP IN POCKET - FIGURE 2, GEOLOGY OF THE B, S AND J GROUPS (Scale: 1" = 1,000 feet)

* * *

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

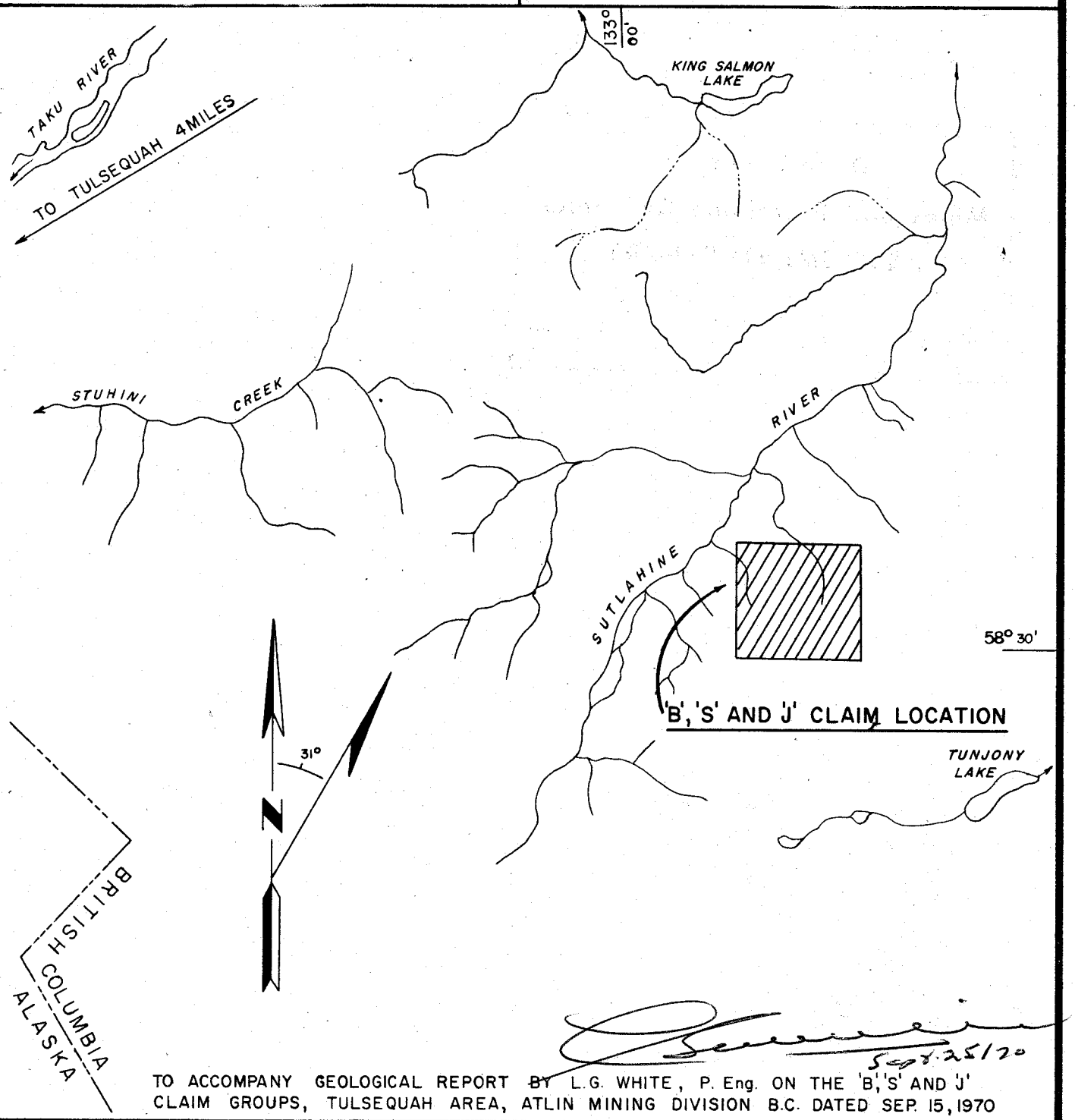
A program of geological mapping was carried out on the B, S and J claim groups located 24 miles southeast of Tulsequah, British Columbia, during the period August 1 to August 29, 1970. Field work was done by H. Naylor, P. Folk and N. von Fersen, assisted by W. Raymond, under the supervision of J. Buchholz and the general direction of L. G. White, P. Eng.

