

794

PART 2

OF 2

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Geological map of Snafu Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 11 and 12	in pocket
Topographic profile along baseline	in pocket

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.

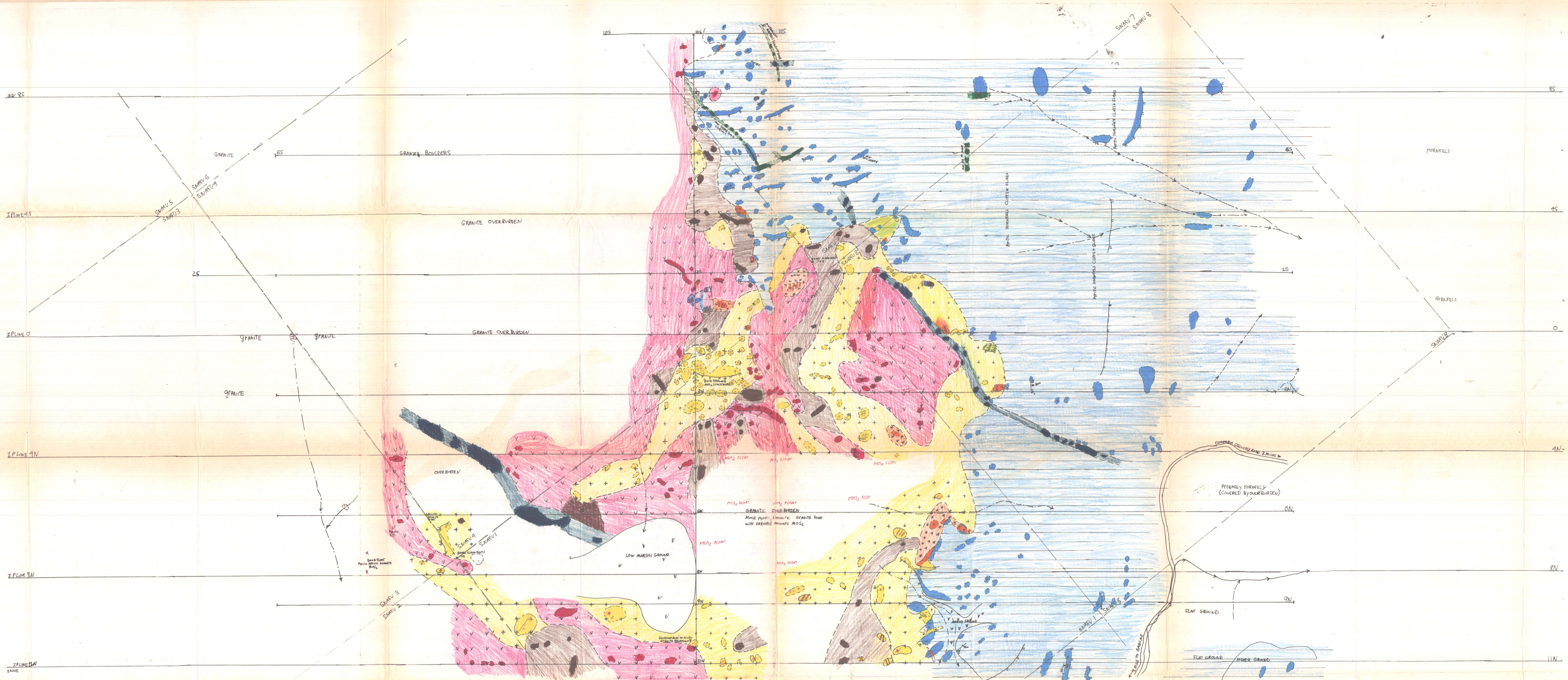
C. Kowall, Box 2499, Terrace, B.C.

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	<u>543.40</u>
Total	<u>\$1,152.40</u>

Dated: August 20, 1966

Fred Charlton.....



SNAFU SHOWING Scale 1"=100 FT.

NOTE: DETAILED MAPPING WAS DONE ONLY BETWEEN 1000' AND 2000' ELEVATION
 PLEASE ASSUME OVERBURDEN COVERAGE OF THE MARSHY AREA

