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

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT Newer MT Minto CAMP NAME Alpha

NTS MAP SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ DATES 15-08-82 - 20-08-82

AIR PHOTOS \_\_\_\_\_ LAT. & LONG. \_\_\_\_\_

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

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES \_\_\_\_\_

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 32815c - 32818c

Geology - The Mount Minto geology is dominated by three or possibly four rock units. The first of these is a intrusive of dioritic to gabbroic composition. It is extensively weathered into large (usually over 20 lb) felsenmer blocks. It is fractured with major attitudes at  $320^{\circ}-73^{\circ}\text{SW}$  and  $122^{\circ}-70^{\circ}\text{N}$ . The second unit is a volcanic intrusive which overlaps the diorite. Some of this is very coarse and contains xenoliths of the intrusive below. For this reason it may comprise a mafic intrusive pulse. Most of it however is of basaltic to andesitic composition and appears to be of an intrusive nature. The third is a sedimentary unit composed of chert pebble conglomerate, argillite, chert quartzite and schist which was found in the felsenmer but not in place; ~~and is completely~~ ~~identifiable~~ identifiable.

According to the G.S.C map a large fault cuts the south eastern portion of the mountain. Fracturing at  $032^{\circ}-48^{\circ}\text{S}$  and  $093^{\circ}$ -vertical supports this idea and the topography may also indicate its existence. In addition another fault probably exists in the northern face near where camp was located (see map). Evidence of this is <sup>①</sup> a deeply eroded stream bed and <sup>②</sup> an extreme difference in lithology on either bank of the stream. Diorite dominates one bank while mafic, probably volcanic dominates the other for most of the hillside. Evidence of sharp contact between the volcanic and dioritic units can be seen in some felsenmer blocks.

Economic Geology - Areas of gossan may be seen on the east side of the mountain. These contain minor to trace amounts of pyrite and possibly other sulphides. The host rock appears to be basalt. Sulphide is often concentrated in fractures.

Occasional rusty "lumps" of rock up to 30 cm in diameter may be seen in the felsite. When broken they usually are of two types. The first is basalt as already described. The second type contains extensive qtz or qtz-carbonate veining which often contains minor amounts of fuchsite. Several pieces of float of the latter type were found near a or the presumed fault on the northern face.

Work Done - The top and upper slopes of the mountain were traversed in some detail as were the northern lower slopes. The western and eastern lower slopes (i.e. ground level to halfway up) were traversed in less detail with the object ~~of~~ of discovering anything of economic importance. A traverse was run to discover anything of interest along the southern fault or in the volcanic "sliver" displaced by it. Much of the fault however is covered by overburden and the volcanics were only slightly examined. The steep southern face below the peak was examined from the side but not ventured out upon for more detailed study.

George W. Hill  
Party Chief.

## Representative Samples

- M1 - Porphyritic basalt? - very coarse possibly intrusive - very dark in color - phenocrysts of feldspar and amphibole
- M2 - Coarse grained mafic to intermediate volcanic - probably andesitic in composition
- M3 - Qtz - carbonate veined basalt(?) - minor fuchsite
- M4 - Qtz - carbonate veined - less mineralization than above.
- M5 - Intrusive dioritic to gabbroic in composition - amounts of mafics vary in this unit.

