

# Dease Lake Geoscience Project: Geochemical Characteristics of Tsaybahe, Stuhini and Hazelton Volcanic Rocks, Northwestern British Columbia (NTS 104I, J)

J.M. Logan, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas, Victoria, BC, Jim.Logan@gov.bc.ca

### O. Iverson, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire, WI

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#### Introduction

The BC Geological Survey's Dease Lake Geoscience Project was part of Geoscience BC's QUEST-Northwest initiative, a program launched in 2011 to stimulate exploration in the northwestern part of the province along Highway 37 (Figure 1). In 2011, the BC Geological Survey completed four field-based studies located within a 70 km radius of the Dease Lake community (Logan et al., 2012a, Figure 1b). These studies investigated regional aspects of stratigraphy, magmatic evolution and metallogeny along part of the Stikine arch, within the broader footprint of the QUEST-Northwest airborne geophysical survey (Simpson, 2012). They included regional bedrock mapping of the Dease Lake and Little Tuya River map areas (Logan et al., 2012b, c); detailed studies of the ages, emplacement history and mineralization of the Hotailuh batholith (van Straaten et al., 2012a, b) and Snow Peak pluton (Moynihan and Logan, 2012); and a lithological and geochemical characterization of the Middle Triassic Tsaybahe Group (Iverson et al., 2012a).

The Dease Lake study area is situated within the Stikine terrane, an extensive subduction-generated island arc magmatic complex that includes Late Triassic and Early Jurassic calcalkaline and alkaline plutons that are associated with significant Cu-Au mineralization. Calcalkaline and alkaline Cu-Au porphyry deposits in Stikinia are hosted in thick successions of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic(?) volcanic rocks and comagmatic calcalkaline (Scott et al., 2008) and alkaline plutons (Barr et al., 1976; Lueck and Russell, 1994). The deposits are localized along parallel linear belts within high(?) level magmatic centres characterized by zones of brecciation and alkali-rich hydrothermal alteration. The volcanic stratigraphy adjacent to magmatic centres often records the evolution of magmatism



**Figure 1.** Location of the QUEST-Northwest Mapping–BC Geological Survey Dease Lake Geoscience Project on the **a**) British Columbia terrane map (after Massey et al., 2005); detailed view **b**) straddles the area covered by the Dease Lake (NTS 104J) and Cry Lake (NTS 104I) 1:250 000 map sheets at Dease Lake, and shows the locations of Geoscience BC Map 2012-08-1, Geoscience BC Map 2012-10-1 and the sample locations for the geochemistry study discussed in this paper.

**Keywords**: QUEST-Northwest mapping, regional bedrock mapping, integrated multidisciplinary studies, geochemistry, Stikine terrane, Triassic–Jurassic magmatism, Tsaybahe, Stuhini, Hazelton, Hotailuh

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through changes in mineralogy (pyroxene, hornblende or plagioclase porphyry flows) and chemistry (i.e., alkali-rich stratigraphy), or through the presence of mineralized subvolcanic clasts—all of which can provide vectors to guide exploration for Cu-Au mineralization (Fox, 1975; Allen et al., 1976; Panteleyev et al., 1996, Logan and Bath, 2006).

In this paper major, trace and rare earth element chemical characteristics of volcanic rocks collected during the 2011 programs, carried out by the BC Geological Survey in the area of the Dease Lake (104J) and Cry Lake (104I) map sheets (Figure 1), are presented. Volcanic rocks were collected from the Middle Triassic Tsaybahe Group to characterize the initiation of Triassic arc magmatism and from the Late Triassic Stuhini Group to characterize its ongoing evolution, which periodically culminated in porphyry Cu–Au±Mo mineralization (i.e., Schaft Creek, Galore Creek and Red Chris deposits). A third suite comprises samples collected from a Early to Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary succession, assigned to the Hazelton Group, that is the same age as the host rocks at the Eskay Creek gold mine (Alldrick et al., 2004).

# **Regional Stratigraphy**

The area covered by the Dease Lake and Cry Lake map sheets (NTS 104J and I, Figure 1) straddles the boundary between the Cache Creek and Stikine terranes, marked by the early Middle Jurassic south-directed King Salmon thrust fault (Gabrielse, 1998). At this latitude the Stikine terrane is composed of three overlapping island arc successions, spanning 200 m.y. from Devonian to Middle Jurassic, and is represented by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic Stikine assemblage, the Triassic Tsaybahe/ Stuhini Group and the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Arc-related plutonic rocks include the Devonian-Carboniferous Forrest Kerr suite, the Late Triassic Stikine and Copper Mountain suites, the Early Jurassic Texas Creek suite and the Middle Jurassic Three Sisters suite (Anderson, 1983, 1993; Woodsworth et al., 1991; Brown et al., 1996; Logan et al., 2000). These plutonic suites are best exposed along the Stikine arch, an east-trending area of uplifted Jurassic and older rocks that bound the northern margin of the Bowser Basin. Long-lived arc magmatism in the Stikine arch has produced diverse styles of magmatism (calcalkaline and alkaline) and large Cu-Au-Ag±Mo mineral deposits associated with some intrusive centres (i.e., Snip, Galore Creek, Schaft Creek and Kemess).