Copper and minor molybdenite mineralization was found associated with northeasterly trending faults and joint systems in a quartz-monzonite host. The mineralization was found to be widespread but mapping and sampling failed to indicate an economic concentration. Furthermore, it is concluded that the best mineralization is well exposed in a cross-sectional outcrop area and that an economic deposit could not have escaped this surface examination.

Extensions to the southwest and northeast of the showings are open but no reason for an increase in grade is apparent at this time.

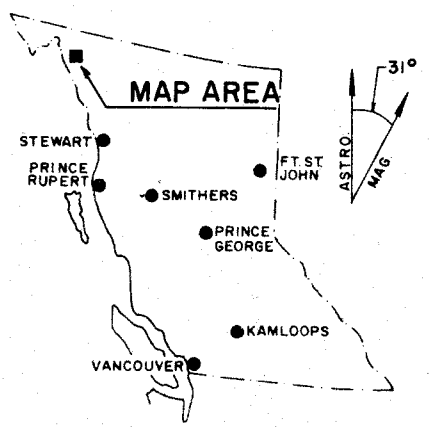
INTRODUCTION:

The B, S and J groups of claims were staked as agent for L. G. White on August 14, 15 and September 12, 1969, the earliest expiry date being August 29th. The staking was the outcome of a program of geochemical prospecting carried out by field crews employed by the Taku Syndicate during the 1969 field season. Mineralized intrusive float was located in a creek whose silts were found to carry anomalous values in copper.



Sept. 25/70

TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY L.G. WHITE, P. Eng. ON THE 'B', 'S' AND 'J' CLAIM GROUPS, TULSEQUAH AREA, ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C. DATED SEP. 15, 1970



BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIGURE I

LOCATION MAP OF 'B', 'S' AND 'J' CLAIM GROUPS

ATLIN M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

4 0 4 8

SCALE IN MILES

W. G. S.

SEPTEMBER 1970

On August 1, 1970 a program of geological mapping was initiated on these claims in order to provide data which would assist in evaluation of their economic potential. The mapping was carried out by H. Naylor, P. Folk and N. von Fersen, assisted by W. Raymond, who were employed by Western Geological Services Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., under the supervision of J. Buchholz and under the overall direction of L.G. White, P. Eng., the General Manager and consultant for the Taku Syndicate. Mapping was completed August 29, 1970.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The BS-J claims are located about 24 miles east south east of Tulsequah, B.C., approximately 14 miles south of King Salmon Lake and 20 miles east of the B.C. - Alaska Border, which extends along the axis of the coast range. Access was provided by float plane from Juneau, Alaska to Tatsamenie Lake, thence by helicopter to the property. Travel by helicopter is the only feasible means of access since there are no roads in the area.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The dominant physical feature of the claim area is an "L"-shaped glacier draining north into a tributary of the Sutlahine River. In general, the north-facing slopes along this and smaller glaciers in the area are steep and unstable, and can be traversed with considerable difficulty or not at all, while the south-facing slopes are fairly easily traversed. Impassable sections of ridges do occur but in general they can be traversed without too much trouble. Elevations within the claims range from 4,200 to 7,300 feet above sea level.

No timber is present on any of the claims.

The claims are close enough to the axis of the coast mountains to receive much of the precipitation from coastal storms. Some protection is provided by the leeward location but the climate is wetter than the country to the east. The predominantly northerly slope of the terrain results in the slow melting of snow in the spring. Mid-July is the earliest feasible date for mapping.