ANALYTICAL REQUEST SHEET

CAMP NAME & NUMBER ALPHA DATE 19-08-82

SAMPLE NUMBER SERIES

ELEMENTS REQUESTED

32818c & 32816c

Ag, Au, As

32815c & 32817c

Cu, Ag, Au

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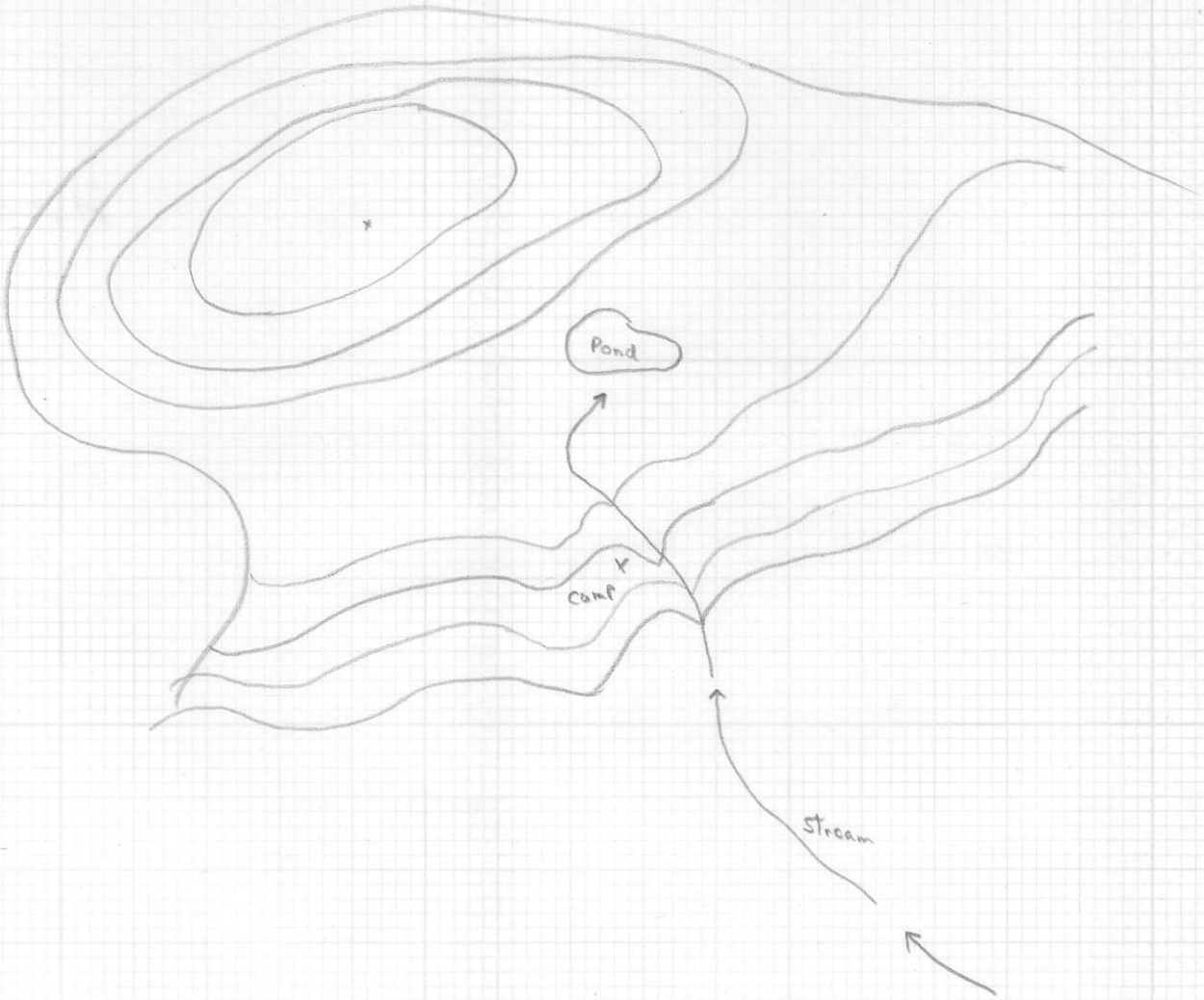
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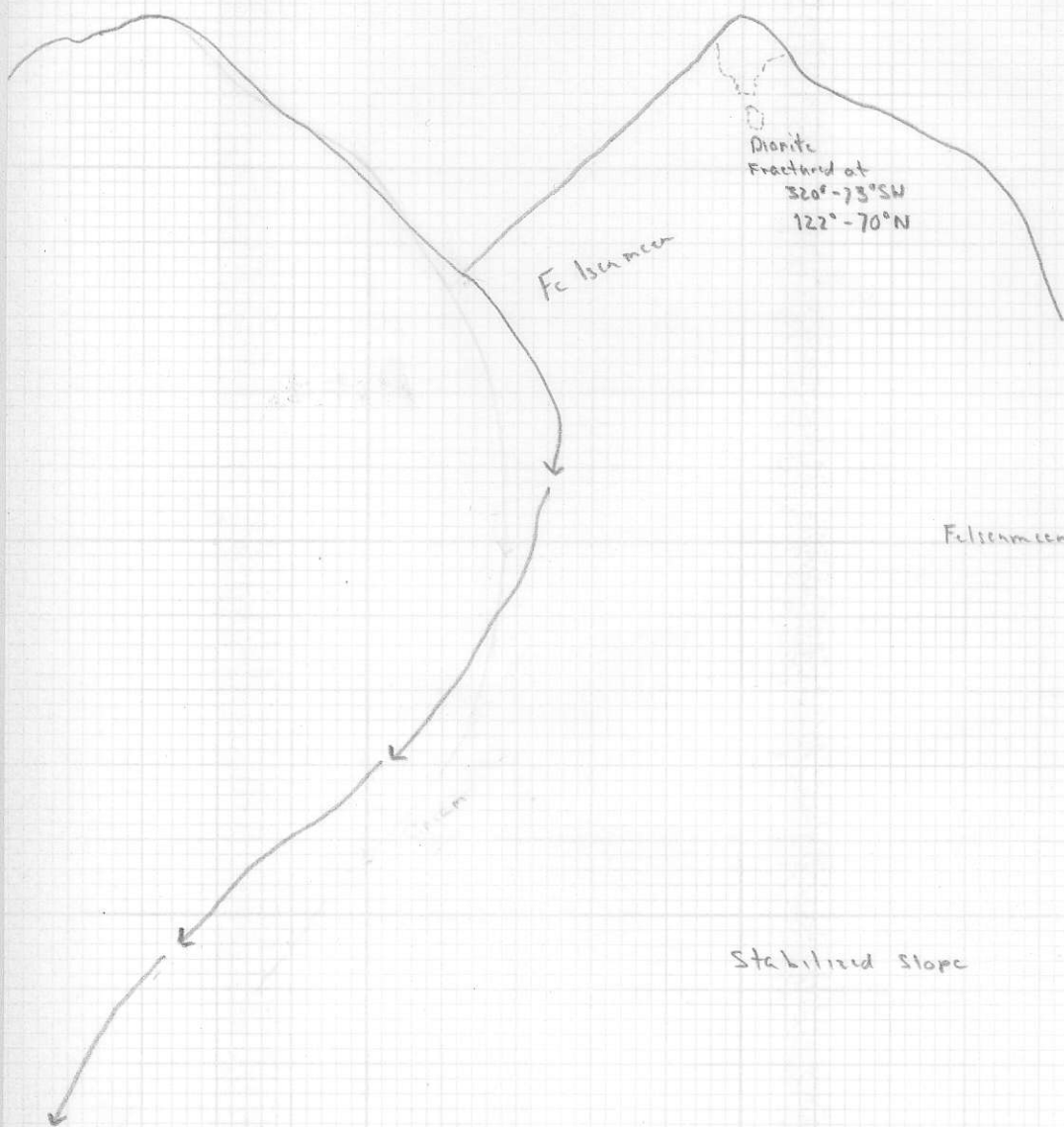