The oldest Stikine rocks in the study area are Early Permian limestone, phyllite, chert and metavolcanic rocks exposed in north to northeasterly trending structural culminations. Volcaniclastic beds and coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt breccias unconformably overlie these foliated late Paleozoic rocks (Figure 2) and correlate with Early and Middle Triassic cherty sedimentary rocks and pyroxene-phyric breccias of the Tsaybahe Group to the south (Read, 1983, 1984). The green augite porphyry volcanic rocks that characterize the type section at Tsaybahe Mountain (Read and Psutka, 1990) are not easily distinguished from the younger Stuhini Group rocks and, as a result, Gabrielse (1998) included the Tsaybahe rocks as a unit within the Stuhini Group, and considered this group to encompass all Triassic volcanic and related sedimentary rocks in Stikinia. For lithogeochemical comparison in this study, the term Tsaybahe Group has been retained for all the pre–Late Triassic crowded-augite–phyric basalt overlying Paleozoic rocks (Logan et al., 2012c).

The Tsaybahe Group basalt breccias in the Dease Lake area (Gabrielse, 1998; Logan et al., 2012c) dip north below a pile of Late Triassic Stuhini Group arc rocks ~2050 m thick, comprised of pyroxene-rich volcaniclastic rocks and rare pyroxene-phyric, plagioclase-phyric and aphyric basalt flows that generally fine upward into a stratigraphic section that is dominated by unstratified coarse volcaniclastic deposits. The Stuhini volcaniclastic strata are pyroxene- and plagioclase-crystal-rich matrix-supported boulder to granule conglomerates dominated by pyroxene±plagioclase porphyry clasts with lithic arenites and rare well-bedded siltstone. The uppermost unit of the Stuhini Group comprises volcaniclastic rocks and basalt flows, and is unconformably(?) overlain by Early Jurassic Takwahoni Formation quartz-bearing conglomerate and sandstone (Figure 2) of the Whitehorse Trough.

Marsden and Thorkelson (1992) include all Early and Middle Jurassic volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of Stikinia in the Hazelton Group. As a result, the Hazelton Group includes a wide variety of rock types that formed in diverse volcanic environments over a large region. The Hazelton Group in northern Stikinia overlies Late Triassic calcalkaline and alkaline volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini Group and associated arc plutonic rocks, and is overlain by Middle Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group.

Southeast of the study area, in the area covered by the Spatsizi River map sheet (104H), Late Triassic Griffith Creek volcanic rocks, Early Jurassic Cold Fish and Mount Brock volcanic rocks, and Middle Jurassic Spatsizi sedimentary rocks comprise the Hazelton Group (Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005). Brown et al. (1992) describe a Toarcian to Aalenian calcalkaline volcanic and sedimentary succession of Hazelton Group rocks at Cone Mountain, 125 km southwest of Dease Lake within the area covered by the Telegraph Creek map sheet (104G). Like the section east of Gnat Pass (this study), the lower unit contains an abundant fauna that suggest a Toarcian age, but rather than unconformably overlying intrusive rocks of the Late Triassic Cake Hill Pluton (Henderson and Perry,





**Figure 2**. Two schematic sections illustrating the stratigraphic and plutonic relationships for Stikine terrane rocks in the study area. Abbreviations: F, fossils; Z, U/Pb zircon ages described and referenced in text. Symbols for the six geochemical suites discussed in text: mTrv, Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt; ITSv, Late Triassic Stuhini aphyric basalts; ITSpp, Late Triassic Stuhini plagioclase-phyric basalt and andesite; ITSmv, Late Triassic Stuhini latite porphyry; ITSpx, Late Triassic Stuhini pyroxene-phyric basalt; emJHv, Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton pyroxene porphyry.

1980), it overlies folded and faulted late Norian Stuhini Group strata (Brown et al., 1992).

Southeast of Dease Lake and 5 km east of Gnat Pass, is a well exposed, upright section of Early to Middle Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks (Iverson, et al., 2012a) that nonconformably overly Late Triassic quartz monzonite of the Cake Hill pluton (Anderson, 1983; Gabrielse, 1998; Figure 2). Coarse pyroxene-phyric basalt breccia and volcanic conglomerate comprise the upper part of the section, which has been dated as Toarcian using fossils (Henderson and Perry, 1981), but is possibly as young as Bajocian, as dated with detrital zircons (Iverson et al., 2012a, b). The volcanic rocks are included in the Hazelton Group because of their age, but are lithologically similar to pyroxene-phyric basalt

breccias of the Middle Triassic Tsaybahe and Late Triassic Stuhini groups.

# Lithogeochemistry

## Analytical Techniques

A total of 55 least-altered lithogeochemical samples were collected: 42 volcanic rocks from 5 different units and 13 intrusive rocks from 5 plutonic suites (Table 1). This paper focuses on the geochemical results of the Tsaybahe, Stuhini and Hazelton groups (n=39). The samples were jaw crushed at the BC Geological Survey sample preparation facilities in Victoria. The crushed samples were sent to Activation Laboratories in Ancaster (Ontario), where they

