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PART 2
OF 2

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SUMMARY

The slates have been intruded by a granite stock. Contact metamorphism has converted the slates to biotite hornfels.

Northwest trending porphyry dikes intrude both the hornfels and the granite.

Disseminated molybdenite occurs in part of the granite stock. Molybdenite also occurs in networks of quartz veinlets and on fractures in both the granite and the hornfels.

INTRODUCTION

The Snafu group is located seven miles southwest of Aiyansh. It can be reached by a jeep trail that joins the Columbia Cellulose logging road at the lava beds southwest of Aiyansh.

The claims are located on the southern slopes of the Nass Valley. The topographic relief on the claim group is approximately 1,500 feet. Outcrops are exposed only on steep cliffs. Most of the rock mapped was exposed by stripping.

Mapping was carried out on a grid of cut and chained lines. Outcrops between the lines were located by pace and compass.

ROCK TYPES

The oldest rock type on the claim group is slate. Near the granite contact metamorphism has changed the slate to hornfels.

The slates are intruded by a granitic stock. The granite can be subdivided into three types:-

(1) fractured white biotite granite with limonite stains on weathered surfaces.

(2) white biotite granite with hematite stains on weathered surfaces.

(3) aplite.

The granite, hornfels and slates are intruded by feldspar porphyry dikes.

HORNFELS AND SLATES

The slates are black and usually contain several percent pyrite. The pyrite usually occurs as elongated granular blebs,

1/4" long.

Closer to the granite contact the slate has been metamorphosed to a fine grained hornfels. Biotite and feldspar can be identified in hand specimens of hornfels. Locally, usually, adjacent to the contact, the hornfels contains dark green amphibole or light purple garnet.

In some areas near the granite contact the hornfels is intruded by a network of quartz veinlets. Two quartz veins, several hundred feet long and two feet to ten feet wide, intrude the hornfels in the southern half of the map area.

GRANITE

The granite intrusive has a circular cross section. This can be seen on air photograph BC 5112-076.

The granite has been subdivided into three types:

(1) fractured white biotite granite with limonite stains on weathered surfaces.

(2) white biotite granite with hematite stains on weathered surfaces.

(3) aplite.

The first two types of granite are distinguished mainly by the color of their weathered surfaces. Contacts between them are irregular and gradational.

In the hand specimen both of these granites are fine grained to medium grained rocks containing quartz, white feldspar, biotite and occasionally chlorite.

Pyrite is ubiquitous in the first type of granite; in the second type pyrite is associated with fractures and quartz veinlets.

Potassium feldspars occur locally in the hematite stained granite. They were not identified in the limonite stained granite.

The aplite is a fine grained felsic rock with a sugary texture. Feldspar and quartz are the only silicate minerals visible in the hand specimen.

The aplite occurs as masses near the granite hornfels contact, or as narrow dikes, less than ten feet wide, intruding the granite or the hornfels. Contacts between the

aplite dike and the granite or hornfels are sharp.

FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DIKES

The feldspar porphyry occurs as dikes, one foot to sixty feet wide. The dikes trend northwest and have steep dips.

The groundmass is a very fine grained grey to purplish grey rock. The feldspar phenocrysts are white subhedral to euhedral, and 1/8" to 1/4" in diameter. There are also 1/16" euhedral phenocrysts of dark green amphibole and biotite. The feldspar phenocrysts predominate.

SULPHIDE MINERALIZATION

Molybdenite occurs:

(1) disseminated in part of the granite.
(2) in networks of quartz veinlets in the granite or the hornfels.
(3) on fractures in the granite or the hornfels.

Chalcopyrite is rare. It occurs in the wider, more continuous quartz veins and, in trace amounts, in the pyritic slates.

Pyrite is common in the hornfels and slates. Locally the slates contain several percent of pyrite.

It is ubiquitous in the yellow-brown granite and in the red-brown granite. Pyrite is also associated with fractures and quartz veinlets.

It is disseminated, in trace amounts, in the feldspar porphyry dikes.

ASSESSMENT WORK INFORMATION

Property: Snafu claim group, Skeena Mining Division, B.C.

Owners: H. Wylie and S. Davis, Aiyansh, B.C.

Geological survey carried out by Nass River Mines Limited.

Date started: June 13th, 1966.

Date finished: July 15th, 1966.

Geologists: F. Charlton, Box 2499, Terrace, B.C.

C. Kowall, Box 2499, Terrace, B.C.

Geologists' Assistant: H. Wylie, Aiyansh, B.C.

Costs: Geologists' Salaries - 29 days at $21/day		$ 609.00
Assistant's Salary -247 hours at $2.20 per hour		543.40
Total		$1,152.40

Dated: August 20, 1966

Fred P. Charlton

SNAFU SHOWING

SCALE 1"=100FT.

