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DETAIL GEOLOGY

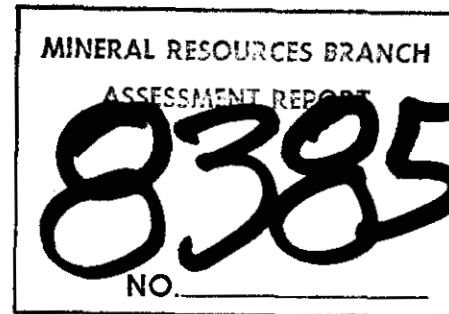
I AM 51 and 53 CLAIMS

WEAVER LAKE AREA

N.T.S. 92H/5W

49°22'N 121°52 W

Owner: I. and D. Miller
Operator: Chevron Standard Limited
Author: D. Arscott



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INTRODUCTION

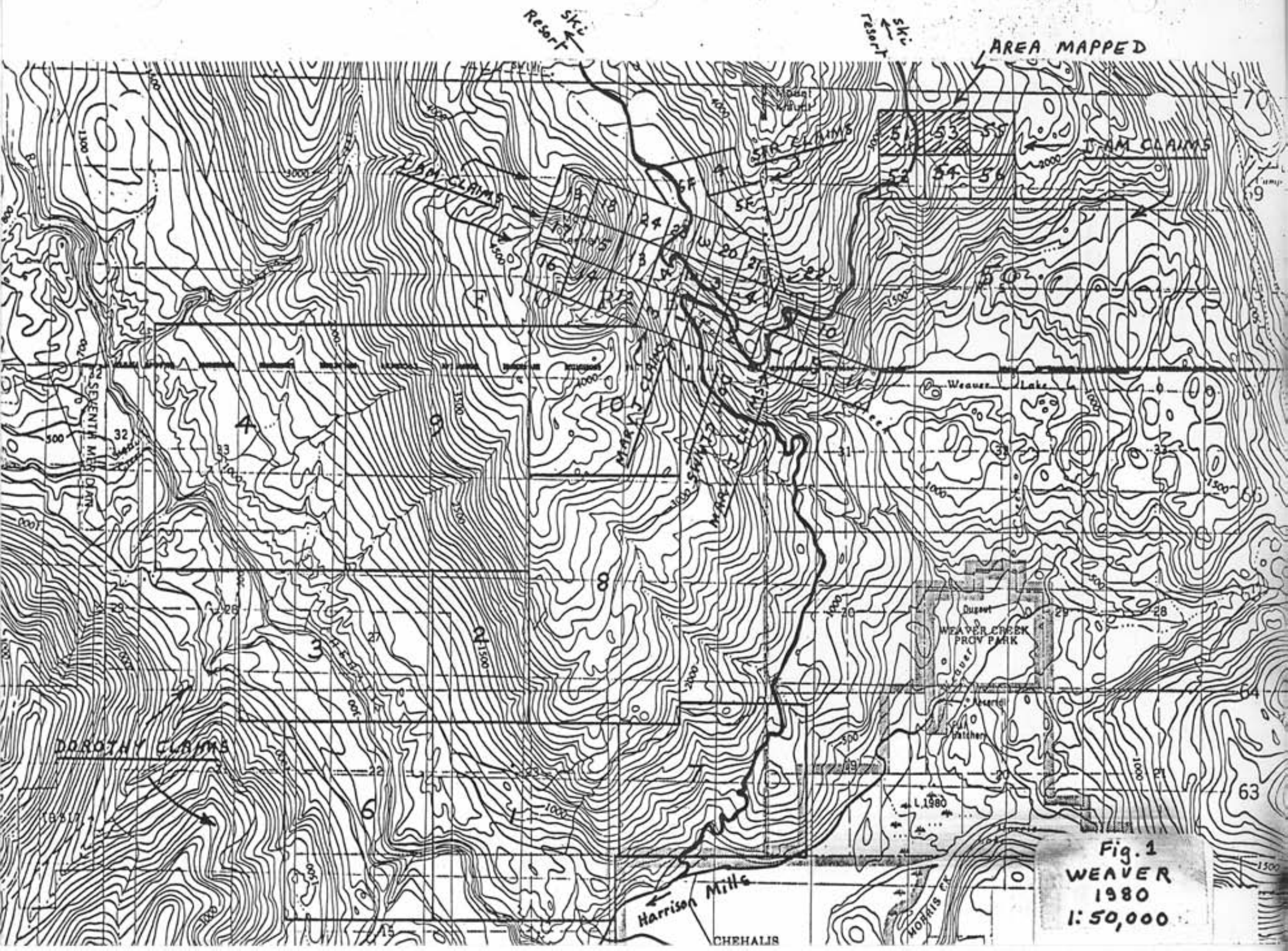
A detailed geological examination was carried out on two claims in the Weaver Lake area on the 6th and 7th October 1980. The known presence of felsic pyroclastics, marine sediments, and nearby mineralization indicated that the two claims would be a worthwhile study area as it relates to the massive sulphide potential of the Harrison Lake volcanic belt.