Table 1. Part I: N	<i>A</i> ajor oxide analytic	al results for	· volcanic and	intrusive roc	ks collected from the area	covered	d by the [	Jease La	ke (104,	l) and C	ry Lake	(104I) m	ap sheet	s, north	ern Briti	sh Colu	nbia.
ŝ			3		Analyte Symbol:	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> I	Fe2O3 <sup>(T)</sup>	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K20 T	102 F	205 1	- IO	otal
Sample	e numbers	Sample	e location <sup>1</sup>		Unit:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
		2			Detection limit:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 0.	001 0	.01	0	.01
Geochemical	Original	Easting	Northing	Unit <sup>5</sup>	Sample description						F-ICP-	AES					
62245	JLO-30-303-2	430165	6459334	MPTv	Alkali olivine basalt	48.15	15.22	10.26	0.161	6.37	7.97	3.42	1.91 1.	726 0	.87 1	.61 9	7.65
62266	LDI-9-73	406431	6473405	MPTv	Alkali olivine basalt	45.42	14.95	9.87	0.167	5.75	9.45	3.53	2.97 2.	095 0	.82	.43 1	30.5
62256	JLO-12-117	419804	6481015	PaSPgd	Hb-bt qtz granodiorite	63.93	15.68	4.8	0.092	1.54	3.9	3.72	3.35 0.	502 0	0.29 0	.62 9	8.42
62256 Dup	JLO-12-117	419804	6481015	PaSPgd	Hb-bt qtz granodiorite	,	5	,	э	а	а	а		а			,
622456 Orig	JL0-12-117	419804	6481015	PaSPgd	Hb-bt qtz granodiorite	3	,	,	,		а	л	,	а	,	,	a
Difference <sup>3</sup>	JLO-12-117	419804	6481015	PaSPgd	Hb-bt qtz granodiorite	ł	1	ł	,		ч	а	1		,		
62262	TMC-2-15	427037	6460554	MJPm	Hb-bt qtz monzodiorite	53.55	17.78	8.89	0.155	3.77	7.68	3.74	2.77 0.	987 0	).31 C	.28	9.9
62252	TMC-2-16	427372	6460293	MJPm	Hb-bt qtz monzonite	65.9	16.39	3.94	0.067	1.27	3.34	3.88	4.07 0.	402 0	).15 C	.83 1	00.2
62241	OIV-3-41	428976	6454429	MJPm	Bt-hb monzonite dike	56.54	17.44	7.91	0.068	3.06	5.78	4.02	3.4 0.	763 C	1.28 1	.57 1	8.00
62244	JLO-21-208	441811	6450829	MJPm	Hb-bt quartz monzonite	72.47	14.59	1.9	0.113	0.32	1.24	4.34	4.46 0.	219 0	0.06 0	.36 1	00.1
62271	LDI-19-165	425101	6458048	MJPm	Hb-bt qtz monzonite	64.04	16.77	4.54	0.103	1.5	3.99	3.89	3.63 0.	467 0	0.18	.82 9	9.92
62272	LDI-19-165dup	425101	6458048	MJPm	Hb-bt qtz monzonite	62.61	16.66	4.36	0.1	1.45	3.93	3.87	3.56 0.	449 0	.19	0.8 9	2.98
Difference <sup>3</sup>	LDI-19-165dif	425101	6458048	MJPm	Hb-bt qtz monzonite	0.56	0.16	1.01	0.74	0.85	0.38	0.13 (	0.49 0	.98 1	.35 0	.62 (	.49
62249	DMO-33-288	438158	6461969	MJPm	Hb monzodiorite	55.19	16.29	8.83	0.117	3.1	5.68	3.59	4.01 0.	824 (	.41 1	.17 9	9.2
62257	DMO-23-182	439708	6458108	<b>SmqLM</b>	Hb porphyry	50.66	16.84	9.75	0.2	4.09	6.54	4.25	2.16 0.	782 0	.34 2	.95 9	8.56
62251	TMC-7-51	427980	6467206	MJHsy	Syenite	53.08	17.47	7.71	0.184	2.22	5.4	4.31	5.57 0.	667 0	.35 3	.39 1	00.4
62242	JLO-9-77	426788	6477834	LJqfp	Plag porphyry dike	66.57	16.42	2.87	0.052	1.27	3.6	4.56	1.48 0.	359 0	.12 2	.95 1	20.2
62242 Dup	JLO-9-77	426788	6477834	LJqfp	Plag porphyry dike	ł	i	ł	1	r	х	Ŧ	1	x			ı.
62242 Orig	JLO-9-77	426788	6477834	LJqfp	Plag porphyry dike	•	ì	,		ı	ī	1	t	x	1	z	æ
Difference <sup>3</sup>	JLO-9-77	426788	6477834	LJqfp	Plag porphyry dike	,	ı	,	,	1	ı.	1	1		1	ų	,
,	110iV4-51A	455201	6457065	emJHv	augite porphyry	49.65	16.13	10.84	0.184	5.79	8.14	3.32	1.44 0	.85 (	.30 2	.72 9	9.36
ŀ	110iV4-51B	455201	6457065	emJHv	augite porphyry	48.99	16.53	10.53	0.184	5.25	8.89	2.19	2.47 0	.86	.31 2	.51 9	8.71
ı	110iV4-51C	455201	6457065	emJHv	augite porphyry	48.72	15.94	9.92	0.175	5.18	10.65	2.24	1.98 (	0.8	.29 3	.19 9	9.09
,	110iV4-54	454810	6457137	emJHv	augite porphyry	49.16	15.78	11.31	0.214	6.4	8.61	3.02	1.38 0	.86	.29 3	.09 10	0.11
9	110iV4-55	454734	6457158	emJHv	augite porphyry	47.98	16.17	11.51	0.207	5.74	9.91	1.84	1.98 (	0.9	.33 3	.10 9	9.67
1	110iV4-59	454470	6457278	emJHv	augite porphyry	49.68	13.34	10.11	0.187	8.93	10.63	1.83	1.26 0	.76 0	0.15 2	.46 9	9.34
	110iV4-60	454247	6457302	emJHv	augite porphyry	46.67	14.16	10.96	0.195	7.32	11.88	1.49	1.78 0	.79 0	.26 3	.81 9	9.31
ı	110iV4-61	454066	6457422	emJHv	augite porphyry	47.19	14.82	11.31	0.209	7.03	11.43	2.07	1.4 0	.81	.27 3	.46 9	9.99
62258	DMO-19-154	408808	6466301	TJgb	Hb diorite	47.84	19.3	10.44	0.22	3.94	11.03	3.59	1.2 0.	902 0	1.56 1	.82 1	90.8
62248	JLO-22-215	419963	6460563	TJgb	Hb gabbro, diorite	45.81	15.21	11.88	0.193	8.38	12.01	2.22	1.35 1.	0690	.25 1	.94 1	00.3
62248 Dup	JLO-22-215	419963	6460563	TJgb	Hb gabbro, diorite	45.96	15.33	11.91	0.193	8.33	12	2.23	1.36 1.	068 0	.25 1	.94 1	9.00
622482 Orig	JLO-22-215	419963	6460563	TJgb	Hb gabbro, diorite	45.67	15.1	11.85	0.193	8.43	12.02	2.22	1.35 1.	071 0	.25 1	.94 1	00.1
Difference <sup>3</sup>	JLO-22-215	419963	6460563	TJgb	Hb gabbro, diorite	0.16	0.38	0.13	0	0:30	0.04	0.11	0.18 0	.07	0	0	.12
62263	JLO-20-190	455198	6456114	LTCH	Bt-hb qtz monzodiorite	66.71	16.53	3.45	0.075	1.26	2.91	5.12	3.68 0.	388	0.15 0	.62 1	6.00
62237	JLO-14-141-2	406973	6476844	ITSpx	Augite-phyric basalt	45.65	11.52	11.51	0.212	8.97	11.59	1.96	2.66 0.	0 669	.74 4	.72 1	00.2



