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

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

TEEPEE PEAK

PROJECT NEWEX CAMP NAME FREDDIE

NTS MAP SHEET 104M DATES Aug 10 - 16 1982

AIR PHOTOS BC5686 #138, 140 LAT. & LONG. 59°42' / 134°42'  
#236, 238  
#112.

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 1, 2.

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES —

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 32857-59C  
32701-07C

*Alison Candy  
Norm Silins  
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Aug 18/82.

Tupu Peak, Map Sheet 10404; 59°42', 134°42'

Our camp was located on the NE side of Tupu Peak. We camped quite high, well above treeline to allow easy access to the peak and surrounding area. Traverses covered ground as far north as Skelly Lake as well as <sup>to investigate</sup> ~~investigation~~ of the granite intrusive in the center of the peak. ~~to~~ The west side of Tupu Peak ~~offers~~ has very rough terrain so access was limited.

The dominant rock type was quartzite schist. Stages of alteration gneissic to schistose to chloritic were <sup>traced</sup> followed in walking north from our camp to Skelly Lake. Red garnets were found in the schistose realm. The garnets were small (max 1/8" diameter) but bright red colour and disseminated along cleavage planes. The schist varied in amount of contortion with the most disturbed regions being near the central ~~in~~ granite intrusive of Tupu Peak. The schist always displayed layers of "sweated" out silica; the larger silica seams (8-10" diam) were found at greater distance from the granitic intrusives. Chalcopyrite was found at one location but there was no extent on surface of the mineralization. (32707C) Disseminated pyrite was present throughout the quartzite but was usually very fine.

Volcanic rocks overlie the quartzite and are found mainly on Tupu Peak itself. Poldspaltic tuffs and lapilli tuffs were identified. Some disseminated pyrite is visible and one sample was taken.

Limestone appears in north striking, vertically dipping beds up to 100' wide. The beds appear as a single unit, pure white

in colour, in small areas marbled but <sup>or</sup> barren of fossils and skarn mineralization. The limestone is marked on the airphotos #138, 140 & 236.

Porphyritic intrusives are noted in the ridge north of camp and in the stream (#138) further north. There is no absolute pattern to these intrusives in either occurrence or shape. There is little sulphide mineralization visible in the dark amphibole rich masses. Dykes of fine granodiorite intrude discordantly the quartzite schist. There is a general trend for these dykes to dip gently east and often intrude each other.

### Samples

1. Limestone
2. Limestone contact to quartzite schist
3. Quartzite schist
4. Volcanic Porphyritic intrusive - epidote
5. Biotite-Hornblende Granodiorite (?) intrusive.
6. Quartzite schist with sulphides (float.)
7. Quartzite schist - Quartz - Chalcopyrite
8. Quartzite schist - Red garnets



## Units

- Unit 1 - as described Unit 1 of Bennett Map Sheet 104M.  
- quartzite schist dominated this area although mica rich quartzite to mica rich gneissic outcrops were mapped as local variations to the schist.
- Unit 2 - Limestone (described as Unit 3, 104M)  
- pure white, no foliation, narrow chert stringers on occasion, no sulphides or skarnification.
- Unit 3 - Volcanics - (described as A, 104M)  
- no underlying slate or geywacke ~~was~~ described but our rocks seemed to be more like unit 7 of map sheet 104M  
- feldspathic tuffs with little foliation or mineralization.
- Unit 4 - Granite (described as unit 6, 104M)  
- Coast intrusions, fine grained, low in mafics, little mineralization, sharp contacts to schist and volcanic intrusives.
- Unit 5 - Dikes or Sills of felsic, low sulphide content rock. Granodioritic and fine grained. General east dip and parallel strike of 20-40' wide dykes. Discordant to schist. (described as Unit 8, 104M.)

Previous Work: Dupont & Co staked at least 16 units June 12 / 81. The claim group name was KEAP and covered the area in which we found the greatest amount of mineralization. See airphoto BC 5686 #138 in reference to the stream draining SW. We took a number of samples in this area but found pyrite to be the dominant sulphide. Very little mineralization except finely disseminated pyrite in the quartzite schist was found. This staked area is believed to cover the south nose of the granitic intrusion south of Skelly Lake.





