

**J.C. STEPHEN  
EXPLORATIONS LTD.**

671766

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

Heart Peaks.

PROJECT NEWEX - HART claims CAMP NAME ALPHA

NTS MAP SHEET 104 K/9 DATES June 7 - June 18/81

Crew members: Scott Angus, Mike Radan, Mike Hughes, Sean Pautler.

AIR PHOTOS \_\_\_\_\_ LAT. & LONG. \_\_\_\_\_

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 81-NXH-Z 51 - 53  
81-NXH-Z-1 to 4  
~~81-NXH-Z-1 to 4~~

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 81-NXH-A 1 to 11 81NXH-AT 701-703  
81-NXH-A - 101 to 113

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 27801 - 27837

Rock - 92749 - 92750

Rock - 27701 - 27717

Rock 27851 - 27869 (excluding 27868)

Report on HART Claims - Heart Peaks, B.C. June 16/81

Introduction: The HART claims, consisting of 120 units, are located approximately 140 km SSE of ATLIN and 5 km W. of Heart Peaks, B.C. They were staked this year on the basis of anomalous Ag values, which <sup>were</sup> obtained in 1980, within the Heart Peaks Formation.

Thus, the purpose of the 1981 program here, was to stake the HART claims and to conduct follow up prospecting, regional mapping, and talus sampling. Sample locations are shown on FIG. 1

Camp was situated in a valley between two multicoloured ridges, (N. and S. ~~Heart Peaks~~), on a small newly formed lake. Water in the area was cloudy but no fatal results were noted during our stay. Access to the area is by helicopter from Atlin or Dease Lake. Vegetation in the valleys and on the smaller ridges consists of balsam, spruce, pine, alder and buckbrush.

From June 4 to June 11/81, work was conducted by: Scott Angus, Sean Pautler, Mike Redan, Mike Hughes, Mark Masson, Norm, Silins, James Lawton and Glen Prior. Camp was then split into N. and S. Hart camps with S.A, J.P, M.E and MH remaining at the S. Hart camp. Thus, this report includes the work done by all members in the first week and that done by the S. Hart camp for the second week.

Economic Geology:

In Sept, 1980, a day was spent collecting a few soil, talus and rock samples from the brightly coloured Heart Peaks Formation which consists of red, yellow and orange weathering rhyolitic and trachytic lavas, tuffs and breccias with locally abundant drusy quartz in stringers, veins and vugs. Anomalous Ag values, (up to 12 ppm Ag), were obtained in quartz veins in the rusty weathering silicious rhyolite and rhyolite breccia. The highest values were from the South Hart multicoloured ridge. Thus, follow up talus lines were run this year along contour on the front and back of this cirque-ridge. Sample locations are shown on FIG 2. Talus lines were also run on the similar North Hart cirque (FIG 1).

Follow up prospecting on the property revealed a stockwork of quartz veins on the east edge of S Hart cirque. The veins trend 120-140° and dip steeply to the north. They are at least 30 cm across in places, with smaller veins and silicified zones between the major ones. Drusy quartz and quartz vugs line the rhyolite breccia host rock. Quartz crystals up to 6 cm long were found. The 1980 sample of 12 ppm Ag appears to have been taken downslope from this quartz zone, (Quartz Hill). Thus, thirteen 2m. chip samples were collected from the 25m long zone (Refer to FIG 3).

Several other quartz veins <sup>and zones</sup> were found on the property and were sampled. Locations are: near 1W on HART 1 and near 1.5N/100m E on HART 4.

Several pyritic quartz-breccia veins, one of which contained massive sulfide pods, were found in

a small creek bed near 3N/300m E on HART 4. The host rock was a rusty weathering rhyolite.

Abundant pyritic rhyolite and rhyolite breccia float and quartz float was found in Heart Creek. Some of the samples contained veins and nodules of massive pyrite.

Within the centre of the S. Hart cirque, long radiating, <sup>needlelike crystals of</sup> what appears to be stibnite were found within <sup>veins in the rhyolite</sup> veins in the rhyolite.

### General Geology:

The HART claims are dominated by two centrally located orange-yellow to brick red coloured cirques, (N. and S. Hart). The cirques consist of <sup>highly fractured</sup> rhyolite and related tuffs and breccias with quartz veining. It is possible that the cirques define an active volcano in Tertiary time, because of the shape defined by the cirques and the abundance of tuffs and volcanic breccias. Pumice was also found on talus hills behind S. Hart cirque. It is also <sup>suggested</sup> ~~possible~~ that the brick red colour of the cirques <sup>may be</sup> an indication of high Hg content.

The rhyolites are more extensive than just the two central cirques. Some of the rhyolites are highly altered, grey coloured, sugary textured with disseminated to blebby pyrite. Other rhyolites and trachytes are aphanitic, hard, white to grey with some remnant clear feldspar phenocrysts and with disseminated pyrite. In some localities heavy manganese staining coats the rhyolite.

The trachytes, in a rusty dark reddish, (manganese stained), outcrop near the top of the west end of the South Hart cirque, show columnar jointing perpendicular to the foliation of the rocks.

Surrounding and above the altered rhyolites are numerous flat lying plateau flood basalts, which are probably younger than the rhyolites. The basalts are unaltered with large clear plagioclase phenocrysts.

Columnar jointing can be seen east of the north cirque in the basalt flows. Two basalt flows can be seen below the yellow-altered N. rhyolite cirque.

The quartz breccias in the south cirque contain white rhyolite fragments with some black fragments in a grey quartz groundmass.

The pyrite is disseminated in the quartz groundmass and occurs as blebby replacements of angular fragments. The quartz breccias show clear druse quartz veins cutting across the rhyolite fragments and the quartz groundmass. This suggests that there must have been two episodes of quartz mineralization - ~~one during active volcanism and~~ ~~in a later episode.~~

~~quartz~~ mineralization.

## Conclusion:

On the basis of work to date, mineralization appears to be associated with quartz breccia zones and quartz veins. Further work on this property requires much more detailed maps than the 1:250,000 ~~and 1:~~ topographic map and 1:50,000 claim map which are ~~available~~ all that are available. A 1:25,000 regional map and a 1:5,000 detailed map of the anomalous zones would be necessary.