Table 1. Part I (continued)

					Analyte Symbol:	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> 0	TiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> 05	ГO	Total
Sample	e numbers	Sample	location		Unit:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
					Detection limit:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01		0.01
Geochemical	Original	Easting	Northing	Unit <sup>5</sup>	Sample description						F-ICP	-AES					
62243	JLO-16-161-2	403267	6478913	ITSpx	Augite-phyric basalt	50.34	16.8	10.41	0.16	4.7	7.8	4.21	1.74	0.946	0.31	2.95	100.4
62259	JLO-16-153	405565	6479260	ITSpx	Augite-phyric basalt	49.03	14.98	11.58	0.181	5.9	7.84	2.49	3.53	0.847	0.34	2.25	98.97
62260	JLO-16-153dup	405565	6479260	ITSpx	Augite-phyric basalt	48.51	14.64	11.45	0.182	5.96	7.94	2.47	3.44	0.838	0.34	2.3	98.08
Difference <sup>3</sup>	JLO-16-153dif	405565	6479260	ITSpx	Augite-phyric basalt	0.27	0.57	0.28	0.14	0.25	0.32	0.20	0.65	0.27	0	0.55	0.23
62250	DMO50-505blank			Blank		99.89	0.06	0.4	0.004	0.01	0.02	0.02	< 0.01	0.002	< 0.01	0.08	100.5
62247	DMO-20-158	431568	6466583	IKSmv	Trachyte porphyry	50.04	16.49	8.21	0.236	2.02	5.27	2.86	6.59	0.642	0.31	7.04	99.71
62255	DMO-33-286	429718	6466035	IKSmv	Latite	48.78	14.43	9.27	0.2	2.98	5.09	4.64	4.63	0.722	0.33	8.32	99.39
•	11JL021-203	442981	6452092	IKSmv	Plag-phyric basalt	51.75	17.59	90.06	0.063	2.17	6.4	3.46	4.98	0.844	0.56	1.73	98.61
62253	DMO-29-246	417886	6464947	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	54.1	17.85	96.6	0.178	2.62	7.74	3.61	1.21	0.947	0.3	2.29	100.8
62254	DMO-30-255	406627	6466547	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	48.36	18.13	11.16	0.2	3.66	9.98	3.14	1.34	1.062	0.26	1.95	99.23
62239	DMO-18-138	406068	6479589	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	52.09	17.78	9.77	0.271	3.16	3.87	2.79	6.74	0.778	0.74	2.97	101
62261	JLO-17-172	413803	6470151	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	60.53	17.7	5.2	0.188	1.33	3.42	6.7	3.11	0.81	0.39	1.61	101
62268	LDI-12-96	405326	6479731	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	53.55	18.45	7.02	0.274	2.39	1.67	0.9	11.15	0.822	0.35	2.19	98.77
62269	LDI-12-97	405246	6479876	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	62.07	16.68	5.01	0.206	0.76	1.5	6.92	4.29	0.804	0.3	0.72	99.25
62269 Orig	LDI-12-97	405246	6479876	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	9	•	i		a	а	а	•	а	•	æ	
62269 Dup	LDI-12-97	405246	6479876	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	,	,	ì		a	а	а	1	а	,	,	a
Difference <sup>3</sup>	LDI-12-97	405246	6479876	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	•	ï	,	,	•	1	ı	1	a.	ī	,	
62273	DMO-38-337	419651	6466174	ITSpp	Plag-phyric basalt	50.13	16.81	11.88	0.159	4.05	8.62	2.46	1.75	0.879	0.25	2.2	99.19
62240	JLO-5-42	435063	6474098	ITSV	Aphanitic basalt	46.99	16.92	10.8	0.144	5.23	12.55	3.05	0.02	0.826	0.19	4.16	100.9
62246	DMO-3-23	429719	6473685	ITSV	Aphyric basalt	45.54	13.46	12.1	0.248	6.41	10.31	3.24	1.72	0.821	0.11	5.54	99.5
62264	JLO-16-162	403037	6478945	ITSV	Plag crystal tuff	52.19	17.76	8.51	0.173	3.73	7.19	2.78	1.84	0.843	0.32	2.77	98.12
62267	LDI-12-95	405578	6479353	ITSV	Aphanitic basalt	50.96	15.34	10.4	0.164	5.42	7.92	4.61	1.16	0.83	0.31	2.26	96.36
62270	LDI-16-137	424170	6457044	mKTv	Augite phyric basalt	47.68	14.2	11.36	0.188	7.46	10.84	2	3.12	1.045	0.54	1.09	99.53
62238	JLO-23-227	416358	6462047	mTTv	Plag-augite porhyry	42.34	13.36	10.51	0.32	5.26	16.53	3.2	0.56	0.847	0.23	7.81	101
