

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT NEWEX CAMP NAME ECHO 13 - CALDERA

NTS MAP SHEET 104 M 14E DATES AUG. 16-22, 1982

AIR PHOTOS BC 5500 N° 047 LAT. & LONG. 59° 51' N 135° 11' W

SILT SAMPLE SERIES _____

^{TALUS}
SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 82 NXET-166

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 73722 - 73723

GEOLOGY

The map by Lambert to accompany GSC Bulletin 227 is very good. Because it is drawn at a larger scale than the half-mile air photos, no attempt was made to map on the air photos. There are a few errors on Lambert's map:

1. At the foot of the glacier 1200 m SE of camp (where Lambert maps ice and glacial debris), extensive outcrop of (pyritic) rhyolite porphyry and quartz monzonite occurs. A shear zone in the quartz monzonite there strikes between 004/90 and 016/90, with the QM rusty-weathering and rubbly and with bands of clayey fault gouge 50 cm thick. Two to five millimeters of molybdenite and quartz coat one fracture (008/88W). The rusty zone is up to twenty meters wide.

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Spec. HAB2-13-10

2. Units Db and 14 occur at least 500 meters east of Lambert's mapped exposures, at the southern extremity of Lambert's map.

3. A fault (020/90) occurs in the quartz monzonite south of Lambert's mapped area. Clay gouge-filled fractures parallel a gully assumed to follow the fault.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Units 8b, 9, 10c, 14 and 15 are little-altered and barren of any significant mineralization.

Small silicified zones in unit 3a have been sampled (73722 and 73723) but are probably too small to be significant (and don't look terribly exciting).

Molybdenite occurs along fractures (HAB2-13-5, 13-9, 13-10) and more rarely in quartz stringers (HAB2-13-10 is from the only vein found, 10 cm thick. The stringers are less than one centimeter thick), in quartz monzonite. The quartz monzonite is equigranular and moderate-grained, and almost unaltered (chlorite ± epidote alteration is common). The grade of the mineralized boulders is low and although fairly common in between the glaciers, there aren't enough to justify staking. Only HAB2-13-10 is in place; the remainder of the molybdenite mineralization is in float.

The mineralization ~~is not~~ may be ~~due to~~ the periphery (ie propylitic zone) from

of a porphyry deposit. If so, the deposit must be buried, as no float occurs south of the glacier. The Endako (also equigranular, little altered, little pyrite halo) could be used as a model.

Alternatively, the molybdenite could be fault-related (note that the faults mapped north and south of the glacier, with similar orientations, could be continuous). Or; a deep, unexposed Mo deposit could have been partially remobilized along the fault.

Chalcopyrite = magnetite = pyrrhotite occurs as traces in quartz monzonite float. This mineralization is probably related to the MoS₂ mineralization.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The campsite is fine, with good drinking water, easy accessibility but no firewood. Bugs are few.
2. The area has been prospected recently: orange peels and flagging remain.
3. Keep this property in mind so for when moly is worth something and there are suckers with money to spend drilling it.

CORRELATION OF ROCK UNITS & SPECIMENS

Lambert's Unit

Specimen

2b	HA82-13-4	(Shattered)
3a	HA82-13-6	
8b	HA82-13-12	
9	HA82-13-2	
10c	HA82-13-3	
14	HA82-13-1	
15	HA82-13-7	
D6	HA82-13-8	

Da - very variable; no specimen

ANALYTICAL REQUEST SHEET

CAMP NAME & NUMBER ECHO 13 - CALDERA DATE AUG 22, 1982

SAMPLE NUMBER SERIES

ELEMENTS REQUESTED

82 NRET-166

Ag, Au, As, Mo