PROCEDURE:

A base map on a scale of 1 inch to 1,000 feet was compiled by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver. Field control was maintained by elevations of recognizable physical features, supplemented by a study of air photographs of the area.

Particular attention was given the intrusive rock, which provided the principal host to copper mineralization.

Weather for the most part was cool and showery with strong winds, the exception being the last five days of August.

Use was made of a Bell G-3B1 helicopter for six days on those traverses most distant from camp.

A suite of specimens for petrographic study was collected. Some were cut with a diamond saw and stained using the Hydrofluoric acid method which assisted in determining the proportion of quartz, sodic felspar and potassium felspar in the rock.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Regional Geology is described in Memoir 248, Taku River Map Area, British Columbia, by F.A. Kerr and open file material by Dr. J.G. Souther, Tulsequah Map Area, British Columbia, 104K.

The claims cover a portion of the coast range batholith near its northeasterly margin where it contacts Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Some of these latter rocks are included in the claim area but due to their relative economic insignificance they were only cursorily examined and Souther's classification was accepted as such.

Bedding and fold axis in the non-plutonic rocks dip generally north-northeasterly, parallel to the plane of the King Salmon thrust fault. This is the dominant structure of the region, situated approximately ten miles north of the property.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIM AREA:

Geology of the B, S and J groups is illustrated in Figure 2.

Approximately 60% of the area contains outcrop; the remainder is covered by ice or snow, talus and felsenmere rubble.

Rock types are as follows:

Quartz Monzonite:

This is a medium grained (average grain size 2-6 mm) holocrystalline rock with an average mineral composition as follows:

25% quartz - anhedral grains often with inclusions of biotite.

29% plagioclase - subhedral tabular grains, some normal zoning and albite twinning is evident.

34% orthoclase - tending towards euhedral and poikilitic texture showing considerable intergrowth with the quartz, (this does not occur with the plagioclase), crystals slightly larger than the plagioclase and tend to be flesh coloured.

9% mafic minerals

biotite - occurs either as brownish anhedral clusters, probably after hornblende, or individual small vitreous grains intimately associated with the quartz.

hornblende - greenish black, subhedral crystals often with inclusions of quartz, commonly altered to biotite and chlorite.

1% accessory minerals - includes pyrite, specularite, magnetite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and fluorite.

Composition and texture suggests a history of crystallization starting with an early separation of plagioclase, followed by quartz and orthoclase. The biotite separation probably was late. Late magnetic fluids consisted mainly of quartz and orthoclase as evidenced by the poikilitic texture of the orthoclase.

Quartz monzonite represents approximately 80% of the intrusive outcrop.

Quartz Monzonite Porphyry:

This rock appears similar in composition to the quartz monzonite, differing only with respect to its texture. Phenocrysts of subhedral quartz and euhedral orthoclase and zoned euhedral plagioclase 6 to 10 mm in length along with clusters of mafic minerals occur in an anhedral groundmass of quartz, orthoclase, and minor plagioclase and biotite, with grains approximately 1 mm in size.

The texture suggests an early crystallization of the plagioclase followed closely by the orthoclase and quartz. The partially crystallized magma was then subjected to a cooler environment leading to a more rapid crystallization of the groundmass. Mafic crystallization occurred during both phases of separation.

Contact between the two intrusive phases is gradational.

Granodiorite and Quartz-biotite Diorite:

This rock occurs in a very limited extent as a border phase on the eastern margin of the batholith. It is noticeably fresh in appearance with vitreous euhedral biotite dominating the mafic content and epidote a common accessory mineral. Its contact with the quartz-monzonite is very sharp with no chilling effects.

Diorite:

The original nature of this rock has been obscured by intense alteration and it can only be described as a likely hybrid phase between the intrusive rocks and the neighbouring volcanic units. Shearing, epidote veining, pyrite and gneissic texture are common within this unit.

Stuhini Formation:

In the claim area this unit is represented by dark metamorphosed andesitic rocks and siltstones. Its character was not studied in detail due to its economic insignificance.