9	110iV1-2	450904	6425990	mTTv	augite porphyry	48.41	13.01	10.99	0.208	9.52	10.88	1.1	1.58	0.82	0.44	1.94	98.90
3	11LDi18-145B	442227	6447684	mkTv	augite porphyry	49.91	12.01	10.34	0.17	8.92	9.55	0.56	3.72	0.54	0.54	0.00	96.26
	11LDi18-147	442601	6447993	mkTv	augite porphyry	50.95	16.73	10.14	0.187	6.08	6.46	3.86	2.03	0.7	0.24	0.77	98.15
•	11LDi18-151	443194	6448373	mkTv	augite porphyry	48.97	13.22	9.79	0.164	8.99	10.62	1.46	3.19	0.69	0.64	1.10	98.83
,	11LDi18-152	443642	6448548	mkTv	augite porphyry	49.04	13.47	9.79	0.15	8.34	11.59	1.73	2.93	0.64	0.52	0.98	99.18
ı	110iV3-39	428941	6454305	mkTv	augite porphyry	45.91	14.81	12.36	0.178	5.45	13.9	1.73	1.4	0.82	0.27	1.56	98.39
ŗ	110iV5-72	441164	6450773	mkTv	augite porphyry	45.84	14.25	11.84	0.306	7.37	15.14	0.74	1.67	0.54	0.39	0.42	98.50
ŗ	110iV5-73	441106	6450910	mkTv	augite porphyry	47.91	13.33	11.55	0.195	8.16	10.12	1.79	3.07	0.69	0.57	0.83	98.21
ŗ	110iV5-74	441143	6451142	mTTv	augite porphyry	48.3	13.36	10.73	0.236	8.24	11.25	1.64	2.56	0.75	0.61	0.78	98.45
ı	110iV5-75	441154	6451175	mkTv	augite porphyry	50.23	13.86	9.09	0.212	7.82	10.68	2.63	2.11	0.74	0.63	0.85	98.84
ı	11JL021-211-2	441542	6450144	mkTv	augite porphyry	48.79	14.19	9.7	0.172	7.26	12.42	1.54	2.84	0.63	0.44	0.51	98.49



Table 1. Part I (continued)

.

					Analyte Symbol:	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> F	${}^{E}e_2O_3^{(1)}$	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	TiO <sub>2</sub>	$P_2O_5$	LOI	Total
Sample	e numbers	Sample	e location <sup>1</sup>		Unit:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
					Detection limit:	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.01		0.01
Geochemical	Original	Easting	Northing	Unit <sup>5</sup>	Sample description						F-ICP-	AES					
,	11JL021-212	441537	6450031	mKTv	augite porphyry	49.04	14.46	9.7	0.16	8.04	11.85	1.9	2	0.64	0.43	0.64	98.86
62265	LDI-4-29	425618	6480362	Pzkccv	metabasalt	49.45	14.55	13.71	0.191	6.04	7.06	4.35	0.27	2.015	0.24	2.43	100.3
62265 Orig	LDI-4-29	425618	6480362	Pzkccv	metabasalt	49.44	14.48	13.7	0.19	6.05	7.02	4.39	0.27	2.012	0.24	2.43	100.2
62265 Dup	LDI-4-29	425618	6480362	Pzkccv	metabasalt	49.47	14.63	13.71	0.191	6.04	7.1	4.31	0.27	2.018	0.24	2.43	100.4
Difference <sup>3</sup>	LDI-4-29	425618	6480362	Pzkccv	metabasalt	0.02	0.26	0.02	0.13	0.04	0.28	0.46	0	0.07	0	0	0.05
62274	<b>MRG1standard</b>	Б	Ę	Standard	∎ĝ	39.63	8.4	17.32	0.167	13.7	14.77	0.71	0.18	3.794	0.06	1.38	100.1
Expected <sup>2</sup>	MRG1standard	ı	r.	Standard	•	39.12	8.47	17.94	0.17	13.6	14.7	0.74	0.18	3.77	0.08	2.23	100.95
Difference <sup>3</sup>	<b>MRG1standard</b>	IS	E.	Standard	ı	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.2	-7.1	-11.8	-0.2
622754	SY3standard	а.	з	Standard	80	59.54	11.57	6.5	0.321	2.61	8.09	4.03	4.33	0.147	0.55	1.19	98.87
62275 Orig	SY3standard		э	Standard	,	59.24	11.47	6.53	0.323	2.61	8.14	3.98	4.27	0.146	0.55	1.19	98.45
62275 Dup	SY3standard	а	а	Standard	7	59.85	11.67	6.46	0.32	2.61	8.03	4.07	4.39	0.149	0.55	1.19	99.28
Expected <sup>2</sup>	SY3standard		3	Standard	.1	59.68	11.76	6.49	0.32	2.67	8.25	4.12	4.23	0.15	0.54	1.31	99.52
Difference <sup>3</sup>	SY3standard	,	1	Standard	,	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.2	-0.7	0.5	-2.4	-0.3
Difference <sup>3</sup>	SY3standard	•	r	Standard	•	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	-0.2	0.5	-2.4	-0.1
	E course and i																

