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J.C. STEPHEN
EXPLORATIONS LTD.

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

Mt. Munroe

PROJECT NEWEX CAMP NAME BRAVO

NTS MAP SHEET 104N/12E DATES July 20-27/81

AIR PHOTOS BC 5686 031 LAT. & LONG. _____
033

SILT SAMPLE SERIES no creeks

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 81NX B-344
81-NV-B-102-107 and 81-NV-B-86 to 90

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 67702B, 67706-67709B
77471- 77475B
77480 - 77492B

Report on Mt. Munro, ATLIN, B.C.

July 26/81

Introduction: Mt. Munro is located approximately 10 kms. NE of ATLIN, B.C. A great deal of work has been carried out in the area dating from the early 1900's. Numerous trenches, adits and pits are located on the northwest, west and east sides of the mountain. The principal minerals were Au and minor Ag found in quartz veins trending northwesterly and northeasterly. The main purpose of our stay was to investigate the old showings with reference to the structural and geological settings of the veins and to prospect the northeast and eastern parts of the mountain.

Camp was situated in a grassy clearing beside a small lake approximately 1.5 kms WSW of Munro peak. Water from the lake is suitable for drinking. Vegetation surrounding the clearing consists of buck brush and balsam trees. There appears to be no other campsites in the area due to the absence of creeks and other lakes.

Two people from SEMCO were investigating Lloyd Hodson's crown grants since Ron Stokes is considering optioning them. Two people were also observed putting in a chained line on the Princess Pat crown grant (44366).

Few soil samples were obtained from the area due to the very poor development of the soil horizons.

Prospecting and Geology:

Mt. Munro largely consists of fine grained greenstone with vertical jointing at 130° and 50° . A small area of peridotite is evident on the southwest slope of the mountain. The peridotite is fine to medium grained, black in colour with green serpentine, has rusty weathering and is magnetic. Small veinlets of black to brown asbestos crisscross the peridotite especially in the rustier zones. Marble outcrops south of Munro peak and extends to the east. Marble was also found underlying the greenstones in an outcrop SSW of camp. The marble is white, coarsely crystalline with some rusty brown ~~silicified~~ ~~zones~~ areas and a few silicified zones. Weathered surface is white to grey. Minor meta-diorite and meta-gabbro were evident within the peridotite and greenstone units. Quartz veins ~~cut both the peridotite and greenstone~~, with a general trend of 140 to 150° and dip of $70-90^\circ W$, cut both the peridotite and greenstone. Another prominent foliation in the areas of exposed quartz veins was $70-75^\circ/90^\circ$. Differences in trends were noted in some of the peridotites and may be due to their magnetic effect. However, all strikes and dips are plotted on FIG 3.

Information on the quartz veins was obtained from ~~a large rusty zone south of camp~~, five old trenches, an adit and a large rusty zone south of camp. Following is a description on each.

- TRENCH 1: - over three hills to west of camp.
- possibly old adit.
 - vertical exposure 3m wide by 2.5m high.
 - greenstone host rock, slightly rusty, minor pyrite.

- in centre of trench, 2 m of very rusty, heavily altered, buff coloured rock with greenish blebs, (maiposite?), and quartz carbonate veins about 5 mm wide and trending $145^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$, very rusty weathered surface, but no visible sulfides. This rock is possibly LISTWONITE.

TRENCH 2: - about 100 m north of Trench 1

- 2 x 5 m horizontal dimensions

- host rock is fine-grained greenstone

- no visible outcrop but abundant LISTWONITE?
float

- very rusty weathered quartz veins and quartz-carbonate veins with minor maiposite? and a few chert or chalcedony layers

TRENCH 3: - about 1/2 mile SE of camp

- 7 m long x 1.5 m wide

- greenstone host rock

- milky quartz vein, drusy in places, trending $140^{\circ}/w$, 40 cm wide, 7 m⁺ long

- old timber with S. CAMP marking.

TRENCH 4: - on west side of small hill west of camp

- horseshoe-shaped trench 2 x 3 m

- host rock not visible but there is peridotite outcrop in area

- very rusty, very altered and weathered LISTWONITE? with small quartz veins 5 mm wide and large surrounding silicified zones.

- veins trend $148^{\circ}/68^{\circ}w$

- foliation trends $148^{\circ}/68^{\circ}w$ and $070^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$.

- white calcareous coating on many surfaces.

- TRENCH 5: - on top of hill immediately northwest of camp
- 1m x 1.5m
 - meta-diorite exposed in trench or pit.
 - greenstone float with minor pyrite, beside trench and greenstone outcrop in area
 - float of quartz veining in very altered, rusty host; veins themselves partially rusty, often needlelike and contain very minor greenish mineral, (monisite?).

- ADIT: - on north side of hill which has a rock cairn and 2 possible graves to north of camp.
- 2.5m x 4m high with opening closed in.
 - slightly rusty greenstone host rock.
 - large blocks of 25cm wide quartz veins in LISTWONITE?
 - veins brecciate the listwonite, have rusty weathered surface, scalenohedral calcite in vugs and also drusy, minor carbonate throughout the listwonite.

- ZONE 6: - south of camp on south slope of mountain
- peridotite host rock with asbestos veinlets and shear zones; minor talc.
 - quartz veins about 5mm wide at 015°/90° and horizontal within large altered zone of listwonite? about 4.5m across.

Trenches 2 + 4 lie directly on a northwest-trending air photo linear and trenches 1 and 3 and Zone 6 lie no more than 100m away. Trench 5 and the adit are located approximately 300m north of the linear.

Thus, this linear may represent a fault or major shear zone which possibly controlled the emplacement of the veins.

Quartz and listwonite? float was found in many areas on the northeast and eastern parts of the mountain. The float was angular and usually abundant only in certain areas. It is, therefore possible that it could be derived from the underlying, apparently shallow bedrock. Much of the quartz was milky white and essentially barren looking, although some was rusty and had what appears to be listwonite associated with it. Where a host rock was evident, the quartz veins cut the greenstone, meta-diorite and meta-gabbro. Pseudotite did not outcrop in this area. Samples were taken of the quartz veins ~~and~~ especially where associated with the possible listwonite alteration. Locations are plotted on figures 1 and 2.

A few samples were taken from rusty zones and a rusty silicified zone with minor sulfides within the marble unit. The zones, however, were not extensive with most of the unit being fairly pure white marble.

Conclusion: If assay results ~~are encouraging~~ from the old workings are encouraging the availability of the crown quartz should be investigated. The extension of the northwest-trending air photo linear would also warrant further work if significant results were obtained from the trenches. It is also possible that the quartz veins extend beneath the surface towards the peak and slightly further east of the peak.