DECLINATION 1964 DATE

COMPILED BY CHUCK KOWALL
 WITH ASSISTANCE OF
 HENRY WYLIE
 JULY 30th 1966

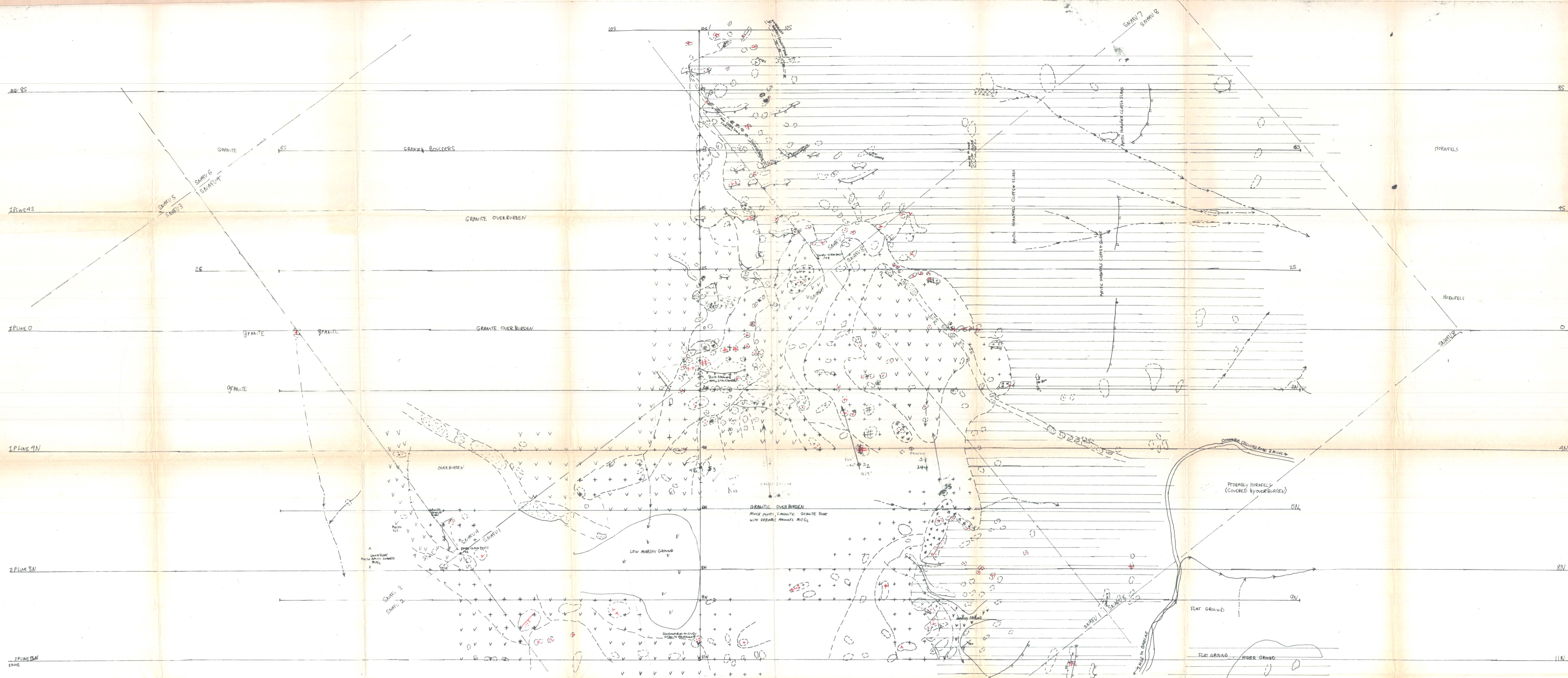
LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE CONTACT, OUTCROP
- DETAILED CONTACT, OUTCROP
- 30° DIP STRIKE SYMBOL
- MARSHY SURFACE
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- PERMANENT STREAM
- CLAIM POSTS
- X + QUARTZ VEIN ZONE
- QUARTZ VEIN ZONE BEARING
- DISSEMINATED MOSZ
- STOCKWORKS
- STOCKWORKS MOSZ BEARING
- CLAIM LINES
- I.P. LINE, GORE LINE
- TELESTAR Porphyry
- WHITE BLENDED GRANITE BLASTED SURFACES OR FRAGILE SURFACES
- FRAGMENTED, FRACTURED, LENTICULAR, WHITE BLASTED GRANITE WITH GREENS TIME MOSZ
- GRANITE SUBSTRATE
- R HORAFELS, RUSTY BAX
- ARFITE ARFITE GRANITE
- QUARTZ VEIN ZONE

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To accompany report on Snafu Group
 Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 11 and 12 by F. Charlton
 and dated Aug. 20, 1966.

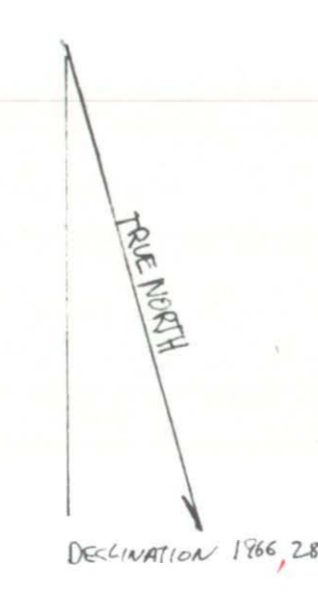
(11)



SNAFU SHOWING

Scale 1"=100ft.

NOTE: DETAILED MAPPING WAS DONE ONLY BETWEEN 1400 FEET + 2000 FEET
 DON'T ASSUME OUTLINED OUTSIDE OF THIS NUMBER AREA



CLASSIFIED BY CIVIL ENGINEER
 WITH ASSISTANCE OF
 HEAVY WIELE
 10/1/50

LEGEND

- - - - - APPROXIMATE COUNTY, OUTCROP
- - - - - DETAILED COUNTY, OUTCROP
- - - - - DI - STRIKE SYMBOL
- - - - - MARSH, SEEPAGE
- - - - - INTERMITTENT STREAM
- - - - - PERMANENT STREAM
- - - - - CHECK POSTS
- - - - - QUARTZ VEIN FRACTURES
 + QUARTZ VEIN FRACTURES
 MOSE BEARING
- - - - - QUARTZ VEIN
 + QUARTZ VEIN
 MOSE BEARING
- - - - - DISSEMINATED
 MOSE
- - - - - STOCKWORKS
 + STOCKWORKS
 MOSE BEARING
- - - - - CLEAR LINES
- - - - - 1/4" TO LINES, BOUNDARY
- - - - - FRESH
 PORPHYRY
- - - - - WHITE BLENDED
 GRANITE
 FRESHLY WEATHERED
 SURFACES
- - - - - FRACTURED
 GRANITE
 LENTICULAR
 WHITE GRANITE
 WITH SPARS
 TIME
 MOSE
- - - - - GRANITE
 UNDIFFERENTIATED
- - - - - HORAFELS
 RUSTY
 RAY
 CRYSTALLINE
 FINE GRANULITE
- - - - - ALPINE
 GRANITE
- - - - - QUARTZ
 VEIN
 QUARTZ
 VEIN

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 794 (M2)