3725

82N/4E

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

ICE CLAIM GROUP

ALBERT CANYON - REVELSTOKE AREA, B.C.

LATITUDE 51° 02'N, LONGITUDE 117° 44'W

By

R. D. Westervelt, P.Eng.

For

UNION CARBIDE CANADA MINING LTD.

Work Completed During Period

July 27th - Sept. 1st 1971

July 14, 1972

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3725 MAP

CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Property ..... 1..2

Location and Access 1

General Geology 2

Property Geology 2

(a) Rock Types 3

(b) Structure ..... 3..4

(c) Mineralization 5

Maps

#1 Location Map

#2 Geological Map - 1" = 400' (In Rear Pocket)

Appendices

Appendix I - Assessment Costs

Appendix II - Petrographic Report (J.A. Chamberlain, P.Eng.)

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

On The

ICE CLAIM GROUP, REVELSTOKE AREA, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Ice Claim group was originally staked by Union Carbide in July 1971 to cover the source area of scheelite encountered in down-stream panning in the Albert Creek drainage.

The present report outlines the results of the geological examination carried out on the property commencing in late July. Field mapping was completed in August by C. J. Westerman, geologist, under the direct supervision of D. L. Cook and R. D. Westervelt, P.Eng.

PROPERTY

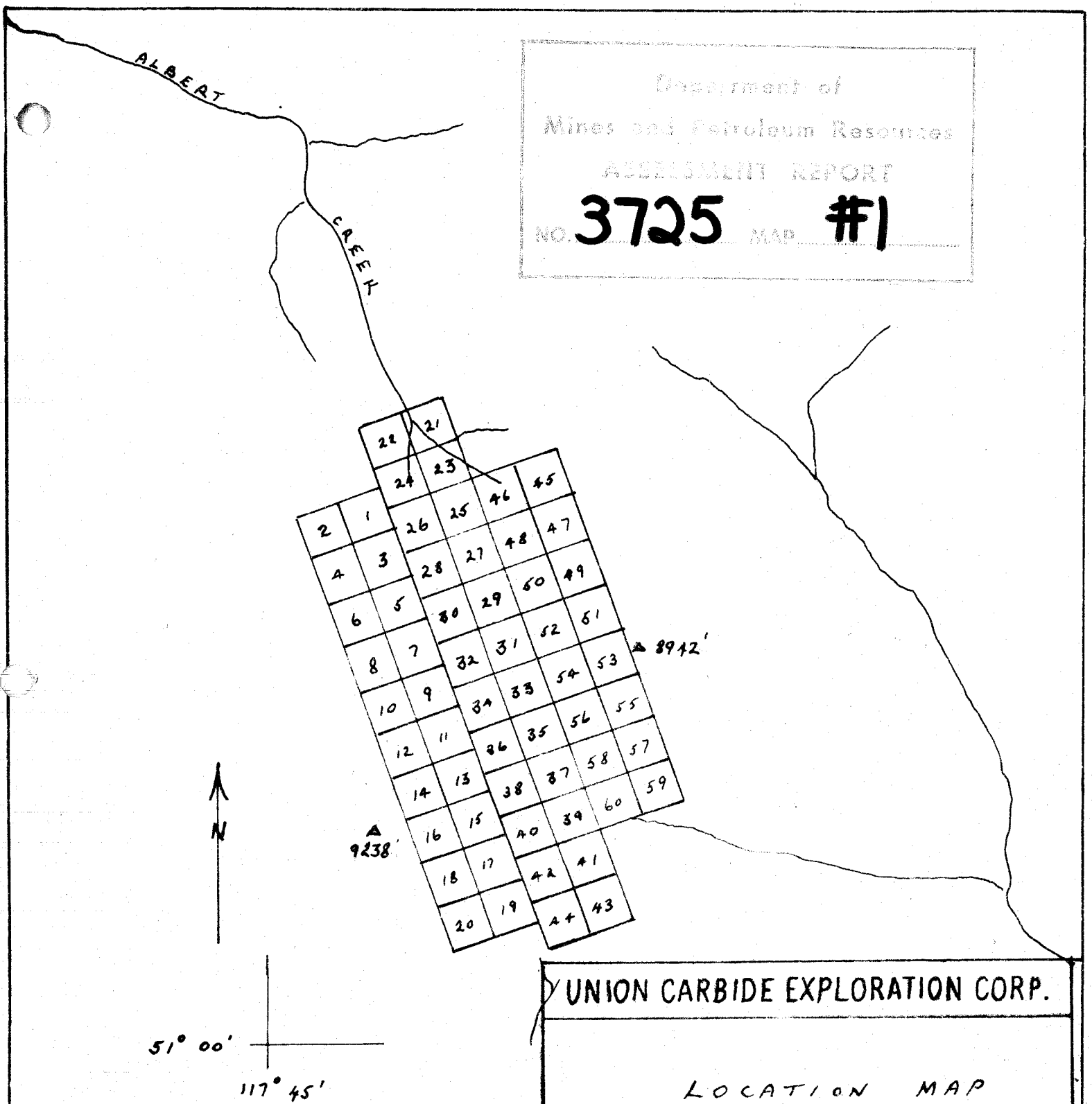
The Ice Group recorded by Union Carbide Canada Mining Ltd., is located in the Revelstoke Mining Division and consists of a single block of 60 contiguous mineral claims as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Record Date
Ice 1 - 11 (incl.)	10370-10380 (incl.)	July 26, 1971
Ice 12	10391	July 26, 1971
Ice 13 - 22 (incl.)	10381-10390 (incl.)	July 26, 1971
Ice 23 - 60 (incl.)	10392-10429 (incl.)	July 26, 1971

