

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
WEEKLY REPORT

671174

LYELL ISLAND (TAR CLAIMS)

CAMP ALPHA -

S. ANGUS, K.S. STAUFFERT

Location - On the East side of Lyell Island, across from the TAR Islands

Dates - JUNE 26 TO JULY 5 1980

NTS - 103 B/11 W

17 + 2 + 5

Rock Geochem nos. - 56262 to 56264  
- 84810 to 84815

Soil Geochem nos - A-80-588 to A-80-600  
- A-80-1201 to A-80-1277  
- A-80-1089 to A-80-1100

13  
76  
11  
100

Introduction:

Our Campsite was located approx. 200 meters South of Gate Creek. It was a good campsite and fresh water was available from a small stream to the South of the camp. It is not ~~not~~ very well sheltered from the open ocean and therefore the beach always has large swells coming in. This makes it rather difficult for the float planes to land.

There presently is a logging road being put in, following down Gate Creek and will be cutting in a north-south direction across the lower part of the claim group, which will prove to be of excellent use if further work is to be done.

The weather during our stay was fair to good, with only two days of rain.

Prospecting & Geology

Prospecting was mainly carried out in and just outside the area of the "TAR" claims 1704.

We ran soil lines north-south across the claim group with sample taken every 30 meters. There were three lines run parallel with each other.

There were mainly two different types of rocks seen in the area. A granitic looking rock which contained no mineralization, ~~was seen~~ and ~~at~~ a light blueish grey felsic looking intrusive. This was seen containing well distributed pyrite crystals up to 1 1/2 mm. in size. This rock was seen over a ~~the~~ large area of the claims; this was sampled.

We found three new zones of silicification; one on the beach at the south end of the claims, one approx. 30 m up the creek just north of the claim group, and the third one was approx 70 m in from the beach, 180 m north from the south tie line. These all ~~are~~ were mineralized with pyrite.

We staked 2 groups of claims using the grid system. Each group consisted of 18 units. These claims were staked to cover a larger area over the TAR claims. The groups were called "T-ONE" and "T-TWO".

CLAIM TAG DATA

"T-ONE" - 49231

"T-TWO" - 49232

LOCATOR - S. ANGUS

LOCATOR - S. ANGUS

F.M.C. NO. - 195445

F.M.C. - 195445

AGENT FOR - J.C. STEPHEN

AGENT FOR - J.C. STEPHEN

F.M.C. NO. - 177207

F.M.C. - 177207

DATE COMMENCED - JULY 2 - 8:00 AM.

DATE COMMENCED - JULY 2 - 8:00 AM.

DATE COMPLETED - JULY 4 - 4:00 PM.

DATE COMPLETED - JULY 4 - 4:00 PM.

6 SOUTH - 3 WEST.

6 SOUTH - 3 EAST.

PROSPECTORS REPORT  
TAR CLAIMS.

(1)

LYELL ISLAND, Q.C.I., B.C.  
Topographic Map 103 B/11 W.

Introduction :

The TAR claims, located on the EAST side of LYELL Island consist of four 2 post units. A camp was located at shoreline about 1km north of the north boundary of the claims.

Geology: Rock types are well exposed along the rock beach and in creek bottoms. The predominant rock type is a blue green feldspar porphyry which was seen to contain hornblende phenocrysts in some outcrops. Volcanic greenstones and water lain graded tuffs also outcrop in this area. The graded tuffs are seen to coarsen into agglomerates, clasts being sub-angular and up to 3 cm diameter. Flow banding in the rocks strikes to the S.E.

Abundant local faulting with associated qtz-calcite vein brecciation affects all units observed. Minor andesite in fault contact with a rhyolitic unit was also observed.

A large hydrothermal quartz vein intruding along a large fault outcrops on the beach with a 014/90° trend. Due to thick overburden, this could not be followed inland.

→

(2.)

The only sulphides noted were pyrite and pyrrhotite which occur as veins, stringers, disseminations, fracture fillings and lenses. Placement of sulphide pods or lenses may be fault controlled.

Included with this report is a 1:50,000 index map showing claim locations, and a 1:25,000 map sketch with those outcrops viewed.