017



034°





Felsenmeer

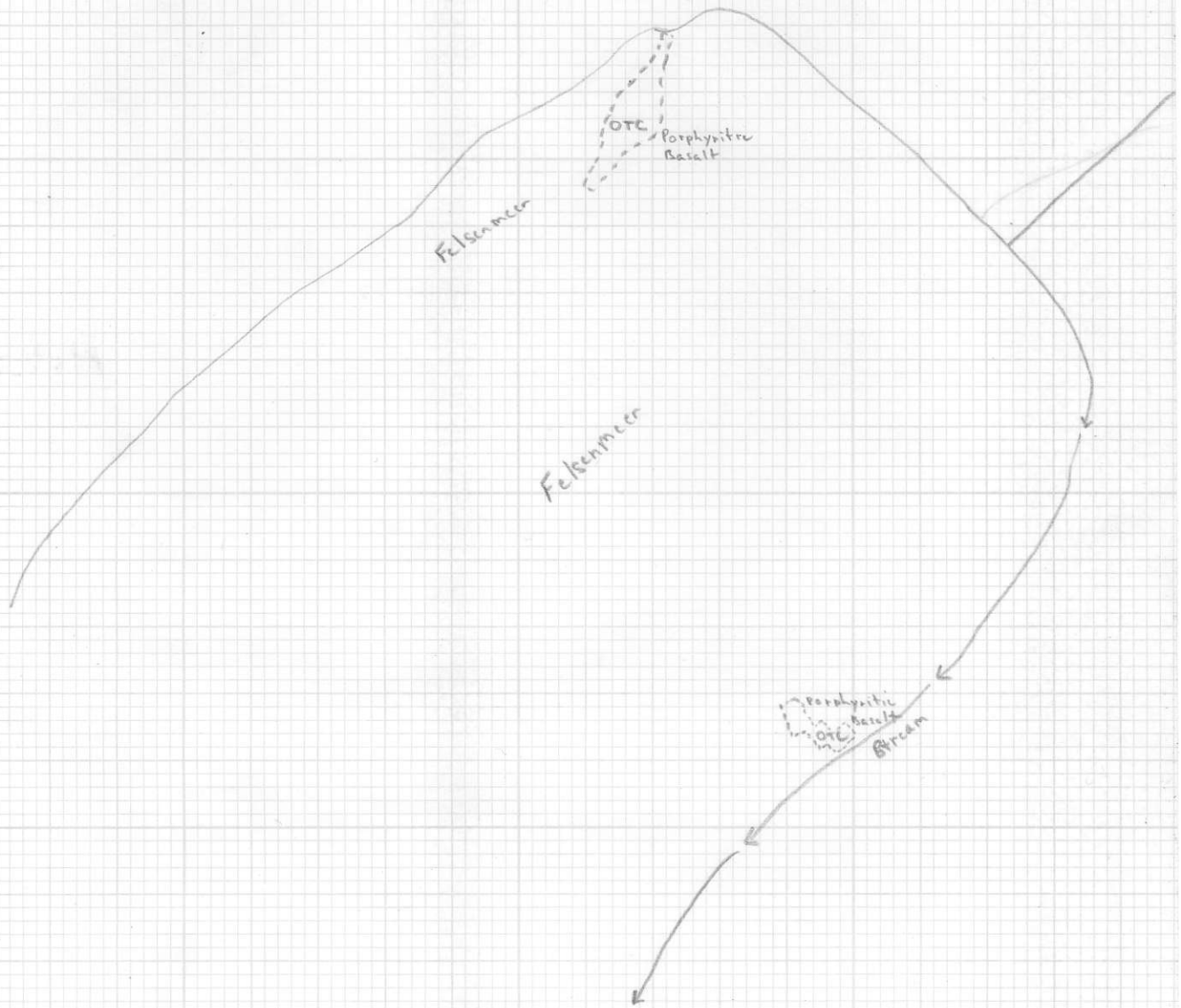
Diorite  
Fractured at  
320°-73°SW  
122°-70°N

Felsenmeer

Stabilized slope



Southly



Camp