Location and Access

The claim group is situated on the immediate headwaters of Albert Creek some 22 miles due east of Revelstoke, B.C.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3725 MAP #1



UNION CARBIDE EXPLORATION CORP.

LOCATION MAP

ICE GROUP CLAIMS

DRAWN BY: J.E.R.	DATE 7 JULY 1972
SCALE 1" TO 3/4 MILE	1 : 50,000

The property is located in mountainous terrain and covers two major hanging cirques and portions of the Mt. Albert ice field. Relief is moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 6500 to 8900 feet above sea level. Above 6500 feet, the terrain is mainly clear of bush but the extreme elevations are largely covered by inaccessible glaciers and permanent snow fields.

Current access to the property is by chartered helicopter from the town of Revelstoke.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

As shown on G.S.C. Map 43 - 1962 (Rogers Pass, 1" = 4 miles, Wheeler, 1962), the claim group is underlain by a wide septum of Lower Lardeau group metasediments separating two granite plutons. The granitic stocks are intrusive into the Lower Cambrian metasedimentary sequence which includes dark grey carbonaceous slate siliceous siltstone, argillite, quartzite and limestone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

In view of the ragged topography and extensive ice sheets, normal grid mapping was considered impractical. For base control,- a topographic map was prepared from existing airphotographs by McElhanney and Associates at 400' scale with 50' contours

Geological mapping was then carried out from the airphotos using a system of control stations selected from the topographic base map.

To assist in identifying some of the rock units, a petrographic study was undertaken and is included as an appendix to this report.

(a) Rock Types

The main claim area is underlain by the Lower Lardeau metasedimentary sequence. As observed in the field, these sediments are generally highly siliceous and form a complexly interlayered series of quartzites, quartz-biotite schists, quartz-muscovite schists, black biotite schists, and minor thin lenses of impure siliceous marble.

Narrow limestone bands close to the western intrusive contact are locally converted to coarse grained epidote-garnet skarns with minor diopside. Weak hornfelsing is present close to both intrusive contacts and many irregular granitic dykes and sills are present within the metasediments.

The intrusive stocks are only poorly exposed on the eastern and western extremities of the property. The western stock has an outer rim phase of coarse grained felsic biotite-quartz-diorite but is dominantly composed of granodiorite. The eastern intrusive is a very coarse grained felsic quartz-diorite or biotite granodiorite.

(b) Structure

The Lardeau metasediments have undergone intense deformation and show evidence of at least two periods of folding. The first, most intense period of folding produced the pronounced major N-S foliation evident throughout the property.

During this deformation, considerable shearing took place producing very tight isoclinal folds. Such folds are only visible in the more competent quartzite lenses, whereas compositional layering in the incompetent schists has been transformed into parallelism with this F_1 foliation. As a consequence of this deformation, thin individual rock units cannot be traced along strikes for any great distance and boundaries between mapped rock units are irregular and diffuse.

The major F_1 foliation strikes approximately N-S and mappable rock units are approximately parallel. Axes of minor F_1 folds trend also N-S and plunge at shallow angles either north or south.

An axis trending approximately 170°T passing through the centre of the claim group separates an easterly area of east dipping foliations from a westerly area of west dipping foliations. This axis marks the approximate axial trace of a phase two antiform. Phase two minor folds are common close to the major axis but infrequent away from it. They are relatively open (60-70° interlimb angle), rounded folds having axial planes trending N-S and dipping 80-85° E, and fold axes trending N-S plunging approximately 5-8° S.

Along the major F_2 axis there outcrops a narrow (30-50') band of brecciated white quartzite having a sulphide rich matrix/cement which is probably the result of faulting during or after F_2 deformation. The lack of repetition of the lithologic succession on either side of the F_2 major axis is further suggestive of faulting.

The presence of another fault, striking E-W and downthrown to the north, in the north central part of the claim group, is suggested by results of mapping, but no physical evidence of such a fault could be found. It is also possible that a similar fault occurs in the south central map area. Evidence here however is confined to the presence of a more intense E-W, vertical set of fractures some of which contain quartz-sulphide veins.

(c) Mineralization

The only significant mineralization found to date within the claim group occurs in the form of low-grade scheelite and (according to petrographic studies) minor wolframite. Much of the mineralization observed is in float rather than in situ. Surprisingly, the mineralization is associated mainly with the quartzites - the few skarn exposures examined are barren of tungsten.