Amphibolite, Diabase:

A linear trending unit of amphibolite and diabase cuts the altered volcanic rocks of the Stuhini formation in the northwest corner of the map. It is usually coarse-grained and pyritic. It grades sharply into the diorite on its west flank. There is no obvious clue as to its origin.

Dyke Rocks:

Three kinds of dyke rock occur on the property. They are, in order of abundance:

1) Basalt and andesite porphyry, and

2) Aplite, both of which occur solitary or as swarms usually trending north, northeasterly and occasionally, in the case of the aplite dyke, west-northwesterly, and

3) A dacite porphyry trending northwesterly and dipping moderately to the southwest.

Alteration:

Most of the intrusive rock exhibits argillic alteration of the felspars to some degree, giving the weathered surface a mottled white appearance. Exceptions are: those areas near or within zones of secondary K-felspar and, in general, along the northernmost margin of the intrusive rock.

Saussuritization of the calcic plagioclase, recognizable as a soft pale green mineral is also common.

Sericite was not observed megascopically but was noted in previous studies of thin sections of specimens from the area.

Progressive replacement of hornblende by biotite and chlorite is evident.

Fresh looking, secondary K-felspar is commonly associated with shear zones and zones of intense fracturing. Hydrothermal quartz and chlorite is also common in these areas.

Chlorite, and to a lesser extent epidote, occur on fracture planes. Limonite is associated with southwesterly dipping fractures.

Structure:

The three most significant structural features strike dominantly north, northeasterly and are steeply dipping. The features are:

1) regional major faulting
2) dyke swarms
3) dominant joint systems

The largest fault noted strikes across the center of the property in a northeasterly direction. Rock fragments are cemented in a limonite, quartz, chalcedony, calcite matrix to form a breccia zone over 100 feet wide where it is well exposed on the ridges. Lesser faults and shears are shown on Figure 2. The smallest are expressed by narrow widths of quartz-chlorite gouge, down to a few inches wide. Slickensides can be seen occasionally and a reverse sense of movement was noted on two widely separated shear planes both dipping moderately to the northwest.

In several locations these prominent northeasterly striking faults are cut off by vertical faults striking approximately 10° west of north. No sense of displacement could be determined.

Two prominent sets of fractures intersect in the southwestern claim area and are well exposed on the steep outcrop forming the ridge between two glaciers. One set is expressed by a predominance of joint planes, commonly pyritic and limonitic, dipping moderately to the southwest. These planes abut against the apparently later steep northeasterly striking set. In some areas the fracturing is so intense that the rock appears foliated.

Mineralization:

Mineralization, in the form of chalcopyrite, malachite and trace amounts of molybdenite occur in the following manners in order of importance:

1) As smears on joints dipping steeply to the northeast and rarely on vertical fractures striking west-northwest. The exception occurs where mineralized joints intersect aplite dykes in which case chalcopyrite occurs randomly on several joint planes.

2) Associated with impregnation of the wallrock by quartz and K-felspar along some northeast striking shears, as veinlets and disseminations.

3) As disseminations replacing mafic minerals especially where mineralized fractures and joints are close together.

4) In fault zones as malachite and rare chalcopyrite disseminations within the breccia and as small massive blebs and stringers with quartz-chalcedony-calcite veinlets.

5) As occasional specks, apparently syngenetic, in fresh unaltered rock.

Mineralization is therefore basically controlled by northeasterly faulting and the resulting fracturing which opened the way for the hydrothermal solutions.

The strongest mineralization, in the southwest areas, may be related to the intersection of the two fracture systems which were discussed previously, although only the northeasterly striking set is actually mineralized. The brittle nature of the aplite dykes makes them especially receptive to mineralization. They are, however, characteristically widely spaced and discontinuous. Metasomatic replacement of mafic minerals by chalcopyrite was also observed.

Magnetite is commonly associated with the chalcopyrite mineralization, occurring on fractures and as disseminations.

