

PACIFIC
WATERPROOF

019475

Mining Transit Book

FILLER No. 321

W. Roberts

Reef Project

Uug

Wil

Sourdough

} claims

Ugg claims

Aug 7th

Showing #1

- band of well bedded dol. in talus with shaly partings with hydrous mica on frac. surfaces
- talus also contains minor frac. dol with yellow ZnS fillings
- minor showing
- band of sed. ZnS est $\leq 5'$

Showing #2 - [float]

- in creek below camp
- dark grey shaly dol. with frac. fillings of PbS + ZnS + white ch. dol.

Aug 8th - Fri

Showings # 3

Fault zone in dolomite
map width 3' tending to 0

zone bends $015^{\circ}/60^{\circ}$ NW

length of zone - 25-30'

Est. 10% ZnS + 5% PbS throughout
zone.

- definite tectonic breccia - no mineralization outside of zone.

Showings # 4

- Fault breccia in well bedded orange weathering dol.
- minor occurrence.

Aug 9th Sat

Vog

Section of
cliff face

Showing #5

Zone bendings
040°/75°W

060°/35°

orange
weathering
dark grey
dol
massive
bedded

45

095

Talus

brecciated dol with
ZnS + PbS + sparry dol
as matrix
est 15-25% Zn+Pb
over zone
Dolomite section 3-0'

Aug 9th Sat

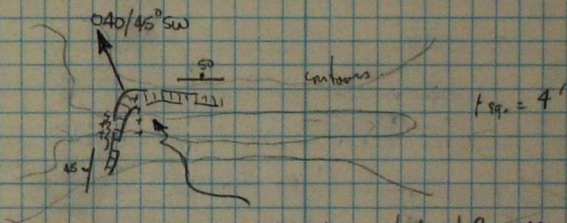
UUG

Showing #6

- small isolated float train
in minor ZNS in block shaly dol.

Showing small - alignment of
ZNS fillings // to folⁿ - est
2-3' wide, trending 065/60'S

Showing #7



ZNS in brecciated dol, very erratic
and low ZNS content. ZNS in
tectonic breccia in area of fold nose
no economic widths apparent.

Showing #8

- largely Road in talus
- gray dol - fractured with fillings of ZnS + PbS + white dol.
- possible large potential
- pods of xln PbS ~ 2016 common in talus

Aug 10th - Ground source of PbS pods -
- a 2' thick vein in fracture
of med. grained xln PbS.

- Area 50' x 50' of fractured dolomite contains sparse fillings of PbS + ZnS. - still possible potential as all blocks in area appear to contain some mineralization - too hard to follow zone as there is 1" of snow on ground. //

Aug 10 Sun

Traverse to S.E. looking for source
of Pb-Zn in small tributary S. of
claim - source appears to be minor
fract of PbS + ZnS + see dolomite in
orange vec. dolomite near top of
ridge - - below is contact with #
1a. Re-look at drawing #8

Aug 11^H Mon

Move to Wil claim
Pilot Zn lode - in hurry
to stop at castle when

- Traversed ridge top at Wil

Aug 12 Tues

Regional geology.

- large areas in orange weathering massive bedded dol complicated by generally E-W faults which to the south of Mt. Williams contains a large body of chert or greenstone.

Showings #1

Small joints & faults on top of center peak of Mt. Williams. Faults generally $\leq 2-3'$ with limonite corrosion with PbS & hydrozincite. Walls of faults can be brecciated with minor ZnS & PbS. Faults bend approx 100° and appear vertical.

Showings #2

- Gossan plus high grade PbS in narrow fault zone. Zone in bend appears to be bending 95° subparallel and is probably related to Showings #7 200' to north on ridge top.

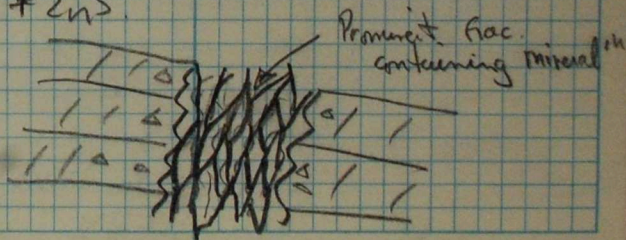
Showing #3

Zone of fracturing bending
approx 080 sub vertical to 70° S in
massive bedded dol bending $170^{\circ}/35^{\circ}$ S

Zone traced for few 100 feet up
slope - Grade low with numerous
 η 2 zones 1-3' thick with 5-10%
comb. Pb+Zn. Individual fractures $< 2''$
with sec. dol, PbS + ZnS.

Showing #4

2 fracture zone ~ 20' apart
bending $100^{\circ}/70^{\circ}$ S with width
from few inches to 3'. All fractures
within zones contain secondary dol
PbS + ZnS.



(A)

6-10' thick zone trending
125°/75°S - graphite shale + dol
sheared? and brecciated with PbS, ZnS
minor Cu as matrix - all rubble
but est at least 10% combined.