NOTE: DETAILED MAPPING WAS DONE ONLY BETWEEN LOCKEY #2 AND WEST POST ALONG OVERBURDEN OUTSIDE OF THE MAPPED AREA

COMPILED BY CHUCK KOWALL WITH ASSISTANCE OF HEARD, WYLIE July 24th 1966

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE CONTACT, OUTCROP
- DEFINITE CONTACT, OUTCROP
- DIP-STRIKE SYMBOL
- MARSH, SEEPAGE
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- PERENNIAL STREAM
- SNAFU #2 CLAIM POSTS
- QUARTZ-APLITE FRACTURES
- QUARTZ APLITE FRACTURES MOS$_2$ BEARING
- QUARTZ VEIN
- QUARTZ VEIN MOS$_2$ BEARING
- DISSEMINATED MOS$_2$
- STOCKWORKS
- STOCKWORKS MOS$_2$ BEARING
- CLAIM LINES
- I.P. TIE LINES, BASE LINE
- FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- WHITE BUFF/GRANITE WITH LIMONITE FRACTURE COATINGS ON FRACTURE/WEATHERED SURFACES
- FEATURED PINTOS LIMONITIC LACY BUFF GRANITE WITH CRACKING FROM MOS$_2$
- GRANITE UNDIFFERENTIATED HERRITAGE GRANITE AS MAPPED ELSEWHERE
- HORNFELS, RUSTY BRAX OCCASIONAL MOS$_2$ MINERALIZATION
- APLITE APLITIC GRANITE
- QUARTZ SHEAR ZONES STRIKING 010 N

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To accompany report on Snafu Group, Claims 1, 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 by F. Charlton and dated Aug. 20, 1966.

M1


SNAFU SHOWING
SCALE 1"=100ft.
NOTE: DETAILED MAPPING WAS DONE ONLY BETWEEN 1400 EAST + 2000 WEST
DO NOT ASSUME OVERBURDEN OUTSIDE OF THIS MAPPED AREA
TRUE NORTH
DECLINATION 1966, 28°E
COMPILED BY CHUCK KOWALL
WITH ASSISTANCE OF
HENRY WYLIE
July 30th 1966
LEGEND
APPROXIMATE CONTACT, OUTCROP
DEFINITE CONTACT, OUTCROP
DIP-STRIKE SYMBOL
MARSH, SEEPAGE
INTERMITTENT STREAM
PERENNIAL STREAM
CLAIM POSTS
QUARTZ, APLITE FRACTURES
QUARTZ APLITE FRACTURES MoS2 BEARING
QUARTZ VEIN
QUARTZ VEIN MoS2 BEARING
DISSEMINATED MoS2
STOCKWORKS
STOCKWORKS MoS2 BEARING
CLAIM LINES
I.P. TIE LINES, BASE LINE
FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
WHITE BIOTITE GRANITE HEMATITE STAINED ON FRACTURES + WEATHERED SURFACES
FRACTURED, PYRITIC + LIMONITIC WHITE BIOTITE GRANITE OFTEN CARRIES FINE MoS2
GRANITE UNDIFFERENTIATED
HORNFELS, RUSTY BLACK OFTEN WITH PYRITIC DISSEMINATIONS
APLITE APLITIC GRANITE
QUARTZ SHEAR ZONES SPORADIC Cu, Py
IP LINE 8S
IP LINE 4S
IP LINE 0
IP LINE 4N
IP LINE 8N
IP LINE 11N
2300E
10S
8S
6S
4S
2S
0
2N
4N
6N
8N
9N
11N
GRANITE
GRANITE BOULDERS
GRANITE OVERBURDEN
OVERBURDEN
SNAFU 1
SNAFU 2
SNAFU 3
SNAFU 4
SNAFU 5
SNAFU 6
SNAFU 7
SNAFU 8
SNAFU CLAIM POSTS 7+8
SNAFU CLAIM POSTS 1+2
GOOD SHOWING MoS2 STOCKWORK
GOOD FLOAT PYRITIC APLITIC GRANITE MoS2
PYRITIC FLT.
GRANITIC OVERBURDEN
MUCH PYRITIC, LIMONITIC GRANITE FLOAT WITH VARIABLE AMOUNTS MoS2
LOW MARSHY GROUND
MARSHY GROUND
GOOD OUTCROP TO STUDY GRANITE RELATIONS
PYRITIC HORNFELS CLIFFS + SLIDES
HORNFELS
PROBABLY HORNFELS (COVERED BY OVERBURDEN)
COLUMBIA CELLULOSE ROAD 2 MILES
1/2 MILE TO BASELINE
FLAT GROUND
HIGHER GROUND
S1
S2
S3
S5
PROPOSED

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794 (M2)