SAMPLING:

A total of 43 chip samples was analysed for copper and 13 for molybdenum from five mineralized localities. These areas are designated A to E on Figure 2. Weighted averages for each location are also plotted. The samples represent the strongest mineralization which was visibly apparent. Grades run from 0.02% to 0.32% copper and trace to 0.012% MoS_2 and are uniformly sub-ore grade. The zone of mineralization, trending northeasterly and broadly defined by the sample locations, is open both to the southwest and northeast under cover of soil and talus and glacier. No evidence was found, however, to expect an improvement in grade in either direction.

GENESIS:

Structural and mineralogical evidence suggests the following order of events:

1) Emplacement of the quartz monzonite pluton.

2) Southwesterly dipping shearing.

3) Northeasterly faulting.

4) North-northwesterly faulting.

5) Intrusion of aplite dykes.

6) Introduction of mineral bearing hydrothermal solutions contemporaneous with 3), 4) and 5).

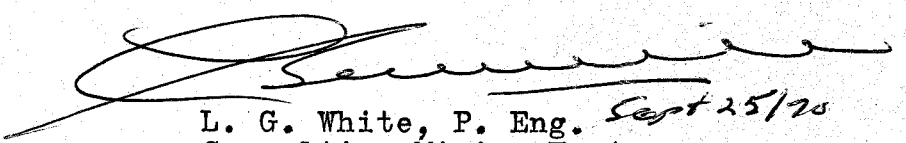
7) Emplacement of basalt and andesite dykes along previously established zones of weakness, especially in the northeasterly direction.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the low average grade of mineralization represented through comprehensive mapping and sampling of a fairly extensive area covered by the B, S & J claims it was recommended to the financing group of the Taku Syndicate that any plans for a proposed diamond drilling program be cancelled for 1970.

Assessment declarations to record work on the claims were made to facilitate further study of the general

geological features on relationship to the mineralization. Future programs may be considered.



L. G. White, P. Eng. Sept 25/70
Consulting Mining Engineer

Vancouver, B. C.,
September 25, 1970

APPENDIX "A"

CLAIM SCHEDULE

Group	Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
B	BS-J 1	13541 K	August 29, 1970
B	2	13542 K	"
B	3	13543 K	"
B	4	13544 K	"
B	5	13545 K	"
B	6	13546 K	"
B	7	13547 K	"
B	8	13548 K	"
B	17	13557 K	"
B	18	13558 K	"
B	19	13559 K	"
B	20	13560 K	"
B	31	13571 K	"
B	32	13572 K	"
B	34	13574 K	"
B	35	13575 K	"
B	36	13576 K	"
B	43	13583 K	"
B	44	13584 K	"
B	45	13585 K	"
B	46	13586 K	"
B	47	13587 K	"
B	48	13588 K	"
B	69	13847 M	September 30, 1970
B	70	13848 M	"
B	71	13849 M	"
B	72	13850 M	"
B	73	13851 M	"
B	74	13852 M	"
B	105	13883 M	"
B	106	13884 M	"
B	107	13885 M	"
B	108	13886 M	"
B	109	13887 M	"
B	110	13888 M	"
B	119	13897 M	"
B	121	13900 M	"
B	123	13901 M	"
B	127	13905 M	"
S	BS-J 53	13831 M	"
S	54	13832 M	"
S	55	13833 M	"
S	56	13834 M	"
S	57	13835 M	"
S	58	13836 M	"
S	59	13837 M	"

APPENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

CLAIM SCHEDULE

Group	Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
S	BS-J 60	13838 M	September 30, 1970
S	61	13839 M	"
S	62	13840 M	"
S	63	13841 M	"
S	64	13842 M	"
S	75	13853 M	"
S	76	13854 M	"
S	77	13855 M	"
S	78	13856 M	"
S	93	13871 M	"
S	94	13872 M	"
S	95	13873 M	"
S	96	13874 M	"
J	BS-J 9	13549 K	August 29, 1970
J	10	13550 K	"
J	11	13551 K	"
J	12	13552 K	"
J	13	13553 K	"
J	14	13554 K	"
J	15	13555 K	"
J	16	13556 K	"
J	21	13561 K	"
J	22	13562 K	"
J	23	13563 K	"
J	24	13564 K	"
J	25	13565 K	"
J	26	13566 K	"
J	27	13567 K	"
J	28	13568 K	"
J	29	13569 K	"
J	30	13570 K	"
J	37	13577 K	"
J	38	13578 K	"
J	39	13579 K	"
J	40	13580 K	"
J	41	13581 K	"
J	42	13582 K	"
J	49	13827 M	September 30, 1970
J	51	13829 M	"
J	52	13830 M	"
J	79	13857 M	"
J	80	13858 M	"
J	81	13859 M	"
J	82	13860 M	"
J	97	13875 M	"
J	98	13876 M	"

APPENDIX "A" (Cont'd)

CLAIM SCHEDULE

Group	Claim	Record No.	Expiry Date
J	BS-J 99	13877 M	September 30, 1970
J	100	13878 M	"
J	101	13879 M	"
J	102	13880 M	"
J	133	13889 D	April 7, 1971
J	138	13894 D	"
J	139	13895 D	"

APPENDIX "B"

CERTIFICATES OF ASSAY

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geologists • geochemists • analysts • assayers

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER. B.C.

Phone 988-5315

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Western Geological Services Ltd.,
1015 - 470 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Report No.: A20 - 510
Samples Rec'd: August 26, 1970
Results Completed: September 1, 1970

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described Ore samples.

MARKED		Cu Percent	MARKED		Cu Percent	MARKED	Percent
Ores	3761	.05	Ores	3781	.03		
	3762	.02		3782	.03		
	3763	.04		3783	.10		
	3764	.05		3784	.14		
	3765	.02		3785	.04		
	3766	.02					
	3767	.03					
	3768	.04					
	3769	.02					
	3770	.04					
	3771	.02					
	3772	.04					
	3773	.07					
	3774	.02					
	3775	.06					
	3776	.03					
	3777	.06					
	3778	.24					
	3779	.05					
	3780	.07					

BS-J chip Samples by H Naylor
Talon Syndicate

RECEIVED
SEP - 31970

NOTE:
Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Peter Kempe
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

geologists • geochemists • analysts • assayers

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER. B.C.
Phone 988-5315

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Western Geological Services Ltd.,
1015 - 470 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Report No.: A20 - 548
Samples Rec'd: September 4, 1970
Results Completed: September 10, 1970

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described Ore sampl

MARKED		GOLD		SILVER	Cu	MoS_2						TOTAL VAL PER TON (2000 LBS.
		Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Ores	3786				.10	---						
	3787				.05	---						
	3788				.06	---						
	3789				.10	---						
	3790				.16	---						
	5376				.15	.011						
	5377				.32	.007						
	5378				.25	.002						
	5379				.11	.012						

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1970
WESTERN GEOLOGICAL
SERVICES LTD.

NOTE:
Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Gold & Silver values reported on these sheets have not been adjusted to compensate loses and gains inherent in fire assay methods.

Gold calculated at $.....per ounce

Peter Kempe
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Western Geological Service

DATE Aug. 21-70

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

FILE NO. 6308-9

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 346. WHITEHORSE. YUKON

RECEIVED FROM (Taku Syndicate) Exploration Services Ltd.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz Per Ton	Copper	Molly				
5476			.07	TR				
5480			.07	TR				
5481			.03	TR				
5482			.03	TR				
5483			.03	TR				
5484			.04	TR				
5485			.03	TR				
5486			.06	TR				
5487			.06	TR				