(B)

- 105°/60°W
- high grade zone at contact with
graphite shale + dolomite
est at least 5' thick zone
A high grade PbS, Chalco
breccia with less ZnS
- est total S²⁻ at 70%
- Strong Cu stain on fac. surfaces.

C) - Zone ~ 15' thick
125°/90°

- high grade Cu, Pb zones at
edge with brecciated graphitic
dol in center with 125°/90°
fac < 1 to 5" thick with PbS, Cu +
less Zn (Total width may grade 10-15% comb

- (D) Massive light buff - pale yellow weathering massive, bedded light grey dol. Highly fractured & brecciated with fillings of secondary dol, PbS , & ZnS , all weathered fractures contain hydrozincite - mineral $\frac{1}{3}''$ spotty with prominent trace $125/90^\circ$. few zones ~ 1-2' of high grade.
- Est overall 50' thickness of $3-7\frac{1}{2}$ (52)

- (E) High grade float and small outcrop of $PbS + ZnS$ as matrix in brecciated light grey dolomite est. ~ 800' to ΔC

Aug 14 Thur

- (F) - Massive light grey dolomite - with hydrozincite coatings
- Find zones 1-10' thick trending approx. $125/65^\circ$ these dol. over thickness of approx 50-70' with PbS , $+ ZnS$ + dol as matrix in breccia. Breccia zones quite discontinuous and irregular.

(G)

Zone - 50' thick of fractured massive dol. - all weathered here. contain hydrocarbons. Mineralogy very spotty - in fac. present at 125°/60°S with few zones 1-2' of higher grade material - 10-20% small - est < 5%

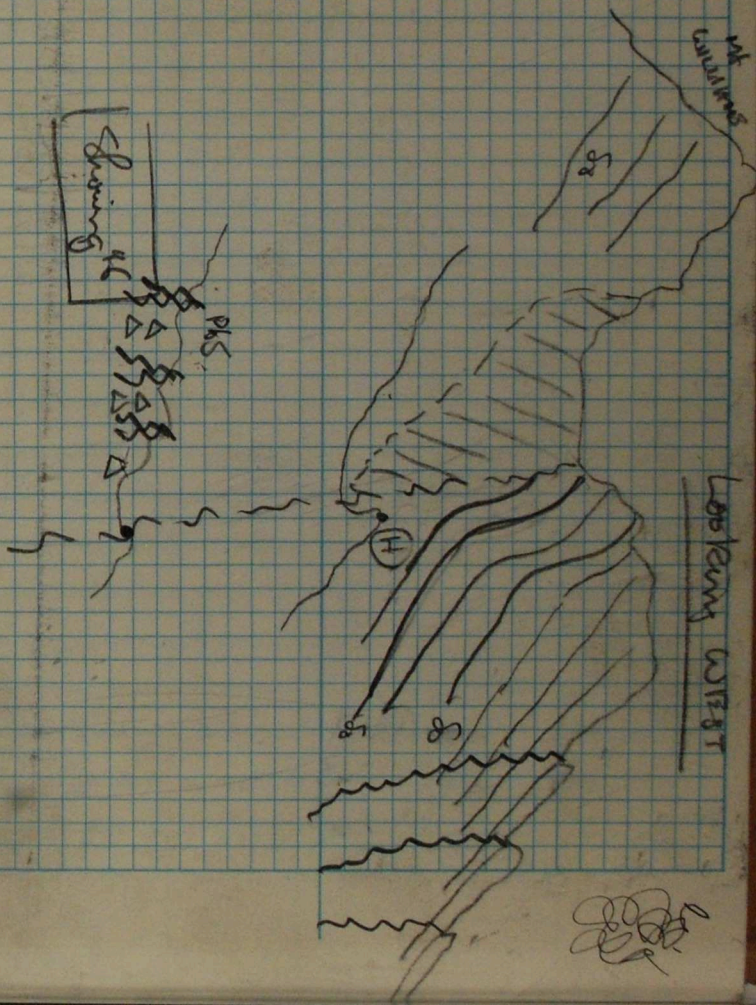
Zone on south side trending 115°/65°S contains 2-4' of brecciated dol with massive PbS + minor ZnS and bands of S - trending 115°/65°S. est - 30-40% Pb, 10-15% Zn.

Showing #6

- Zone ~ 50' thick - 100-150' long of Prec - 120-130°/60-80°S from 1'-3' thick of massive PbS, amounts - dol. minor ZnS. Two such zones ~ 30' apart adjacent rock brecciated with fac filling of PbS, ZnS, dol. Pb rich zone. zone - 200' down from top of ridge

Have 125° fold axes in det.

with zone - major bedding $140^\circ/35N$



Aug 15 Fri

Showings # 8

Fracture zone 2-3' thick at best, traced for ~50' on east side of creek. Generally consists of few fractures $< 1''$ with mineralization over a 2-3' width. Best zone ~ 5-6" of breccia with mineralization ZnS, PbS, minor pyrite. Little to no secondary alteration. General trend $065^{\circ} / 65^{\circ} N$. Major mineralized fac also trend approx. same direction.

