

672701

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

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT Newey CAMP NAME Bravo

NTS MAP SHEET 104K/10W, 14E DATES June 4 - June 12/82

AIR PHOTOS BC 5614 276 LAT. & LONG. _____

TALUS

~~SILT~~ SAMPLE SERIES 82-NX BT-1 to BT-6

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 82 NX B-1 to B-16
~~82 NX B-501 to B-509~~

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 28376 B to 28390 B.
28351 B to 28352 B

June 11/82.

Report on King Salmon North Prospecting Area

Introduction:

The King Salmon North prospecting area is located approximately 3kms north and 1.5 kms west of the western edge of King Salmon Lake. The BWM showing, mineralized with chalcopyrite, sphalerite ~~or~~, pyrrhotite and stibnite, is located 3kms to the east. In 1981, one of our crews prospected two felsite bodies just north of King Salmon Lake. Two anomalous soil values were obtained near one felsite body which corresponds to the location of the BWM showing. The values were 160 ppm As and a 120 ppm As value associated with 1.3 ppm Ag. The target this year was a third felsite body further to the northwest.

Camp was situated on a small lake at about 3000' near the centre of the area. A swampy area at the southwest corner of the lake allows helicopter access. There is room for a sheltered campsite on the west bank of the swamp. The water from the lake is drinkable. The lake was still frozen upon arrival and the surrounding area snow covered. However, south-facing slopes further from camp were bare and accessible. Vegetation consists of a fairly open spruce forest with some pine. Steep slopes are generally covered by grass and/or brush.

There were no signs of present or previous prospecting.

PROSPECTING & GEOLOGY

The regional geology consists of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the King Salmon Formation, intruded by late Cretaceous to early Tertiary felsite. The rocks of the King Salmon Formation are highly varied. Dark greywacke, with interbeds of shale and siltstone, is most abundant especially to the SE and SW of camp. Conglomerate units up to 10m thick are usually located in the lower parts of the above sequence. Limy shale was also noted in the sequence. (KSN 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) Convoluted bedding is common in the shales and siltstones. The shale also contained occasional small shellfish fossils. The greywacke exhibits graded bedding and cross-bedding in places. Quartz veins with associated silicified zones cut this units and were sampled.

Southwest of camp, a rusty, silicified unit cuts the above sedimentary unit. It is possible that these may be altered dykes of the felsite body to the north. The same rock is found along a rusty, west-trending ridge NW of camp. The degree of alteration and silicification varies considerably within a short distance. Numerous quartz veins cut the rock and were sampled. Most of the rock was highly silicified and therefore was also sampled. Representative samples of the host rock include KSN 14, 15, 16, 17.

The east end of the west-trending ridge containing the altered felsite (?) is overlain by a strongly magnetic olivine basalt.

A white to gray rhyolite (?) appears to occur as ~~(d)~~ dykes in the area. It contains clear quartz and white clay-altered plagioclase phenocrysts. This rock is often extremely altered to clay minerals. Refer to representative samples 1-4.

Very minor pyrite was found within a siliceous unit in the sedimentary rocks SE of camp. (KSN-7) Calcite veins were common in all rock units and occurred in small veinlets in the quartz-rich veins. Bitumen often ~~(e)~~ accompanied these veins and also occurred by itself in fractures. (KSN-10, 18)

The only thing of economic interest is the abundant quartz veining ^{especially} ~~and~~ the ~~quartz veins~~ and ~~silicified zones~~ rusty ridge NW of camp which has been silicified and contains numerous quartz veins. A soft greenish mineral was observed in many of these zones. (28390B)

NTS 104K/104W/14E

SAMPLER J. Paetler, Susan Kay

LINE _____

DATE June 5-11/82

PROJECT Newex-King Salmon North

AIR PHOTO NO. BC 5614 276

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Depth (cm)	Horiz	DESCRIPTION				SLOPE	VEG.	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS			
				Colour	Part Size	% ORG.	Ph				Au	As	Ag	Zn
82-NY-B-1	SW of camp	5	B	med br.	fine clayey sand	mod.		flat	spruce pine trees	above very altered otc - kaolin alth in part.	<10	113		107
B-2	"	2	B	lt-med br	pebbly sand	mod.		mod.	spruce	- above otc as above	<10	170		260
B-3	"	7	B	dk br	med. sandy pebbly	few		steep	grass		<10	48		140
B-4	S of camp along creek	2	B	lt Br	med.	few		steep	spruce juniper		<10	15		34
B-5	SE of camp	2	B	med br	sandy fine med	mod.		gentle	spruce scrub	above near vertical cliff of greenish gwice.	<10	14		104
B-6	"	3	B	"	fine sandy	few		steep	grass	below gwtc siliciclasts etc. gwice? host with minor py	<10	165		127
B-7	NW of camp	2	B	rusty br.	clayey sand	mod-lots		steep	brush	above otc of rusty sil, feldite?	<10	>1000		150
B-8	"	5	B	slightly rusty	fine pebbly sand	mod		mod	spruce scrub	below sil. etc.	<10	140		185
B-9	"	2	B	rusty lt br	fine sandy	few		steep	spruce trees	below rusty silic. etc.	20	620		172
B-10	"	2	B	rusty br.	clayey sand	mod.		mod.	scrub spruce	above rusty, silic etc.	<10	360		108
B-11	SW of camp	7	B	fine silty sand	med br	mod		"	"	gwice etc nearby.	<10	55		161
B-12	"	10	B	dk br	fine silty	"		steep	grass juniper		<10	275		174
B-13	"	2	B	fine sandy	lt. brown	v. few		"	"	below 28588B	<10	19		105
82-NX-B-501	SW of camp	5	B	dk orange brown	sandy clay	10-15%	-	moderate	pine spruce scrub	along talus slope nearest camp	10	275		92
B-502	SW of camp	2	B	lt brown green	clay	20%	-	steep	"	along ridge looking towards K.S. Lake	<10	9		138
B-503	NW of camp	5	B	lt orange brown	sandy clay	10-15%	-	mod.	"	overlying volcanic; near rusty ridge (west trend)	<10	320		112
B-504	"	10	B	pale orange brown	sandy (pebbly)	5-10%	-	mod.	"	" " " " " "	10	73		188
B-505	NW of camp	5	B	lt. orange brown	sandy	10%	-	"	"	on ridge NE of rusty ridge	<10	46		137
B-506	"	10	B	loamy sand	lt. brown	15%	-	gentle	"	along stream NW of camp. (end of lake)	<10	50		160
B-507	"	7	B	lt. rusty brown	silty clay	5-10%	-	mod.	"		<10	90		166