ASSAYER Geo. Spalding

APPENDIX "C"
DECLARATION OF COSTS

Salaries:	(as per Appendix "D")		$ 3650.00
Field Supervision:			
	J. Buchholz	Aug. 21-29, 7 days @ $100/day	700.00
Engineering, Consulting:			
	L. G. White, P. Eng.	August 2 days @ $150/day	300.00
Helicopter:			
	22.5 hours @ $125/hour		2812.50
Groceries, etc.:			
	84 man days @ $7.50/man day		630.00
Camp equipment			250.00
Base map preparation			875.00
Sampling			72.00
Miscellaneous			100.00
Overhead @ 0.2 of salaries and groceries			856.00
		Total	$ 10245.50

Apportionment of Costs:

	Amount claimed	Amount spent
Group "B"	$ 3200.00	$ 3545.50
Group "S"	2900.00	3200.00
Group "J"	3500.00	3500.00

Total costs claimed	$ 9600.00
Total costs spent	$10245.50

I, L. G. White, hereby declare that the information contained in the above schedule is true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Candad Evidence Act".

DECLARED before me at the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, this 25 day of September, A. D. 1970

Leonard G. White

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia

APPENDIX "D"

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED

Name	Category	Rate	Days Worked	Period	Total
H. Naylor	Geologist	$ 75/day	26	8/4 - 8/29	$1,950.00
N. von Fersen	Geologist	75/day	10	8/20 - 8/29	750.00
P. Folk	Junior Geologist	30/day	10	8/1 - 8/10	300.00
W. Raymond	Helper	25/day	26	8/4 - 8/29	650.00
					$3,650.00

I, L. G. White, hereby declare that the information contained in the above schedule is true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act".

DECLARED before me at the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, this 25th day of September, A.D. 1970

Leonard G. White

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia

CERTIFICATION

I, Leonard George White, of the City of West Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and reside at 704 Parkside Road, West Vancouver, B. C.

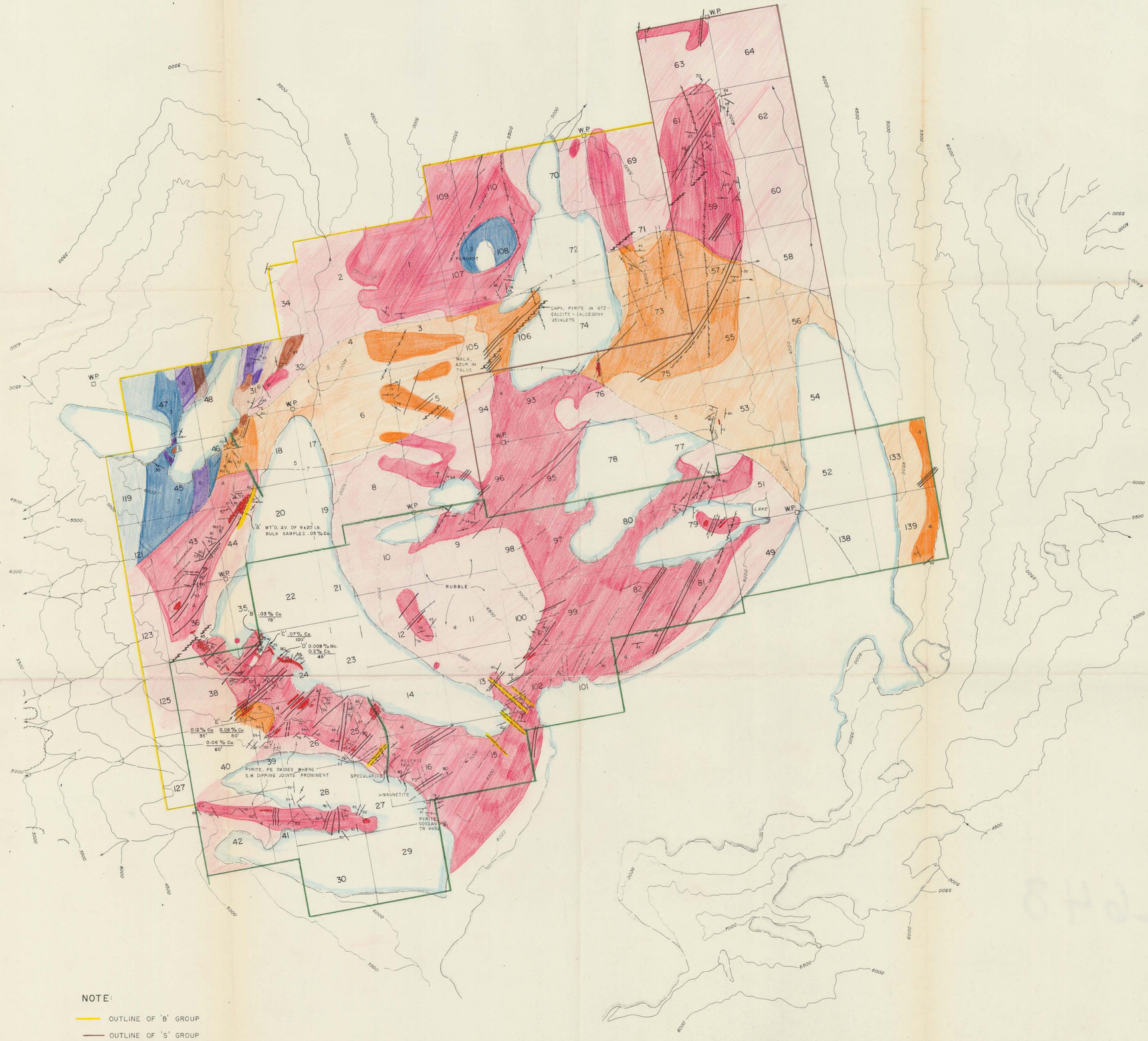
2. That I am a graduate of Washington State University with a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering, having practised my profession for twenty-seven years.