Aug 16 Sat

Moved to Soerenga el
at 2:00 pm
- Geology + prospecting in late afternoon.

Aug 17 / Sun

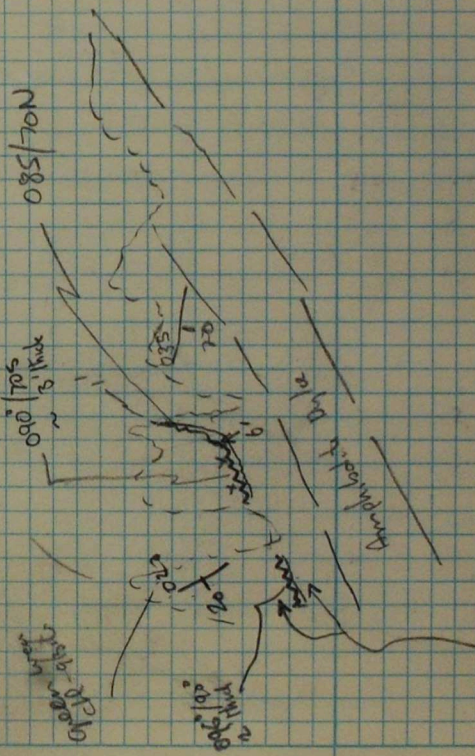
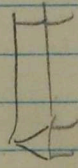
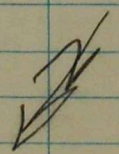
Soils - R55 R 1L → 59L
- mostly good soils, organic
portion on lower line.

Aug 18 Mon

at Lower Bee

Drawings #2

- at Drawings in 95' acumbite - dilute vein zone - 1-6" thick - remains inside from dyke? - in associated with coarse sd in other facumbite, small and in qtz.
- vein traced over ~50-70' in length
- large portion of high grade in talus.
- sd, only 1-4% are vein length.



metre, strike zone has moderate amount of sd, dilute matrix for ~10'.

- Zone totally breccia zone
- central massive S² zone is irregularly massive chert with feld + qb. Chert occurs as nodules, & can go as high as 80% chert over 1-2'

Soil Sampling

R-59 SP - seepage near camp, should be 2000 Cu or more.

61	seepage
62	"
63	"
65	"
66	"
68	"
69	"
70	"

all others in series 59 sp → 83L are soils.

Aug 19 Tues

R85 seepage

Sampling 85 → 114

87
89
90
93
95
99
103

R55 R115 R

- 3.0' of breccia with ex'd
5-7% Cu.

R55 R116 R

- 5.0' - gossan or limonite
stained massive pyrite
est. ~ 1-2% Cu

R55 R117 R

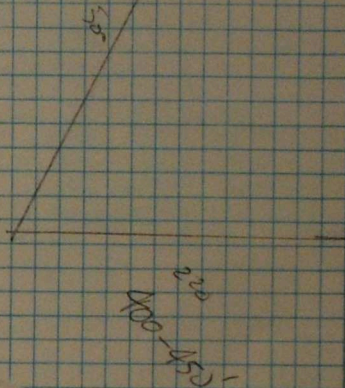
- 4.5' dark green-grey
chlorite field - + Sb.
- highly altered with ex'd
2-3% Cu

RSBR 118R

- 6.0' dark green chl; actinolite
+ qtz + pink feld - amphibole
dyke.
- chloro diss. throughout but
conc. in chlorite - actinolite
rich sections
- est - 1-32 overall.

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 20 \\ \hline 800 \\ 200 \\ \hline 16,000,000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ 400 \\ \hline 800,000 \\ 20 \\ \hline 16,000,000 \end{array}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} bc \sin A, \text{ area} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{bc \sin A}{2}$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{a^2 \sin B \sin C}{2 \sin A}$$

REDUCTION TO HORIZONTAL

Horizontal distance = Slope distance multiplied by the cosine of the vertical angle. Thus: slope distance - 319.4 ft. Vert. angle - $5^\circ 10'$. From Table, Page IX, $\cos 5^\circ 10' = .9959$. Horizontal distance - $319.4 \times .9959 = 318.09$ ft.

Horizontal distance also = Slope distance minus slope distance times (1 - cosine of vertical angle). With the same figures as in the preceding example, the following result is obtained. Cosine $5^\circ 10' = .9959$. $1 - .9959 = .0041$. $319.4 \times .0041 = 1.31$. $319.4 - 1.31 = 318.09$ ft.

The horizontal distance is approximately: - the slope distance divided by twice the slope distance. Thus: rise = 14 ft.

$$\text{Horizontal distance} = 302.6 - \frac{14 \times 14}{2 \times 302.6} = 302.6 - 0.32 = 302.28 \text{ ft.}$$

10

10

10000

10

100 Squares

10 squares

25

40

250/100

~~20~~
~~20~~
20

204
200