Night lamping has outlined a quartzite zone containing scheelite on fracture planes which extends from map station #7 to station #12. The surface width of this zone varies from approximately 15 feet to 40 feet and extends approximately 1400 feet in a N-S direction. The scheelite occurs as coarse platey masses up to 1/2" in diameter and is extremely friable. It is relatively abundant on fractures striking N-S and dipping approximately 30° W. Traces are disseminated through the host rock which is a pale grey to yellowish coloured quartzite with minor biotite, interlayered with muscovitic quartzites.

The fracture density is relatively weak and scheelite bearing fractures, on average, are approximately 1-2 feet apart.

In the southern part of the area currently mapped (station #20) there occur a few quartz-pyrite-muscovite veins which carry abundant, finely disseminated scheelite. The veins are only 1-2" wide, strike E.W and are almost vertical.

A grab sample taken from this area is a medium grained, biotite bearing quartzite which contains a fair amount of medium grained disseminated scheelite, and minor disseminated sulphides, including pyrrhotite.

It is possible this mineralization is "lithologically" controlled rather than localized adjacent the quartz-sulphide veins. The sample is similar to favourable looking float found in the cirque east of the central set of witness posts. A further zone of similar mineralization is thereby suggested extending across the head of this cirque.

Traces of fine-grained scheelite have also been found in intrusive float rock derived from the eastern intrusive.

Respectfully submitted

R. D. Westervelt, P.Eng.

R. D. Westervelt, P.Eng.

July 14, 1972
Vancouver, B.C.

ICE CLAIM GROUP - ASSESSMENT COSTS, 1971

Personnel

R. D. Westervelt, P.Eng., Consultant Field Examination July 27 - 28, 1971 One day report preparation - 3 days @ $150.00	$ 450.00
D. L. Cook, Geologist Field examination July 27 - 29, 1971 2 days @ $40.00	80.00
C. J. Westerman, Geologist Field examination August 25 - 31, 1971 Map preparation Sept. 7 - 9, 1971 10 days @ $35.00	350.00
C. C. Hatch, Field Assistant Field examination August 25 - 31, 1971 Data correlation Sept. 1 - 3, 1971 10 days @ $30.00	300.00
McElhanney and Associates Base Control Map	818.00
Helicopter (Camp move and services) 3:15 @ $150.00	487.50
Groceries and Supplies 24 mandays @ $5.00	120.00
J. A. Chamberlain, P.Eng. Petrographic Report	300.00
Total	$ 2.905/50

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Union Carbide Canada Mining

PETROGRAPHY OF SPECIMENS

CA-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

GA-1, 2, 3

RA-1, 2

From Ice Claim Group
Revelstoke Mining Division, B.C.
(82 N 4)

August 20, 1971

J. A. Chamberlain, P.Eng., Ph.D.

OUTLINE

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
PETROGRAPHY	1
Specimen CA-1	1
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen CA-2	2
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen CA-3	3
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen CA-4	3
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen CA-5	4
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen CA-6	4
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen GA-1	5
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen GA-2	5
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen GA-3	6
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen RA-1	7
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
Specimen RA-2	7
Megascopic	
Microscopic	
CONCLUSIONS	8

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	1	Photomicrograph	of	thin	section	CA-1	Mag=	30 X
"	2	"	"	"	"	CA-1	"	120 X
"	3	"	"	"	"	CA-2	"	30 X
"	4	"	"	"	"	CA-2	"	30 X
"	5	"	"	"	"	CA-2	"	120 X
"	6	"	"	"	"	CA-3	"	120 X
"	7	"	"	"	"	CA-3	"	30 X
"	8	"	"	"	"	GA-2	"	30 X
"	9	"	"	"	"	RA-1	"	30 X
"	10	"	"	"	"	RA-1	"	30 X
"	11	"	"	"	"	RA-1	"	30 X
"	12	"	"	"	"	RA-1	"	120 X
"	13	"	"	"	"	RA-2	"	30 X
"	14	"	"	"	"	RA-2	"	30 X

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INTRODUCTION

The writer was authorized to proceed with a petrographic study of eleven rock samples by R. D. Westervelt. Thin sections were subsequently prepared by Coots-Codington and delivered to the writer on August 11, 1971. Results of the microscopic examination which was carried out using a Zeiss Photomicroscope, are the substance of the present report. No polished sections were made, so few comments concerning the opaque mineral fraction are given. Such work could form the basis of a separate report on this same suite of specimens.

PETROGRAPHY

SPECIMEN CA-1 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A fine grained, grey, siliceous rock exhibiting a distinct planar foliation. Fine scheelite was observed locally on a foliation plane in ultraviolet light.

Microscopic: Quartz is the dominant mineral in thin section. It occurs as anhedral grains ranging in diameter from 0.05 mm to nearly 2 mm. Local alignment of the quartz grains parallel to the direction of foliation is accompanied by grain intergrowth. Generally, however, the quartz appears as a chaotic assemblage of individual grains. Fine sericite acts as the main matrix material to the quartz while a few grains of coarser muscovite are scattered through the section. A high relief mineral of compact outline, tentatively identified as zircon or sphene occurs as a fairly important accessory mineral, as does carbonate and a very small amount of scheelite. Cordierite occurs in accessory quantities as well.