TAR CLAIM EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS.  
COSTS.

3

TIME : 2 men for 6 days = 500.00.  
groceries. = 100.00.  
transportation, camp setup = 300.00  
900.00.

# Geology Report - TAR Claims

Project: B.C. Gold

Camp Name: Bravo

NTS map sheet: 103B11W

Dates: July 15 - July 17, 1980

Geologists: Jean Panther  
Hudley Heagy.

Location: Tar claims, Lyell  
Island, Queen Charlottes.

Rock Sample Nos: 84760 - 84769  
58485 - 58491

Soil Samples: A-80-376 to A-80-377

Introduction: Mapping was undertaken on the T-ONE and T-TWO claims, (located on the East side of Lyell Island), at the scale of 1:10,000. The above claims include the old 'TAR' 2-post claims.

The weather during this period was overcast, with some rain. The property has been logged about ~~30~~<sup>50</sup> years ago, but is generally easily accessible by foot except for a large windfall area around 2S. The camp site is ~~so~~ sheltered and the beach offers a good helicopter landing site. Water can be obtained from a small creek to the south of camp.

Visitors during this period included

four people from the logging camp, who took us to camp for pie and hot showers, and two kayak people who were on vacation along the coast.

Geology: Dr. A. Sutherland Brown has mapped the area as undifferentiated rocks of the Masset Fm. and Massett feldspar porphyry. The feldspar porphyry is definitely the major rock type on the claims. The composition of the feldspar porphyry is variable, but generally consists of poorly-defined white plagioclase phenocrysts in an aphanitic to medium-grained dacitic matrix. The porphyry varies from sparse to crowded and in some cases, the plagioclase phenocrysts have been altered to clay minerals. Hornblende phenocrysts are present in some areas. Weathering varies from light to dark and rounded to subangular. Epidote is usually present and pyrrhotite ~~is common~~, which is slightly magnetic, is common.

The porphyry, in places, contains clasts of post-tectonic intrusive rocks and is cut by andesitic and lamprophyre dykes. The andesite is generally suffaceous, often chloritic, fine-grained, medium weathering and displays irregular contacts with the porphyry. Flow banding, generally striking north, was evident in an andesite dyke that extended along the shoreline. The lamprophyre dykes are fine-grained, dark coloured with dark weathering. These areas mapped

as basaltic tuff, (unit f), are probably lamprophyre dykes.

The feldspar porphyry grades into an agglomerate which ~~appears~~ appears dacitic in composition and contains subangular to rounded clasts ~~which~~ <sup>that</sup> form 60 to 80% of the rock. Minor flow banding striking southeast was evident in the <sup>agglomerate</sup>.

A lapilli tuff ~~which~~ tends to occur in the higher areas on the property, (although a direct stratigraphic relationship is not evident). ~~It~~ It appears to be dacitic and contains small fragments, (< 1 cm in size).

Aphanitic, light weathering dacite appears to interfinger with the feldspar porphyry.

The overall lack of outcrop on the property, except for the shoreline, does not lend itself to the determination of relationships between the units. <sup>Both</sup> The feldspar porphyry and the agglomerate contain fragments of post-tectonic intrusive rocks, and are, therefore, later than the intrusive. The andesite and lamprophyre cut the feldspar porphyry and the feldspar porphyry cuts the agglomerate in places.

Logging roads will be <sup>constructed</sup> cut through the property during 1980, 1981, which will provide much better exposure. The road that extends to within 100m of camp, exhibits abundant outcrop and <sup>sub</sup> outcrop on the rest of the property is, suspected of being close to the surface.

Numerous shear zones, with various trends and joint sets, as well as minor faults are evident. Calcite veins are abundant in these areas. Silicified zones were observed and



Samples sent for lithochemical analysis.

Economic: Pyrite, and to a lesser extent pyrrhotite, are very common in the feldspar porphyry and dacite. Minor pyrite also occurs in the other units. Arsenopyrite was observed in ~~parts~~ parts of the porphyry, dacite, and lapilli tuff. Quartz veining is present with a notable one intruding the ~~porphyry~~ <sup>dacite</sup> to the south of camp. This vein previously returned an assay of 1060 p.p.b. gold.