006690

92F/4E

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE RAINY-PEARL COPPER PROSPECT, TOFINO INLET.

= TOFINO NICKLE

This prospect is close to the west shore of Tofino Inlet, about 18 miles by water northeasterly from Tofino.

The showing is at an elevation of 930 feet and is reached by a blazed route that folows westerly, diagonally up the hillside from a point on the beach northwest of Woman Island. The main work consists of a stripping approximately 90 feet long which ranges from 4 feet to 20 feet in width; a small amount of shallow blasting has been done in this stripped area.

The deposit consists of scattered lenticular patches and stringers of the sulphides, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in unreplaced remnants of amphibolite which are enclosed in gneissic feldspar porphyry.

The feldspar porphyry is the main rock in the stripping and also in the area extending for at least one-half mile easterly from it. The amphibolite occurs as remnant lenses that strike northwesterly and dip approximately 60 degrees southwestward; an attitude that is steeper but which roughly corresponds to the slope of the hillside, an important feature to be considered in prospecting the showing. The amphibolite appears to be a metamorphosed basic rock, probably originally basaltic or andesitic lava. The feldspar porphyry is a white rock, slighily gneissic in texture but otherwise lacking structure, the gneissosity strikes northwesterly. Replacement of the amphibolite by the feldspar porphyry is well shown at the lower

end of the stripping.

The mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, all confined to the amphibolite. The pyrite occurs as scattered patches with ill-defined borders to the amphibolite. The pyrrhotite occurs as patches and thin veinlets that form a lace-work in the amphibolite. The chalcopyrite occurs as small distinct lenses of nearly pure mineral, which range from one-half inch to 4 inches in width and from a few inches to 18 inches in length. The chalcopyrite lenses are well defined in the mineralized area and appear to be later than the other sulphides. The sulphides occur in two areas in the stripping one, towards the upper end, measuring approximately 4 feet by 12 feet by 2 feet deep and the other towards the lower end, measuring 4 feet by 10 feet by 2 feet deep. Elsewhere the amphibolite is either relatively barren of mineral or may contain a little pyrite. The feldspar porphyry lacks sulphides. The amphibolite, probably as lava, appears to have received the sulphide mineralization before the formation of the feldspar porphyry.

The writer took several samples of the sulphides and mineralized amphibolite which are at present being assayed.

Rainy Pearl - Tofino Ni

326.	Au	Ag.	Cu.	Mo.	Pt.	Palladium.
326	.037	0.8	24.5	0.3	0.115	0.285
327	.012	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.045	0.185
328	.01	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.155	.235
329.	.03	.8	17.6	1.2	.035	.25
330	.01	.1	1.5	2.0	.12	.210
331	.01	.1	1.2	1.0	.195	.135
332	.005	.1	—	0.1	—	—
333	.002	.2	.2	0.5	—	—

Shenason assays.

92F/14E

File Stevenson Cu No. 50

PRELIMINARY NOTES ON THE RAINY-PEARL COPPER PROSPECT, TOFINO INLET.

by - Dr J. S. Stevenson - 1942-

This prospect is close to the west shore of Tofino Inlet, about 18 miles by water northeasterly from Tofino.

The showing is at an elevation of 930 feet and is reached by a blazed route that folows westerly, diagonally up the hillside from a point on the beach northwest of Woman Island. The main work consists of a stripping approximately 90 feet long which ranges from 4 feet to 20 feet in width; a small amount of shallow blasting has been done in this stripped area.

The deposit consists of scattered lenticular patches and stringers of the sulphides, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in unreplaced remnants of amphibolite which are enclosed in gneissic feldspar porphyry.

The feldspar porphyry is the main rock in the stripping and also in the area extending for at least one-half mile easterly from it. The amphibolite occurs as remnant lenses that strike northwesterly and dip approximately 60 degrees southwestward; an attitude that is steeper but which roughly corresponds to the slope of the hillside, an important feature to be considered in prospecting the showing. The amphibolite appears to be a metamorphosed basic rock, probably originally basaltic or andesitic lava. The feldspar porphyry is a white rock, slightly gneissic in texture but otherwise lacking structure, the gneissosity strikes northwesterly. Replacement of the amphibolite by the feldspar porphyry is well shown at the lower

end of the stripping.

The mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, all confined to the amphibolite. The pyrite occurs as scattered patches with ill-defined borders to the amphibolite. The pyrrhotite occurs as patches and thin veinlets that form a lace-work in the amphibolite. The chalcopyrite occurs as small distinct lenses of nearly pure mineral, which range from one-half inch to 4 inches in width and from a few inches to 18 inches in length. The chalcopyrite lenses are well defined in the mineralized area and appear to be later than the other sulphides. The sulphides occur in two areas in the stripping, one, towards the upper end, measuring approximately 4 feet by 12 feet by 2 feet deep and the other towards the lower end, measuring 4 feet by 10 feet by 2 feet deep. Elsewhere the amphibolite is either relatively barren of mineral or may contain a little pyrite. The feldspar porphyry lacks sulphides. The amphibolite, probably as lava, appears to have received the sulphide mineralization before the formation of the feldspar porphyry.

The writer took several samples of the sulphides and mineralized amphibolite which are at present being assayed.