An abundant opaque fraction is made up of wolframite, pyrite and possibly a small amount of

magnetite. The opaque minerals are moderately euhedral and are disseminated quite uniformly through the section. Larger grains tend to be elongated parallel to the foliation direction.

Carbonate occurs locally in the section. A single grain of probable scheelite was identified. It occurs as a subhedral grain adjacent to muscovite and quartz. The textures suggest that the association is fortuitous (haphazard) rather than chemically controlled. A modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	60
Sericite	20
Zircon or sphene	3
Cordierite (?)	1
Carbonate (magnesite)	5
Wolframite	3
Scheelite (?)	<1
Plagioclase	<1
Opaques (pyrite and minor magnetite)	6

Rock Name: Altered Quartzite

SPECIMEN CA-2 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A greyish cream-coloured gneissic rock containing less than 5 percent mafic minerals. No fluorescence was observed under ultraviolet light.

Microscopic: An inequigranular rock composed of quartz and feldspar in varying degrees of alteration. The overall texture is cataclastic, the coarser grains having distinctly ragged outlines. The coarser quartz grains, which average about 1 mm in diameter, typically occur in a groundmass of fine quartz and accessory minerals. Plagioclase having a peculiar blotchy appearance is present in moderately coarse grains in places. Biotite and fluorite in accessory amounts are interstitial to the quartz. A minute amount of probable anth ophyllite was observed as well. Small quantities of dolomite occur interstitially to the quartz, in much the same form as the fluorite. A

few opaques are present, some of which appear to be bornite. Modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	80
Plagioclase	9
Biotite	4
Dolomite	3
Fluorite	3
Opaques (sulphide)	1

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN CA-3 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A pale grey, siliceous, fine grained rock of massive structure. A minute amount of fluorescence was observed in ultraviolet light.

Microscopic: The section is largely quartz which has a relatively uniform grain size on the order of 0.2 mm. Clinozoisite is present as an interstitial phase disseminated through the section. Minute amounts of anthophyllite (?) occur in places. Opaques, largely magnetite, have a definite interstitial form against the older quartz. Modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	80
Clinozoisite	15
Anthophyllite	<1
Opaques (magnetite and sulphides)	5

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN CA-4 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A pale cream-coloured, medium grained siliceous rock having a distinct foliation expressed by the five percent mafic minerals. Negligible fluorescence was observed in ultraviolet light.

Microscopic: The rock is composed essentially of anhedral quartz grains in the size range 0.1 to

0.5 mm interlocked. The texture is weakly cataclastic, with evidence of minor subsequent overgrowths and healing. The remaining minerals are classed as accessory and occur interstitially to the quartz. Modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	85
Clinozoisite	4
Biotite	3
Sericite	3
Magnesite	1
Opaques (wolframite and minor magnetite)	4

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN CA-5 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A fine grained, pale grey, highly siliceous, massive rock. Abundant scheelite is present on one flat side, along a probable fracture-surface.

Microscopic: The rock consists dominantly of anhedral, moderately well interlocked quartz in the size range of 0.1 to 0.5 mm. No linear fabric is apparent. Scheelite was not observed in section. The remaining minerals are listed below:

	%
Quartz	95
Biotite, Muscovite	3
Carbonate	1
Serophite	< 1
Opaques	1

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN CA-6 Float from cirque at head of Albert Creek (∿ Ice claims 21 to 24) - DLC

Megascopic: A pale buff-coloured, siliceous rock containing a scattering of finely disseminated scheelite. The rock structure appears massive. A late veinlet of K-feldspar plus rare disseminated grains of this mineral were revealed by etching methods.

Microscopic: Quartz is again the main rock-forming mineral. The anhedral grains are moderately well interlocked and have an average grain size of about 0.3 mm. Interstitial clinozoisite and fluorite are present in small quantities. Traces of carbonate were observed. Modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	90
Clinozoisite	4
Fluorite	3
Sericite	1
Carbonate	1
Opaques (includes wolframite, in part)	1

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN GA-1 Float from cirque of Albert Icefield (∿ Ice claims 1 to 4) - DLC

Megascopic: A medium grained pale grey siliceous rock of igneous aspect containing minor disseminated pyrite plus a little fine scheelite and probable wolframite.

Microscopic: The fabric of this rock is massive and non-equigranular, the grain size of the main mineral (quartz) ranging from 0.1 to 3mm. The quartz is ragged in outline, and only moderately well cemented. Undulatory extinction is pronounced. Accessory minerals include finely disseminated carbonate (probably magnesite), sphene, serophite, and biotite. A small amount of moderately fresh plagioclase is present as well as a trace of K spar. The opaque fraction is relatively coarse and occurs interstitially to the quartz. The modal anlysis is given below:

	%
Quartz	80
Muscovite	10
Plagioclase	3
Serophite	2
Carbonate	2
Sphene	1
Opaques (mainly wolframite)	2

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN GA-2 Float from cirque of Albert Icefield (∿ Ice claims 1 to 4) - DLC

Megascopic: A medium grained, pale grey, siliceous rock with a faint foliation suggested by alignment of mica grains. Disseminated pyrite is present along with a little finely disseminated scheelite (ultraviolet light).