Sample location in UTM NAD83, Zone 9 V

Recommended values for CANMET standards shaded green, difference between original and duplicate or expected values shaded blue, informational values unshaded (Govindaraju, 1994).

<sup>3</sup> Difference calculated as follows: 0.5\*100\*{(x1-x2)/(x1+x2)}

<sup>4</sup> Average value of Activation Labs' duplicate analysis of powdered material

feldspar porphyry; emJHv, early to middle Jurassic Hazelton basalt, TJgb, Triassic-Jurassic homblende gabbro; LTCH, Late Triassic Cake Hill pluton; ITSpx, Late Triassic Stuhini pyroxene porphyry; ITSmv, Late Triassic Stuhini latite porphyry, ItSpp, Late Triassic Stuhini plagioclase porphyry; ItSv, Late Triassic Stuhini aphyric basalt; mTTv, Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene porphyry; PZKCCv, Paleozoic-<sup>5</sup> Units: MPTv, Miocene-Pliocene Tuya basalt; PaSPgd, Paleocene Snow Peak granodiorite; MJPm, Middle Jurassic Pallen monzonite; MJHsy, Middle Jurassic Hluey syenite; LJqfp, Late Jurassic quartz **Triassic Cache Creek basalt** 

Abbreviations: F-ICP-AES, fusion-inductively coupled plasma-atomic emmission spectrometry; Hb, hornblende; Bt, biotite; Plag, plagioclase; Qtz, quartz; T, total iron