The area mapped is 3 km N of the W end of Weaver Lake, 15 km NNE of Harrison Mills, and 100 km E of Vancouver, B. C. It is accessible via the Hemlock Valley ski resort access road from Harrison Mills and thence via either of two logging roads leading easterly a 1 km and 4 km distance respectively S of the ski lodge.

The claims worked on, I AM 53 and 56, have record nos. 480 and 483, and are owned by Isaac and Dorothy Miller of White Rock, B. C. They comprise a part of the 37 claim (56 unit) block comprising the "Weaver" property.

Known previous work on these two claims consists of:

1. A gravity survey carried out by previous operators in 1977, the results of which are not known by the writer.
2. A soil sampling survey by Chevron Standard Limited in 1979 during which Cu, Pb, and Zn analyses on a 50 x 100 m grid yielded good anomalies just S of the two claims, and



Ski
Resort

Ski
Resort

AREA MAPPED

TEAM CLAIMS

TEAM CLAIMS

TEAM CLAIMS

DOROTHY CLAIMS

Harrison Mills

WEAVER CREEK PROV PARK

CHEHALIS

Fig. 1
WEAVER
1980
1:50,000

3. A Pulse Electromagnetic survey, also in 1979, which yielded no conductive responses of significance in the immediate vicinity.

GEOLOGY

The area mapped (see Fig. 2) proved to be extremely complex, as is typical for many parts of the Jurassic Harrison Lake volcanic complex.

The main mapping problem involved distinction of subtle variations of lithology versus alteration, and in some cases pyroclastic versus massive textures. An additional (structural) difficulty arose during interpretation.

Although a reliable stratigraphic column cannot be assembled, an overall view of the area mapped indicates a package of rhyolitic to rhyodacitic pyroclastics, 75 m or more in thickness, overlain by a similar thickness of generally well bedded fine grained sediments. These are both cut by massive rhyodacitic rocks of probably dyke-like form.

Three quarters of the rocks mapped were pyrite rich, usually in disseminated form up to 5 or more %, and locally with massive veinlets up to 1 cm across. Occasionally chalcopyrite was observed in these veinlets. The spotty nature of the Cu mineralization is corroborated by the earlier soil geochemical survey covering this area.

The most common obvious alteration had the form of strong silicification indistinguishable from rhyolitic composition in many of the pyroclastics. Where strong, this silicification was accompanied by local patches of fine anastomosing quartz stringers. Very local chloritization and sericitization was also observed.

The structure proved to be very interesting. It was possible to discern relative movements on two faults with a fair degree of confidence, including the major NS fault through the centre of the area. This fault is part of a clear km long lineament, and has been subject to a left lateral and/or E side down movement.

Bedding (NW/30SW) is relatively consistent on the E side of the property. An obvious reversal is indicated by one observation on the W side, however. This, and the apparent disposition of lithologies are suggestive of synclinal axis trending NW-SE through the area. Such a hypothesis helps to explain the disappearance of the thickest section of sediments N of one EW striking fault. An alternative explanation would be the presence of a strong angular unconformity and this does not seem likely.

DISCUSSION

Several of the necessary elements of a Kuroko-type geological setting are present here. These include:

- (a) Felsic, and often coarse, pyroclastics
- (b) Bedded, (probable marine) sediments overlying the pyroclastics,
and

- (c) Suitable footwall alteration (silicification) with local mineralized stringer systems.

Thus, a favourable target horizon for massive sulphides is present, though of limited areal extent, i.e. much of it has been eroded away. Further, it would appear that this accessible portion of the favourable horizon is not, based on the quantity and size of breccia fragments as well as the erraticness of footwall alteration, highly proximal to a volcanic centre. The potential of this specific area is therefore

- (a) limited in size
(b) dependent on the possible accumulation of massive sulphides in a sedimentary trough now represented by the sediments. Such a trough could have been a pre-cursor to the postulated syncline.

The direction to a volcanic centre is ambiguous. Strong sulphide veining and alteration in a large intermediate to felsic sub-volcanic intrusive a km to the S suggest that it lies that way. On the other hand the volume of coarse rhyolitic pyroclastic is known to increase northwards from the area mapped.

CONCLUSION

The area mapped is one of considerable geological interest but does not in itself constitute a priority drill target.

D. Arscott

COSTS
1980 MAPPING
WEAVER PROPERTY

Labour charge

D. Arscott, 3 days @\$150. \$ 450.00

Expenses

Analyses - 13 rocks for Cu, Zn, Au, Ag @\$9.00	117.00	
Truck - 2 days @\$35.	70.00	
Food - 2 days @\$18.	36.00	
Field Supplies	15.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>20.00</u>	
	258.00	<u>258.00</u>
	TOTAL COST	<u>\$708.00</u>