Microscopic: Quartz grains are moderately equigranular, averaging about 0.5 mm in diameter. They exhibit typical anhedral form but are fairly well interlocked. Muscovite is fairly abundant in the section, the grains occurring in clusters, not uniform dissemination. Traces of biotite and calcite are present. Fluorite and probable chloritoid occur interstitially to the quartz in accessory amounts. Modal analysis follows:

	%
Quartz	80
Muscovite	15
Fluorite	2
Chloritoid	1
Calcite	< 1
Biotite	< 1
Opaques (Pyrite, magnetite)	2

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN GA-3 Float from cirque of Albert Icefield (∿ Ice claims 1 to 4) - DLC

Megascopic: A fine grained, pale grey, siliceous rock, low in mafics, carrying disseminated pyrite and minor magnetite.

Microscopic: The major mineral is again quartz which occurs as anhedral, poorly interlocked grains varying in size downward from 1mm to 0.05 mm. Clinozoisite is uniformly abundant, occurring in rather fine clotted aggregates. Carbonate occurs both as ragged patches and also in late crosscutting threads. Both fluorite and sphene are present as minor phases. Rare grains of plagioclase are also present. Modal analysis as follows:

	%
Quartz	75
Clinozoisite	17
Carbonate	5
Sphene	1
Fluorite	1
Opaques	1

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN RA-1 Float from vicinity of Ice claims 31 to 34 - DLC

Megascopic: A medium grey, fine to medium grained rock having a well developed foliation. Staining indicates presence of late K-spar in fine bands parallel to the foliation. Negligible fluorescence.

Microscopic: In thin section, the rock is distinctly porphyritic in quartz. The large quartz grains typically measure 5 mm by 2 mm and are oriented with their long axes parallel to the foliation. The matrix material is also largely quartz, with grains averaging about 0.05 mm in a chaotic, cataclastic (?) texture. Fine dolomite and chlorite are prominent as accessory constituents. Chlorite, in particular, occurs in bands which emphasize the foliation. ~~Wolframite~~ occupies a definite interstitial position between quartz grains. The modal analysis is given below:

	%
Quartz	83
Chlorite, including minor hornblende	7
Carbonate	6
Clinozoisite	2
~~Wolframite~~	< 1
Microcline	1
Opaques	< 1

Rock Name: Quartzite

SPECIMEN RA-2 Float from vicinity of Ice claims 31 to 34. - DLC

Megascopic: A white to buff coarse grained massive quartz-feldspar rock having a pegmatitic appearance. No fluorescence was observed under ultraviolet light.

Microscopic: In thin section, the rock exhibits highly chaotic textures indicating a complex history of crystallization and subsequent deformation. Plagioclase and quartz are the major constituents, each varying in grain size downwards from 3 to 4 mm to less than 0.05 mm, the finer grains acting as a groundmass. Both the major minerals are anhedral, the coarser fraction exhibiting textures of mutual replacement. Many of the larger plagioclase grains are granophyric, containing patches and blebs of wormy quartz which commonly show simultaneous extinction.

The composition of the plagioclase is sodic at Ab_{80}, the grains being only weakly zoned to slightly more calcic centres. Some of the plagioclase is 20 percent or so altered to sericite; most is quite fresh.

The remaining minerals in the section show the same erratic textures as the major constituents. Muscovite is present in grain up to 3 mm in length, many of which appear to be bent, and even shredded.

Garnets are present but rare. Minute blebs of probable wolframite constitute the bulk of a very minor opaque fraction. No carbonates were observed. The modal analysis follows:

	%
Plagioclase (Ab_{80})	60
Quartz	30
Muscovite	8
Garnet	< 1
Opaques (Wolframite?)	1

Rock Name: Micropegmatite

CONCLUSIONS

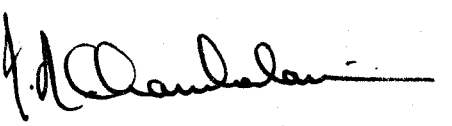
The writer has no knowledge concerning the source or field relationships of the samples studied in this report. Rock names have thus been assigned to the subject suite on the basis of laboratory study alone.

With the exception of RA-2, the specimens are considered to be representatives of a closely related rock suite. All are sufficiently high in quartz to be eliminated from consideration as in-

trusive rocks per se, and are believed to be of sedimentary derivation. In most cases, the rock name given on the basis of the thin section study is "quartzite". Consistent evidence of crushing and shearing is present proving a post-depositional tectonic history. This is reflected in the gneissic character of several of the specimens as well. Induration of the rock with solutions depositing carbonate, fluorite, scheelite, wolframite, sulphides and other minerals probably took place as a syn-tectonic or possibly post-tectonic event. Certainly the interstitial character of virtually all of these minerals, including the opaque fraction, suggests late replacement by some form of deuteric alteration. The rocks might therefore be best classed as "altered metaquartzites".

