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**J.C. STEPHEN**  
**EXPLORATIONS LTD. (TARGET)**

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT ANZUS LACIE CAMP NAME ECHO: D. FERGUSON  
M. RADAN

NTS MAP SHEET 93F/14 DATES MAY 17-24, 1981

AIR PHOTOS BC 5427  
NO 128, 126, 156 LAT. & LONG. 79°/58°

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 81TAV1-13

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES -

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 81TAET 2, 15, 17

CHEMEX \*'S 27501, 27502, 27563  
(RESPECTIVELY)

## ANZUS LAKE PROSPECTING

During the period of May 17 to 24, 1901, Echo Camp, consisting of O. Ferguson and M. Radan conducted general geologic mapping, prospecting and silt sampling in an area north-west of the west end of Anzus Lake.

The topography of the area was hilly, generally covered by glacial till. The thickness of glacial debris limited outcrop exposures to areas of high relief, stream valleys and road cuts.

Silt sampling was carried out in the two largest streams in the area (Streams A & B). Other streams existed in the area but were not suitable for mapping, the general stream trend was north to south. Samples were collected ~~on~~ at a 250m spacing when possible. Stream A averaged 5 feet in width, moved swiftly in a well developed gravel bed forming "V" shaped valley at higher elevation. Samples were generally silt with some fine-medium grained sand and minor (5-15%) organic content. Stream B averaged 3 feet in width and ran swiftly only on steep gradients. Sample generally contained high portions of sand in addition to silt and 10-25% percent organic's. The stream was

difficult to silt and ended in a swampy area.

The rocks of the area were broken down into four basic units; andesite, rhyolite, dacite and conglomerate.

The andesite unit is the major rock type found and is exposed primarily on hill tops as either outcrops or rubble piles. The unit is generally dark gray, slightly rusted on fracture surfaces and highly porphyritic, often intrusive appearing. The matrix had a stony textured matrix. Phenocrysts were plagioclase and biotite, the rock was very magnetic. In some areas the color did lighten to a medium gray. On outcrop 15 red Jasper veins and blebs were found in the andesite (1-10cm thick), however the occurrence was not extensive. This Jasper was rock gneissened, <sup>(representative sample)</sup> #27502 <sub>table C</sub>.

The rhyolite unit was found only on the new ~~to~~ main logging road as scattered large angular boulders, concentrated in a small area along the road side. The rock was buff to bleached white, slightly rusty weathering, had dendritic manganese staining, was porphyritic with k spar, quartz and biotite

phenocrysts. Some flow structures were visible. The rock was geochemed, #27501 (representative sample taken)

The dacite unit can be subdivided into 3 subunits. The first unit (o/c #16) which is closest to the andesite seems to be transitional between andesite and dacite. It appears red, highly weathered, well vuggy on fractures, has feldspar and altered green minerals as phenocrysts. The unit is magnetic and may be correlated with ~~unit~~ o/c #4.

The second subunit is a tuff breccia to lapilly tuff. The clasts were angular to subangular, 2 mm - 5 cm and were felsic volcanic, possibly rhyolitic in origin. The matrix was a red ash material. The sample was geochemed #27503 c (representative sample taken). The final subunit was a more magnetic, reddish gray ash tuff of intermediate composition, possibly a dacite.

The fourth unit was a bluish conglomerate. It contained rounded clasts of a soft blue clay like material (altered rock) various volcanic pebbles and chert pebbles. The matrix was a bleached white siliceous material.

The age relations of the rocks is believed to be, from oldest to youngest

andesite, rhyolite, dacite, conglomerate.  
The brecciated dacite appears to  
contain rhyolite fragments and the  
andesite seems to be the remains  
after eruption of the volcanic pile. Proof  
of this sequence is limited due to  
poor outcrop exposures and thus should  
only be considered a possibility.