674218

August 23rd/73

CAMP CHARLIE
CAMP #10

DATE: August 18th to 23rd/73 * 4 day camp

LOCATION: on the west slope of Nankai Peak, ~2 miles south of Kaza Lake

AIRPHOTOS: BC 2206:63,65,62 ; BC-1582:29

SILT SAMPLES: Y-712 to Y-748 , Y-588 to Y-590

SOIL SAMPLES: C-140 to C-148

MINERALIZATION: Most of the Hazelton Group rock types have trace amounts of pyrite. The green pebble conglomerate (Hazelton) (JS-73-8-20-6) has nodules of pyrite associated with large 2° calcite veins. The fossiliferous black limestone has disseminated pyrite that is of organic origin. A large percentage of the pyrite in the volcanics seems to be related to several dykes of Kastberg intrusives (qtz-FP porphyries). The alteration zone of these dykes is several hundred feet wide (mostly indicated by a mesh of $CaCO_3$ veins and in some places the limonite from oxidized pyrite is >1/8 thick.). No copper mineralization was seen in the dykes or in the obviously altered volcanics. Fracture surfaces in all rock types (Sustut included) there is a thin covering of specular hematite. In the camp area, several well developed storm zones occur; soil samples have been taken to cover these. Graphite is common in the Sustut sequences.

A sample of green mudstone - JS-73-8-20-(4) is included for rock geochem.

Only one occurance of copper was seen in the camp area - JS-73-8-21-(12). This is a very intensely oxidized rock, the malachite seems to be coming from the pyrite.

GEOLOGY: The major features of the camp area are:

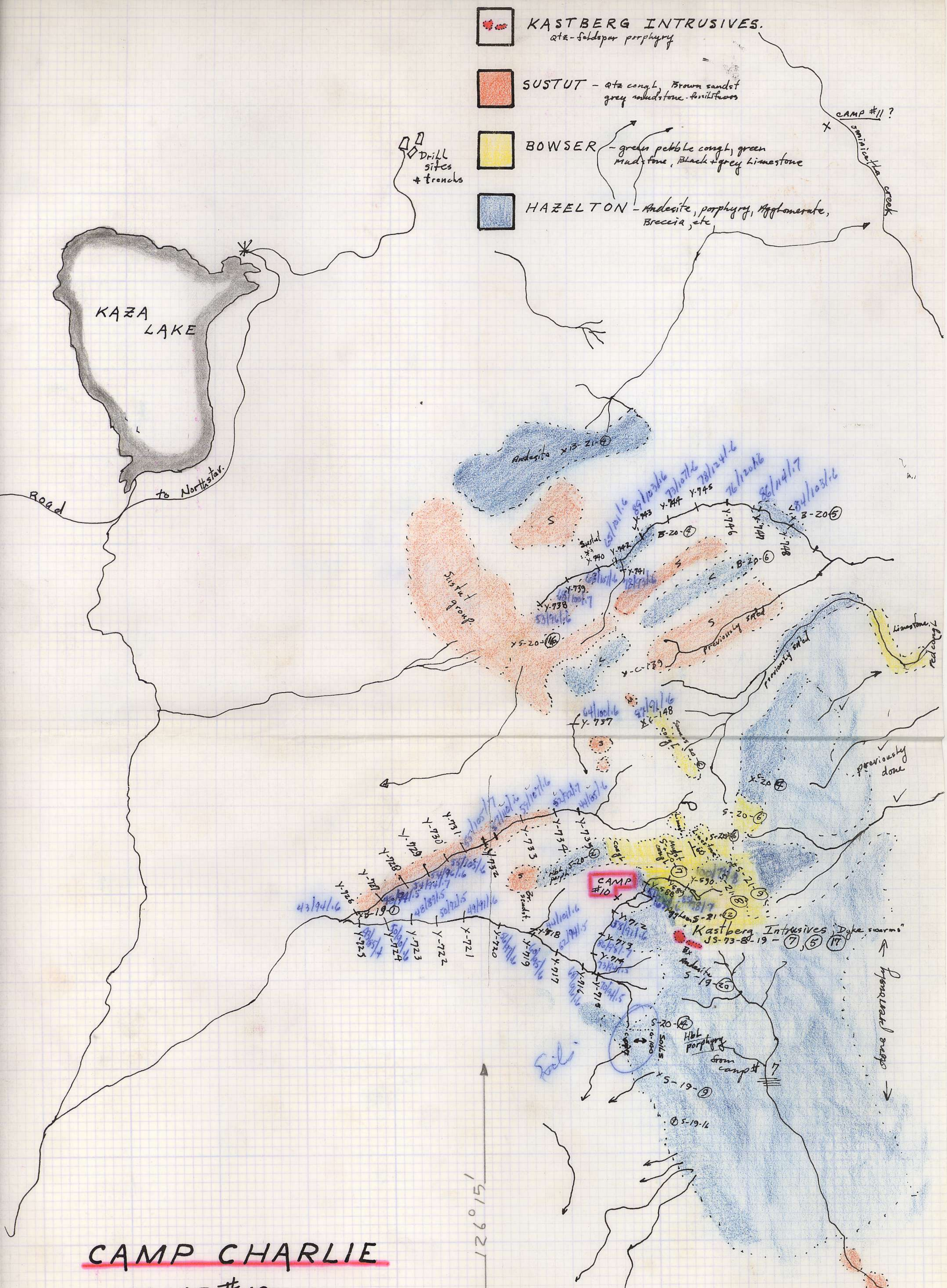
1. intrusion of Kastberg intrusives (see overlay for position) and resulting alteration of the Hazelton lavas
2. Overlap of Sustut Group continental sedimentary rocks onto the Hazelton Group. This limits the area we had to cover in detail. Traverses were run over the Sustut and its areal was noted.

There is a great variety of different lavas ranging from

several types of porphyries to agglomerates and Breccias. Most of the Hazelton rocks are sedimentary (Bowser?); mostly green pebble conglomerate interbedded with finer clastics. The whole sequence has been metamorphosed so that there euhedral crystals of Hbl in among the matrix grains. An interesting section occurs with the conglomerate at first having a large number of grey fossiliferous limestone clasts until further along there is a separate bed ~10' wide of black fossiliferous limestone. This is in contact with green pebble conglomerate on both sides but a short distance east there is a section of conglomeratic grey limestone (a limestone with ~20% detrital pebbles). There is the odd ammonite and quite a few shells and other fragments in the limestone — no specimens were collected.

Essentially unit 5A (Bowser group) of Lord's map is much more widespread, with unit 4 (Hazelton) reduced, than he indicates. The Sustut group is similarly more widespread in the lower regions.

Jo.


KASTBERG INTRUSIVES.
Qtz-feldspar porphyry
SUSTUT - Qtz congl, Brown sandst
grey mudstone - fossils
BOWSER - green pebble congl, green
mudstone, Black + grey Limestone
HAZELTON - Andesite, porphyry, Agglomerate,
Breccia, etc
Drill sites + trenchs
KAZA LAKE
Road to Northstar.
CAMP #11 ?
Ominicetla creek
Andesite
Sustut group
previously sampled
previously done
Limestone
CAMP #10
Kastberg Intrusives "Dyke swarms"
JS-73-8-19 - 7, 5, 17
Hbl porphyry
from camp # 7
Soils
126°15'

CAMP CHARLIE

CAMP #10

AUGUST 18-23/73 4 day camp

SILT SAMPLES: Y-712 to -Y-

SOIL SAMPLES: C-140 to C-