The RA-2 specimen, classed as micropegmatite, also shows evidence of crushing and recrystallization. In light of the nature of the quartzites just described, this suggests both a possible source (pegmatite) and mechanism (solution transport) by which the fluorine, carbonate, tungsten and related elements could have moved into their present environment.

Respectfully submitted



J. A. Chamberlain, P.Eng., Ph.D.

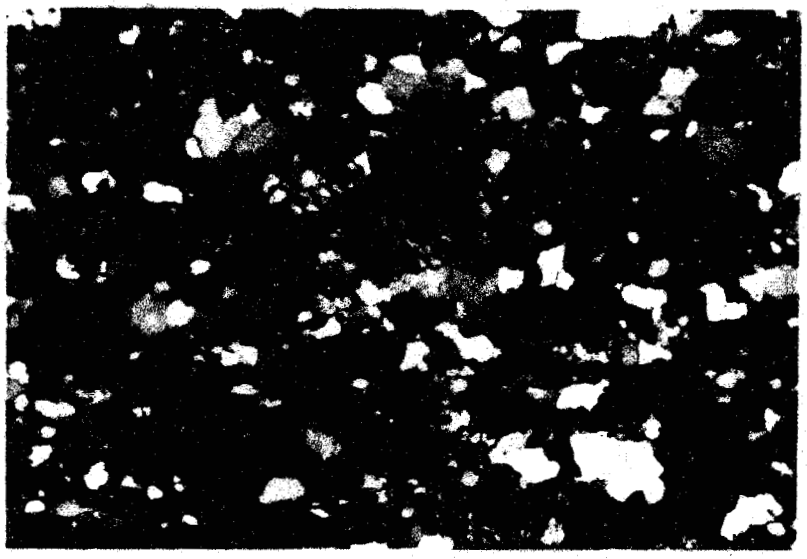


Fig.1 Thin Section CA-1. Quartz in vague bands. Minor carbonate, sericite. Mag=30 X'd.N.

Fig.2 Thin Section CA-1. Scheelite grain in center, with quartz. Mag=120 X'd.N.

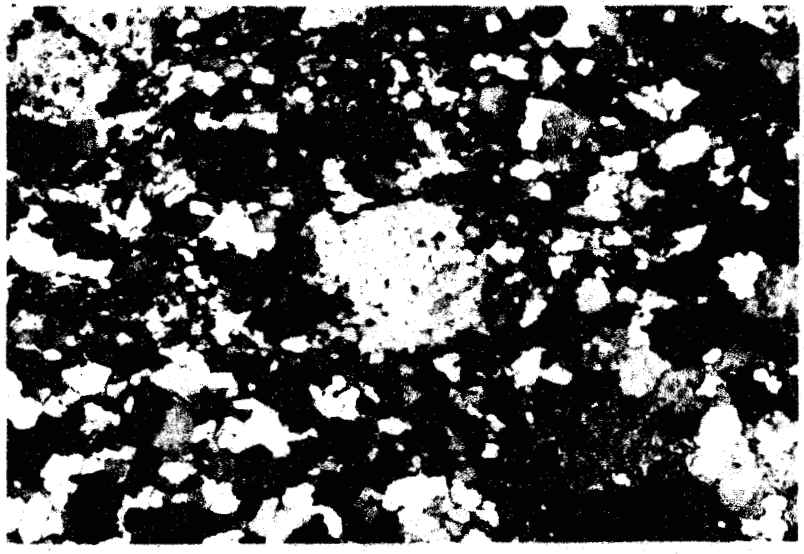


Fig.3 Thin Section CA-2. Shows cataclastic textures with variable quartz grain sizes. Mag=30 X'd.N.

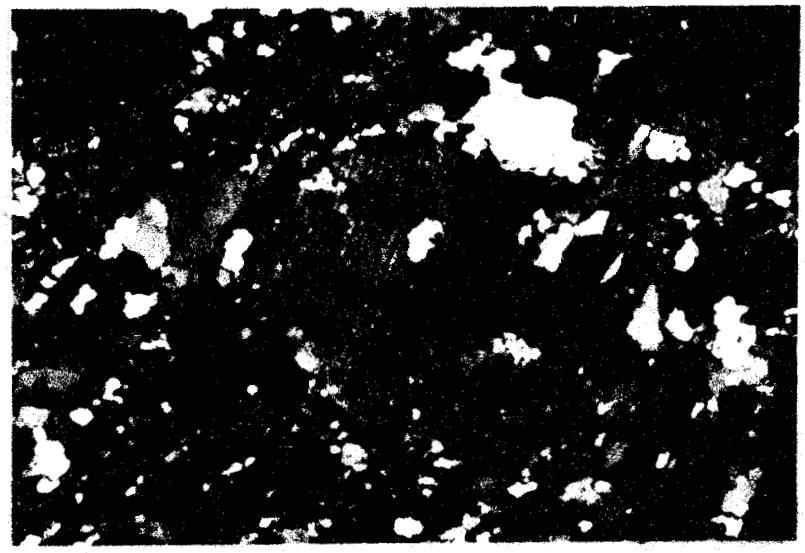


Fig.4 Thin Section CA-2. Rare relict grain plagioclase, center. Mag=30 X'd.N.