British Columbia.	a rare ea	al III ele	5																				
Analyte symbol:	Be	Sc	>	ວັ	ວັ	ပိ	ī	z	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Rb	۲	Zr	qN	Mo	Ag	드	Sn	Sb	Cs
Unit: Detection limit:	ppm 1	ppm 1	5 5	ррт 20	5 5	mqq T	ррт 20	ppm 1	ppm 10	30 mdd	nqq 1	ppm 1	5 J	mdo -	ppm 0.5	mdo 1	ррт 0.2	ppm 2	ррт 0.5	ррт 0.1	ppm 1	ppm 0.2	0.1
Original sample no.		F-ICF	SM-c		INAA	F-ICP	SM-	TD-ICP							Ŧ	CP-MS							
JLO-30-303-2	2	22	219	160	162	28	06	88	30	110	18	1.2	< 5 <	26	29.5	191	23.1	< 2	1.6	< 0.1	÷	< 0.2	0.7
LDI-9-73	2	18	198	130	136	31	100	102	40	100	19	1.3	< 5 <	63	22.6	248	91.7	ო	1.7	< 0.1	2	< 0.2	6.5
JLO-12-117	2	7	78	< 20	۲ د د	9	< 20	4	< 10	< 30	18	1.3	< 5	101	16.2	97	18.5	13	0.8	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	4.6
JLO-12-117dup	1	3	•	a	а		,	4	ı		a		i			a	a.	3	•	,	3	a	
JLO-12-117orig			•	•	r	,		4					i		4		,	,	3		ï	a	
JLO-12-117dif	1		ł		•	,		0		i.							2			1	ï		1
TMC-2-15	2	23	301	< 20	15	22	< 20	13	06	80	19	1.3	< 5 <	56	21.7	106	4.4	< 2	۲	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	1.5
TMC-2-16	2	7	71	< 20	10	7	< 20	9	130	< 30	16	1.5	< 5	108	21.1	179	80	2	1.2	< 0.1	-	< 0.2	1.6
OIV-3-41	٣	17	203	< 20	< 5	17	< 20	10	100	< 30	17	1.3	< 5 <	65	20.6	114	4.6	< 2	0.8	< 0.1	~	0.3	0.3
JLO-21-208	ო	2	17	< 20	7	-	< 20	2	< 10	50	16	1.8	< 5	100	20.9	195	9.8	< 2	1.4	< 0.1	-	0.3	-
LDI-19-165	7	8	87	< 20	<u>د</u> د	7	< 20	7	< 10	40	17	0.9	< 5	84	24.2	204	9.5	<2	1.5	< 0.1	-	< 0.2	1.4
LDI-19-165dup	2	ø	80	< 20	12	7	< 20	7	< 10	40	17	1.4	< 5 <	86	24.4	216	9.3	< 2	1.2	< 0.1	2	< 0.2	1.5
LDI-19-165dif	0	0	2.10	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.87	0	0.59	0.21	1.43	0.53	0	5.56	0	16.67	0	1.72
DMO-33-288	ო	19	188	< 20	17	20	< 20	12	80	40	18	1.3	< 5	122	28.4	297	13.7	< 2	2	< 0.1	2	1.1	1.2
DMO-23-182	۲ ۲	22	252	30	38	21	< 20	16	60	60	18	1.6	< 5	36	15.8	52	1.9	< 2	0.5	< 0.1	۲ ۷	0.8	0.2
TMC-7-51	4	13	198	< 20	6	16	< 20	80	20	70	18	1.3	< 5 <	162	24.9	261	13.3	ო	2.2	< 0.1	-	1.9	2.1
JLO-9-77	v	9	57	< 20	14	9	< 20	10	30	40	19	0.7	< 5	25	6.4	67	1.3	< 2	0.6	< 0.1	v	-	0.6
JLO-9-77dup	ł	1		÷	a.	a	ĩ	10	ī	1	ï	я	ī		Ŧ	x			÷	,	â	a	x
JLO-9-77orig	•	•	•	•	х	,	•	10		•		,			,			,	•	ī			,
JLO-9-77dif	•	,	•	4		,		0															,
110iV4-51A	ı	29	283	212		44	29	•	169	75	17	1.9	< 5	25	15.4	60	1.5	<2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.9
110iV4-51B	ï	26	275	149		38	21	ŀ	166	79	18	<del>1</del> .	< 5	34	16.7	62	1.5	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	0.8
110iV4-51C	i.	27	257	175		37	28	1	189	69	19	2.4	< 5	25	16.3	64	1.7	< 2 < 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	: 0.1
110iV4-54	ı.	31	290	215		40	37	ı	147	63	17	1.9	< 5	20	15.2	57	1.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v T	< 0.2	0.2
110iV4-55	i,	28	303	154		41	25	i.	173	62	19	2.2	< 5	24	16.4	50	1.1	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	~ ~	< 0.2	2.1
110iV4-59	1	37	240	264		42	58	•	105	72	15	2.2	< 5 <	20	17.2	63	1.1	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲ ۲	< 0.2	-
110iV4-60	ı	41	277	201		44	36	,	126	72	17	2.5	<b>د</b> 5	24	14.6	41	0.4	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	: 0.1
110iV4-61	3	39	295	209		46	37	1	128	65	17	2.1	< 5 <	19	14.6	41	0.5	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.3
DMO-19-154	v	19	289	< 20	14	21	< 20	80	190	110	22	1.5	2 2	21	23.2	20	1.7	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.6
JLO-22-215	, ,	50	428	180	169	37	20	67	60	70	17	1.6	< 5	22	16	28	1.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲ ۲	< 0.2	0.4
JLO-22-215dup	ř	50	429	170		37	20		60	70	17	1.8	د د	22	16.2	28	1.2	× 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.4
JLO-22-215orig	v	50	427	180		37	20		60	70	17	1.4	< 5	21	15.8	27	1.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.4
JLO-22-215dif	0	0	0.12	1.43		0	0		0	0	0	6.25	0	1.16	0.62	0.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JLO-20-190	2	5	69	< 20	18	5	< 20	7	< 10	40	20	1.5	< 5	84	11.9	134	5.3	< 2	1.3	< 0.1	ŕ	0.3	1.1
JLO-14-141-2	2	38	322	290	297	36	70	69	160	06	13	2.5	< 5	47	14	43	3.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	ŕ	0.4	0.5

