

of the Parson Bay Formation. Abundant fossils were found on the surfaces of some shale beds. Both limestone and shale are intruded by thick and thin medium-grained sills and connecting dykes. Beds and sills are displaced a metre or two on more or less perpendicular faults. These intrusions appear substantially different from the Karmutsen-type intrusions common in the Quatsino at other localities, and could be offshoots of the Mount Hoy stock. They contain considerable disseminated pyrite and sporadic grains of chalcopyrite, and could be indicative of copper mineralization higher on the mountain.

ISLAND COPPER (92L/11W)

A brief visit was made to the Island Copper open pit. Now that the upper north and west walls have been pushed back, away from ore and alteration, the Bonanza stratigraphy is becoming apparent. The ore was splitting into north and south zones at the pit floor, as predicted from diamond drilling.

NORTH TEXADA ISLAND

By G.E.P. Eastwood

E. T. Johanson of Vananda prospected two areas with a self-potential instrument and discovered several new mineral occurrences. The country rock is the Marble Bay limestone, which is described in some detail by Mathews and McCammon. It is intruded by several diorite and gabbro stocks and by many mafic dykes.

References: *B.C. Dept. of Mines & Pet. Res., Bull. 40, pp. 52-58.*

SANDY (92F/10E)

This 2-unit claim is northwest of Paxton Lake, and is reached by a dirt road which branches off the highway to Gillies Bay on Crown Grant Lot 79. The main mineralized zone is blind, and is exposed by three large test pits over a length of 40 metres, on a trend of 014 degrees. It is a zone of bleached limestone, 20 to 75 centimetres wide, containing braided veins of pyrite, sphalerite, and galena. A second zone is also blind and is exposed in a large test pit 140 metres south of the main zone. Bleached limestone, 120 centimetres wide, carries abundant pyrite and less sphalerite. It strikes 020 degrees, but appears to terminate at the north end of the pit. Northeast of the main zone, sulphides are finely disseminated in a mafic dyke.

STURT BAY AREA (92F/15E)

On the north shore of the Lagoon, on the IRISH FR. claim, galena and chalcopyrite are sparsely disseminated in a resistant limestone bed, and galena veinlets feather out from it at 350 degrees. Nearby, blebs of massive chalcopyrite occur in a mafic dyke at about the mid-tide line. Farther east on the IRISH FR. the limestone is bleached for 30 centimetres across an open fracture lying 005 degrees 80 degrees east and contains veinlets and pockets of sphalerite and less pyrite.

An open cut had been made on the JENNY FR. claim near the southwest boundary of the former Lot 161. The limestone is bleached white in and around the cut. Sphalerite and pyrite were fairly abundant in the bottom of the cut but died out upward; no trend could be determined.

At the head of Francis Cove an old adit had been driven 18 metres at 065 degrees into the base of a small bluff of white limestone. The complex OKE showing occurs in a slight recess in this bluff, southeast and east of the portal. One or more mafic dykes have been sheared, altered, mineralized, and cross-faulted. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite occur in quartz veinlets in dyke rock, and with pyrite and a little galena in chlorite schist and adjacent limestone.

On the shore a short distance east of Francis Cove, just inside Lot 156, an irregular mafic dyke runs 14 metres at 340 degrees, then either turns abruptly or is cut off by another dyke striking 080 degrees. The first segment and flanking limestone are mineralized with chalcopyrite, and the second segment with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite.