Fig.5 Thin Section CA-2. Interstitial fluorite in quartz host.
Mag=120 X'd.N.

Fig.6 Thin Section CA-3. Clinozoisite in quartz, plane light.
Mag=120

Fig.7 Thin Section CA-3. Clinozoisite-quartz relationship.
Mag=30, Plane light.

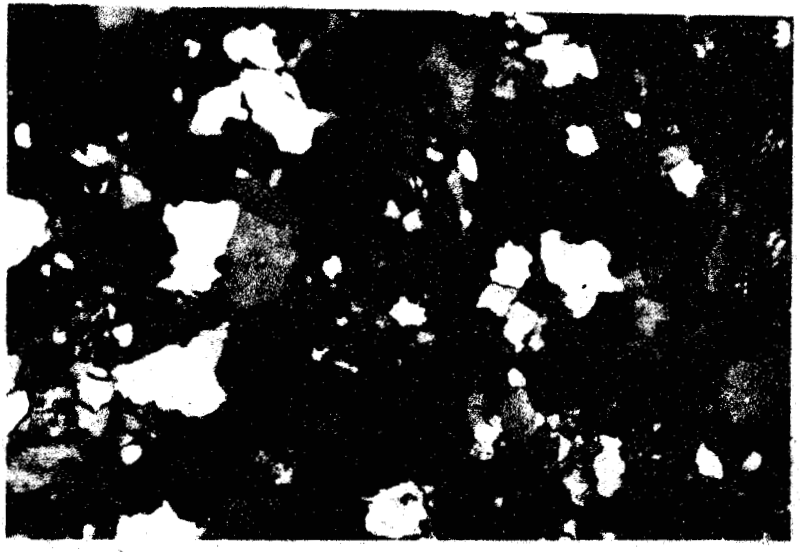


Fig.8 Thin Section GA-2. Variable grain size and locally interlocked textures of quartz. Mag=30 X'd.N.

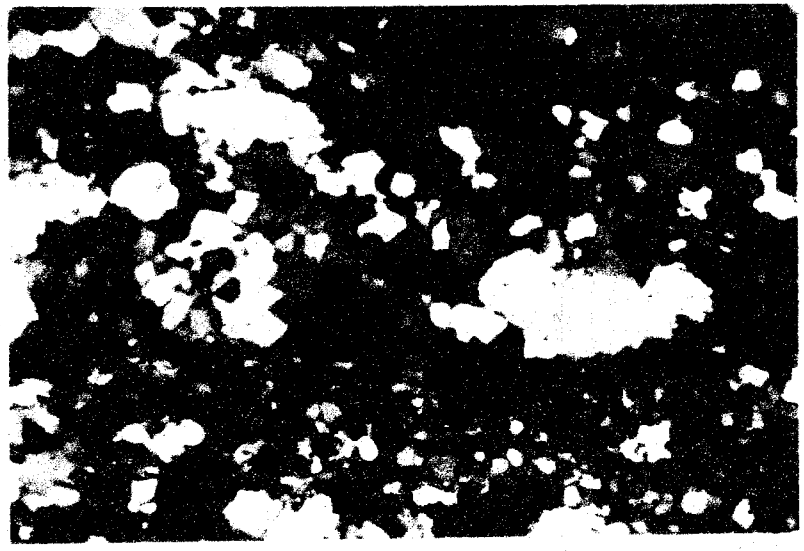


Fig.9 Thin Section RA-1. Similar textures to Fig.8 with more interstitial carbonate. Mag=30 X'd.N.

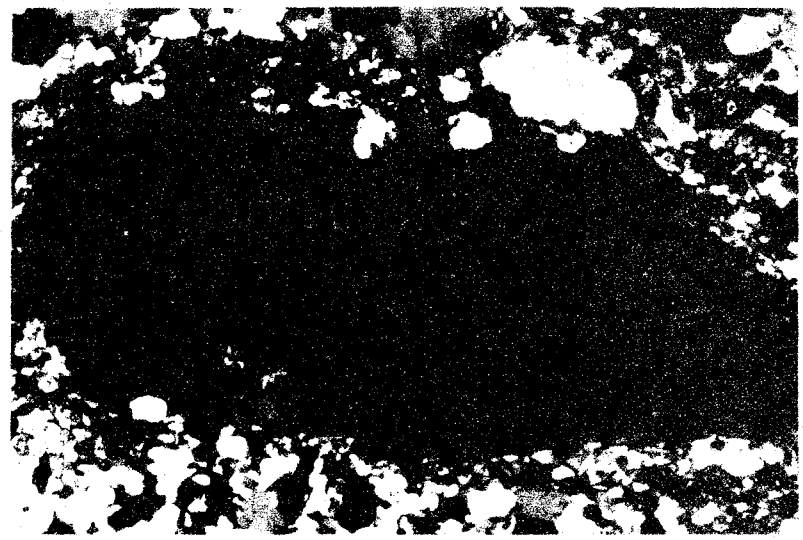


Fig.10 Thin Section RA-1. Large quartz porphyroblast in variable-sized crushed quartz matrix. Mag=30 X'd.N.