3. That I have a 2% carried non-assessable interest in the "B" "S" and "J" claim group as a result of my arrangement with the financing group comprising the Taku Syndicate.

4. That I did complete a field examination and study of the "B" "S" and "J" claim group during the period August 15 and 17, 1970, to determine the reliability and interpretation of a geological survey completed by H. Naylor, Geologist, employed by the Taku Syndicate, of which I am General Manager and Consultant.

L. G. White, P. Eng. Sept 25/70

Vancouver, B. C.
September 25, 1970



NOTE:

- OUTLINE OF 'B' GROUP
- OUTLINE OF 'S' GROUP
- OUTLINE OF 'J' GROUP

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY & VOLCANIC ROCKS

STUHINI GROUP, UPPER TRIASSIC
- 3 — ANDESITES & SILTSTONES

PLUTONIC ROCKS

CRETACEOUS, EARLY TERTIARY
- 4 — QUARTZ MONZONITE
- 5 — QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY
- 6 — QUARTZ-BIOTITE DIORITE, GRANODIORITE

MESOZOIC ?
- 7 — AMPHIBOLITE, DIABASE
- 8 — DIORITE, GABBROIC ROCKS (METAMORPHIC ?)

DYKE ROCKS
- BASALT, ANDESITE PORPHYRY
- APLITE
- DACITE PORPHYRY

SYMBOLS

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, OBSERVED, INFERRED
- BEDDING
- JOINTING
- FOLIATION
- PLUNGE OF SLICKENSIDES
- FAULTING – MAJOR
- – INTERMEDIATE
- – MINOR
- MINERALIZATION (CHALCOPYRITE, TRACE MOLYBDENITE) ON JOINT PLANE
- DISSEMINATED MINERALIZATION
- 'B' .20% Cu 50' — SAMPLE LOCATION
- GLACIER, SNOWFIELD

2648

FIG. 2

GEOLOGY

B, S AND J GROUPS

TULSEQUAH AREA, ATLIN MINING DIVISION

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

1000' 0 1000' 2000'

W. G. S. SEPT. 25, 1970

Sept. 25/70

TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY L.G. WHITE, P.Eng. ON THE B, S AND J GROUPS, TULSEQUAH AREA, DATED SEPTEMBER 25, 1970