D. Arscott

D. ARSCOTT

CERTIFICATE

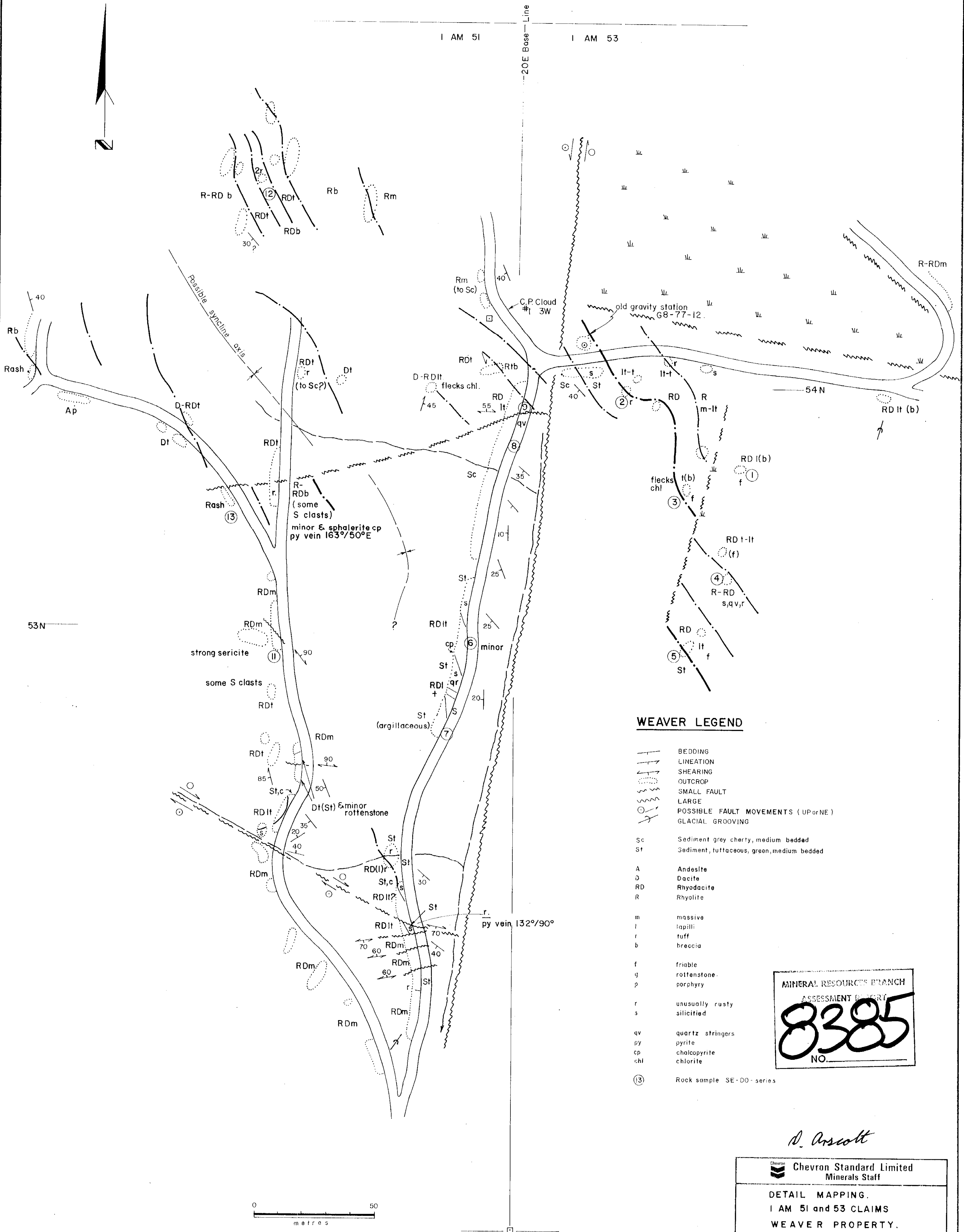
I, David Philip Arscott, am a Professional Engineer,
registered in British Columbia with office address
at 901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6C 2G8.

I have 14 years' experience in various phases of mineral
exploration, of which 10 years have been spent in B. C.
and the Canadian Cordillera.

The 1980 mapping on the Weaver project was carried out
by me.

David Arscott

David Arscott, P.Eng.
October, 1980



WEAVER LEGEND

- BEDDING
- LINEATION
- SHEARING
- OUTCROP
- SMALL FAULT
- LARGE FAULT
- POSSIBLE FAULT MOVEMENTS (UP or NE)
- GLACIAL GROOVING

- Sc Sediment grey cherty, medium bedded
- St Sediment, lutaceous, green, medium bedded

- A Andesite
- D Dacite
- RD Rhyodacite
- R Rhyolite

- m massive
- l lapilli
- r tuff
- b breccia

- f friable
- g rottenstone
- p porphyry

- r unusually rusty
- s silicified

- qv quartz stringers
- py pyrite
- cp chalcopyrite
- chl chlorite

- ⑬ Rock sample SE-DO-series

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
8385
 NO. _____

D. Arscott

Chevron Standard Limited Minerals Staff	
DETAIL MAPPING. I AM 51 and 53 CLAIMS WEAVER PROPERTY.	
FIGURE No 2	PROJECT No 493
DATE OCT 1980	REVISIONS
NTS No 9211 SW	SCALE
COMPILED BY D.A.	FILE No