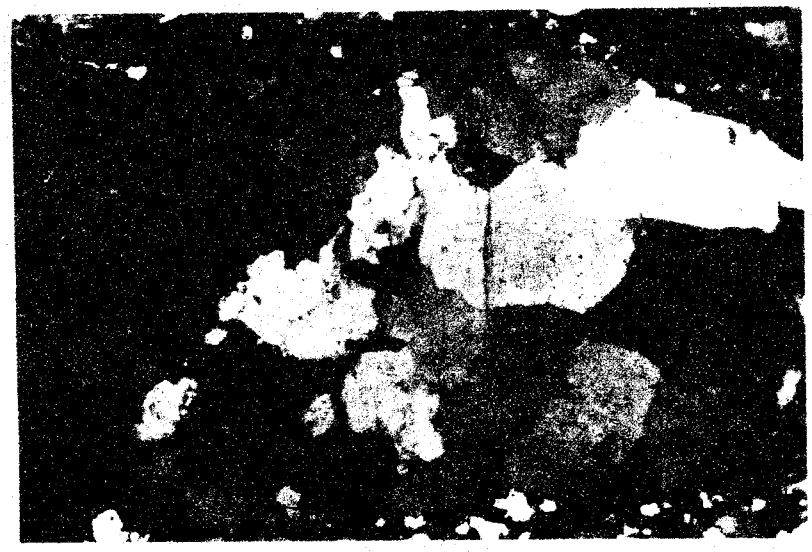


Fig.11 Thin Section RA-1. Similar to, Fig.10, but quartz porphyroblast composed of aggregate of crystals. Mag=30 X'd.N.

Fig.12 Thin Section RA-1. Wolframite, [illegible] interstitial in quartz matrix. Mag=120, Plane light.

Fig. 14 Thin Section RA-2. Relict garnet (center) in granophyric groundmass. Mag=30 X'd.N.

Fig. 13 Thin Section RA-2. Granophyric quartz in plagioclase Mag=30 X'd.N.

Coarse Grained Foliated Granodiorite

Glacier

Coarse grained felsic granodiorite with hybrid contact phases of coarse grained mafic hornblende diorite.

Massive

Coarse grained felsic granodiorite

Snow

TALUS

RUSTY WEATHERING

GREY WEATHERING

PROBABLE MAJOR FAULT DIP & MOVEMENT UNKNOWN

scheelite bearing fractures

DIAGRAMATIC CROSS SECTION
E-W, VERTICAL, SCALE 1" = 800'

LEGEND

- Brecciation
- Outcrop
- Composition layering
- Foliation Fi
- Cleavage Fz
- Minor fold axis L2
- Claim post
- Approximate lithological boundary
- Intrusive contact
- Scheelite occurence in outcrop
- Scheelite bearing fractures
- Fault (assumed)
- Camp sites
- Approximate boundary of ICE claim group
- 12 Granitic intrusive
- 11 Massive banded chloritic quartzites
- 10 White laminated quartzite, minor muscovitic quartzite
- 9 Silver-grey mica schist with staurolite interbanded with muscovitic quartzites
- 8 Dark biotite quartzites, minor quartz-biotite schist and quartz-muscovite schist Generally rusty weathering
- 7 Weakly foliated muscovitic quartzites and quartz-mica schists
- 6 Interbanded massive quartzites, biotite and/or muscovite quartzites Generally grey weathering
- 5 Quartz-biotite schists-weakly hornfels'd
- 4 Black biotite phyllitic schists
- 3 Garnet-epidote skarn
- 2 Dark impure limestone and calcareous schists
- 1 White quartzite breccia with sulphide rich cement
- Approximate boundary of glacier and/or snow cover

Geological mapping by C.J. westerman Aug. 25-31, 1971

To accompany a geological report on the Ice Claim Group by R.D. Westervelt, P.Eng., dated July 14, 1972

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA R. D. WESTERVELT

R.D. Westervelt, P.Eng.

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3725 MAP #2

3725 M-2

(APPROX.)

UNION CARBIDE EXPLORATION

ICE CLAIM GROUP

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING

Base map by McELHANNEY SURVEYING & ENGINEERING LTD.
1200 West Pender St. Vancouver, B.C.

SCALE	CONTOUR INTERVAL	DATE	JOB NO.	SHEET NO.
1" TO 400'	50 FEET	AUG 17, 1971	05717-C	1 OF 1

SCALE AND ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON LIMITED GROUND CONTROL RESULTING IN GOOD RELATIVE, BUT UNCERTAIN ABSOLUTE MAP ACCURACY.

COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT AN APPROXIMATE SCALE OF 1 INCH EQUALS 2 miles FEET FLOWN IN 1970