

HART CLAIMS

671767

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT NEWEX

CAMP NAME & NUMBER ALPHA

NTS SHEET \_\_\_\_\_

DATES JULY 17 TO AUG 7 / 1981  
S. ANGUS, M. RADAN, M. MASSON, N. SICILIO.

AIR PHOTOS \_\_\_\_\_

LAT & LONG \_\_\_\_\_

SILT SAMPLE SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>TAGGS</sup>  
~~SOIL~~ SAMPLE SERIES 81-NXH-AT-541-54A

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 25751 C TO 25800 C  
67751 B TO 67800 B.

27611 C TO 27619 C

27743 C TO 27750 C

67703 B TO 67705 B.

# HART CLAIMS.

JULY 17 TO AUG 7/81

The Hart claims were staked in June 1981 and consist of 120 units. They are located approx. 140 km S-E of Arlin B.C.

They consist totally of the Heart Peaks Formation unit which is rusty-weathering trachyte and rhyolite flows, pyroclastic rocks and related intrusions.

Anomalous geochem results of up to 15 oz/per ton Ag and 6500 PPB Au caused us to put in two grids for detailed mapping and sampling.

The MOGUL grid was mapped at a scale of 1 to 200. This outcrop is located on the bank of a small creek in the Hart 4 claims. Previous geochem results here were up to 6500 PPB Au. and 51 PPM Ag.

This grid consists mainly of a highly fractured, bright yellow red weathered, blue-grey rhyolite to a chert brecciated rhyolite. There is also numerous massive to drusy, white to black Qtz. veins cutting through the rhyolite in almost a north-south direction and up to approx. 1 meter wd.

Mineralization appears to be ~~in~~ mostly in the dark cherty fragments of the chert brecciated rhyolite. Most appearing to be Pyrite. In some areas the mineralization becomes quite massive. There is also an area of silicified agglomerate, the fragments in this consist of rhyolite,

quartz, chert, and very fine black mudstone. This unit also contains abundant, bleby pyrite.

A total of 54 rock channel samples were taken from the MOGUL zone to be assayed for Au, Ag.

The STEEP zone is located at the top of a very steep talus slide area also located in the Hart & claim.

This zone was mapped at a scale of 1 to 500.

The rock in this zone is very similar to that of the mogul zone, mainly consisting of the highly fractured blue-grey massive to porphyritic rhyolite. This contains abundant massive to drusy Qtz. veins up to 1.5 meters wide. There is also the agglomerate which appears at the mogul grid, but this tends to be in pockets in the rhyolite and is more silicified.

There was no previous Ag. results for this zone and gold values were as high as 880 PPB. We took a total of 41 rock channel samples to be assayed for Au, Ag.

The area at the peak on the south ridge, the TOP ZONE, is where we received an anomalous rock sample of 15 oz per ton. The north side of this ridge is too steep and jagged to do any work and the south is steep and is almost completely covered by talus and exposes very little outcrop. Therefore small scale mapping of this area would not be very helpful. We

did take five samples across a 10 meter area on the top of the ridge where there is one small vein exposed, approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$  meter wide. sample nos 27743 to 27747. This is a massive white to black quartz vein, with some of the vein appearing to be a soft bleached white kaolinite. This is mineralized with a silvery black mineral and is also found as float boulders for quite some way down the south side of the talus slope. where sample no. 92749 assayed 11 oz per ton.

A trenching of this area would probably not be useful as the rock is very fractured and would just keep breaking up.

conclusion: Detailed mapping of the areas around the anomalous zones is recommended. But this could not be done without the aid of detailed base maps with contours.