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

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

YETH CREEK

PROJECT NEWEX CAMP NAME ALPHA

NTS MAP SHEET 104 K/15E DATES JULY 3-7/81

AIR PHOTOS B.C. 5616-030 LAT. & LONG. LAT-58°56' LONG-132°43'

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 81-NX-Z-38 TO 46

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 81-NX-A-71 TO 88
81-NX-A-531 TO 536

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 27730 TO 27737
27606 TO 27609

YETH CREEK REPORT

104K/15E

INTRODUCTION

Prospecting on the Yeth Creek area provided opportunity for working in a great variety of rock types within an area fairly easily covered in the time allowed. The primary rock types in the area were the gabbros of the major northwest trending ultramafic complex, a faulted off section of Jurassic formation sediments and a relatively small intrusive body of quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Camp was set up in a small cirque-like valley just north of the intrusive body however there are many other suitable sites in the area. Camp was set at approximately 4500 ft. which accounted for the fairly cold weather throughout the week. Dense vegetation is almost non-existent and most of the property is at or above tree line so that good distances can be covered. Water is easily found throughout the area because of an abundance of creeks. The area is accessible by helicopter from either Atlin or Dease Lake.

Signs of previous prospecting were found on the main tributary of the Yeth Creek running north-south and cutting the western ^{most} edge of the intrusive. Flagging was found indicating that the creek had been silt sampled within the past few weeks. The work was recognized as being that of Chevrons because of our previous (Nahlin Mtn.) knowledge of their silt numbers (ex. RLTI 155).

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porphyry. The unit shows extensive weathering and is highly fractured. Its contact with surrounding rock types is fairly sharp and can be followed relatively easily except along the western edge near the main creek. Mineralization in the body seems poor and only in one localized area were we able to find anything interesting. Sample N^os. 27731, 27732 showed minor disseminated sulfides.

The northwest trending pair of parallel faults south of the intrusive seem to have "pinned" off a narrow strip of the ultramafic unit. The peridotite rock of this area is similar to that of the major belt of peridotite further north. The rock is medium grained and has undergone only minor serpentinization. The pair of faults are not obvious and are quite difficult to follow forcing reliance on the change in rock types for identification. This unit was found to have no visible mineralization.

Prospecting consisted largely of rock geochemistry as well as some soil and silt sampling. Generally there were few areas of any extensive talus slides and in these areas there was usually abundant outcrop so that talus sampling was not used. Most of the creeks in the area were fairly wide with beds of large boulders and float rock making silt samples readily obtainable.

From general reconnaissance of the area, no single unit appeared to have a high degree

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of mineralization while the peridotite ultramafic (Unit 1) looked least promising. Should assays return with favourable values one might wish to take a closer look at the intrusive body and possibly the immediate surrounding area of gabbro and pyroxene diorite.