

672751

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

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT CASAU CAMP NAME ALPHA - EAST OF CAD CLAIMS

NTS MAP SHEET 104P12W/10409E DATES AUG 6-13, 1983

AIR PHOTOS BC 5733 # 1122, 1123 LAT. & LONG. 59° 43' N 130° 00' W

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 83 CAZ56 → Z89, Z104 → Z111

~~TALUS~~  
~~SOIL~~ SAMPLE SERIES 83 CAAT# 1 → AT8

SAMPLE  
ROCK ~~SPECIMEN~~ NUMBERS 32864C → 32867C

" SPECIMEN " HA83-65 → HA83-76

The following rock units were distinguished:

↑ (not that they are distinguished-looking rocks)

#### UNIT 1 - ARGILLITE (Spec. HAB3-70)

The argillite is soft, black and finegrained with minor pyrite and a strongly developed slaty cleavage which parallels bedding. Some black, fine-grained greywacke, also very slaty, is included. Rare thin (<1m) beds of black limestone occur are local.

#### UNIT 2 - TUFFACEOUS CHERT (Spec HAB3-65)

This unit consists of grey-green chert, locally slightly phyllitic. This chert appears gradational to a finegrained andesite tuff (cf. HAB3-72) (hence the name). The tuffaceous chert is weakly altered to a sericitic, limonitic light grey phyllitic or slaty chert <sup>(Spec HAB3-76)</sup> over large areas (mainly on the eastern slopes of this hill), with associated quartz veining.

The tuffaceous cherts immediately underlying the andesitic tuffs capping the main ridge are either hematitic (HAB3-74) or bright green (HAB3-75). The two varieties are interbanded (1-2m bands) or mottled together.

Minor black or dark grey chert, with no apparent tuffaceous component, are included in this unit.

#### UNIT 3: ANDESITIC TUFFS: (Spec HAB3-66)

The tuffs are all green, range from finegrained (HAB3-72) to coarse tuff-breccias (HAB3-69), appear to be andesitic in composition, and have undergone weak regional metamorphism.

#### UNIT 4: DIORITE (Spec HAB3-67, HAB3-73)

The diorite is moderately coarse-grained, equigranular, and comprised mainly of pale green plagioclase (70%) with and biotite (30%), possibly pseudomorphing pyroxene grains. It has undergone weak regional metamorphism also.

## UNIT 5 - PORPHYRY DIKES (Spec HAB3-68, HAB3-71)

Several porphyry dikes, ranging in width from one to thirty meters, and striking ~~is~~ roughly east-west, ~~occur~~ are scattered over this hill. Most have a dark grey matrix and contain phenocrysts of quartz, feldspar ~~and~~ <sup>or</sup> biotite (or any combination of them) with minor disseminated pyrite. The porphyries are unaltered and postdate whatever regional metamorphism affected units 1-4.

### STRUCTURE & STRATIGRAPHY:

Bands or pockets of any of the first three <sup>rock types</sup> units can be found (and are common) in any of the other of them. Contacts are not obvious (or are not simple). Bedding measurements dip gently, but in every direction. Overall, I believe the bedding to be roughly horizontal with argillite most abundant in the lowland by Toozaza Creek, andesitic tufts capping the highest ridges, and the tuffaceous chert on the slopes of the hill.

The diorite ~~may be in sills or dikes~~, but appears to follow bedding (ie forms sills). They are presumably feeders for the andesite tufts.

Very prominent fracturing of the first three units strikes 045 to 060 and dips 70 to 90 south. The fractures are planar, continuous for meters, most noticeable in the main westerly-flowing creek and host quartz veins on the eastern slopes of the hill.

A prominent NNE-trending air photo linear ~~near~~ <sup>on</sup> the ~~side~~ highest ridges is unaltered and unmineralized. (and unexplained).

Faulting has not been recognized. (and won't be without better stratigraphic control).

### ECONOMIC POTENTIAL:

There are a few scattered small patches of Fe-carbonate altered andesitic tuff exposed about 1700 m SW of camp. They contain malachite and pyrite but are too small (<10m long) to be significant (Spec 32864 is from one of the better patches). No significant Qtz veining occurs with these.

There is a large area of sericitic, pyritic, phyllitic tuffaceous chert indicated by spotty outcrops on the eastern slope of this hill. (It is 3000m from 83CAAT-8, off the air photo at 59°42'N 129°54'W el 4430', to 83CAZ-109, both in well-altered chert). Limonitic milky Qtz veining is associated with the alteration (# 32867). One piece of float vein Qtz float contained minor py and galena.

Milky Qtz veins are common on the ridge 2 km north of camp (and on the next, although lack of air photo coverage prevented me from checking those out). They cut unaltered rock. (32865, 32866)

### MISCELLANEOUS:

1. Regional Resources has protected the CAP claims by staking CAP 6,7,8 from May 30 - June 2, 1983. These claims cover to the west of the lowest exposure on the main westerly-flowing creek.

2. A soil grid covers part of the extreme south-eastern part prospected. A baseline ("B 2000 E" 3400 ~~2800~~ N) is well-cut and picketed, running N-S through the farthest SE outcrop mapped and continues at least 500m farther north). The grid is from two to five years old. No claim posts were seen.

3. The silt samples are not a high priority, should the analysis budget be running down. The talus samples (and the silt samples from the eastern slopes ~~may~~ are more important).

4. The ~~roads~~ blueberry supply is excellent.