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Analyte symbol:	Be	Sc	>	ບັ	ບັ	ပိ	ī	ïZ	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Rb	≻	Zr	qN	Mo	Ag	드	Sn	Sb	Cs
Unit:	nqq	mqq r	ppm	mdd	ppm	bpm	ppm	bpm	ppm	mdd	mdd	h mdd	mdd	mqc	bpm	mdd	bpm	bpm	mdd	bpm	mdq	bpm	bpm
Detection limit:	-	٢	5	20	5	٦	20	1	10	30	٢	0.5	5	-	0.5	÷	0.2	2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Original sample no.		F-IC	SM-MS		INAA	F-ICF	SM-0	TD-ICP							F	CP-MS							
JLO-16-161-2	v L	29	294	40	44	26	20	26	60	100	18	1.8	< 5	37	19.9	72	1.9	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	- v	0.4	0.7
JLO-16-153	v L	32	312	70	79	29	30	21	120	80	17	1.3	< 5	73	18.9	56	1.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	× 1	< 0.2	1.2
JLO-16-153dup	v	33	313	70	76	30	30	24	120	06	18	1.7	< 5	76	19.6	57	1.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v v	< 0.2	1.3
JLO-16-153dif	0	0.77	0.08	0	0.97	0.85	0	3.33	0	2.94	1.43	6.67	0	1.01	0.91	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
DMO50-505blank	v	, ,	ې د	< 20	1	۰ ۲	< 20	, t	< 10	< 30	, ,	1.5	< 5	÷	< 0.5	, v	< 0.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	< 0.1
DMO-20-158	С	13	191	< 20	۲ 2	17	< 20	80	10	130	18	1.1	7	165	24.1	233	11.8	< 2	1.8	< 0.1	2	2.9	8.1
DMO-33-286	-	19	113	< 20	24	16	< 20	10	150	160	13	0.9	33	86	21.2	182	8.8	< 2	1.3	< 0.1	v	1.8	0.3
11JLO21-203	2	17	248	40		23	< 20	ı	70	40	20	2.2	25	92	24.9	177	11.4	< 2	1.8	< 0.1	ř	3.3	2
DMO-29-246	v	28	285	< 20	12	18	< 20	5	180	100	19	1.3	< 5	24	21.4	51	1.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	, v	0.4	1.8
DMO-30-255	v	31	380	30	40	23	20	18	200	06	18	1.8	< 5	20	19.4	50	1.3	<2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲,	0.4	0.2
DMO-18-138	2	80	157	< 20	œ	18	< 20	7	230	160	17	-	< 5	101	24.8	85	4.2	< 2	0.7	< 0.1	, L	0.3	-
JLO-17-172	2	9	140	< 20	80	7	< 20	ო	40	150	22	1.7	< 5	32	26.8	123	6.7	< 2	-	< 0.1	-	1.1	0.6
LDI-12-96	2	9	160	< 20	2 ۲	80	< 20	4	200	130	18	1.4	د د	235	24.1	111	4.4	< 2	0.8	< 0.1	~	-	10.6
LDI-12-97	2	S	139	< 20	< 5 <	4	< 20	ო	20	160	17	Ļ.	< 5	49	21.5	85	3.5	< 2	0.5	< 0.1	~	0.5	2.7
LDI-12-97orig	1	•		a	a			ო		9	a				54 P	•	а.		•	•		a	a)
LDI-12-97dup	•	•	•	а	a	9	•	ო	•	•	a				4	а	a			•		a	a
LDI-12-97dif	•			,	•	,	•	0		,		,			,		,	,	,	ï	•	,	•
DMO-38-337	v	30	346	40	43	29	20	25	180	90	18	1.3	< 5 <	36	18.2	51	1.6	27	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	4.0	~
JLO-5-42	v	32	344	60	61	31	30	25	120	70	21	2.1	× 5 ا		15.6	48	1.5	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	0.5
DMO-3-23	v	55	382	220	234	42	50	59	100	80	13	0.7	< 5 <	32	14.7	33	-	ო	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	0.7
JLO-16-162	-	20	207	< 20	12	16	< 20	8	50	06	19	1.2	< 5 <	58	22.2	100	2.7	< 2	0.7	< 0.1	۲,	0.3	0.8
LDI-12-95	v	29	287	50	56	27	20	19	110	06	15	1.6	< 5	18	19	60	2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲,	< 0.2	0.8
LDI-16-137	2	42	349	150	155	33	60	64	120	100	16	2	< 5	51	19.7	72	2.3	< 2	0.6	< 0.1	۲,	< 0.2	0.5
JLO-23-227	v	38	373	30	22	26	20	16	130	20	14	1.5	< 5	7	15.7	33	0.7	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	0.3	0.1
110iV1-2	L.	46	278	376		47	88	i.	127	99	14	2	< 5	30	15.5	47	0.4	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	Ŷ	< 0.2	0.3
11LDi18-145B	I.	31	243	506		48	94	r.	193	67	12	2	< 5	43	11	28	< 0.2	<2	< 0.5	< 0.1	× 1	< 0.2	0.9
11LDi18-147	1	27	280	279		39	82	,	210	76	15	1.9	< 5	38	13.1	36	0.4	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	0.4	2.4
11LDi18-151	1	35	253	362		40	79	1	151	73	13	2.3	< 5	51	13.2	43	0.7	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v v	< 0.2	1.6
11LDi18-152	1	37	259	266		35	45	•	81	63	14	2.1	< ح	52	12.2	33	0.6	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲ ۲	0.3	0.8
110iV3-39		36	288	178		40	30	1	40	42	16	2	< 5	19	16.4	47	0.4	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	0.5	0.8
110iV5-72	1	36	223	393		44	83	,	2	147	14	2.3	<u>د</u> 5	24	10.8	28	< 0.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	-	1.4	0.6
110iV5-73	•	29	274	283		38	75	•	12	66	14	2.1	< 5 <	46	14.5	43	0.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	0.5	1.1
110iV5-74	1	38	283	265		42	68	,	156	93	14	2.7	< 5	43	14.4	44	0.2	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	1.2
110iV5-75		31	257	266		38	101	I	46	124	13	2.1	< 5	46	14	45	0.3	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	1.8
11JL021-211-2	1	33	250	262		36	44	•	123	49	13	2.1	< 5	45	12.3	30	0.7	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	۲,	0.7	0.9

Table 1. Part II (continued)



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Analyte symbol:	Be	Sc	>	ວັ	ບັ	പ	ź	ī	G	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Rb	≻	Zr	qN	Mo	Ag	₽	Sn	Sb	Cs
Unit:	bpm	bpm	bpm	bpm	bpm	bpm	bpm	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	bpm	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	bpm	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd
Detection limit:	-	-	5	20	5	-	20	-	10	30	-	0.5	5	-	0.5	<del>.</del>	0.2	2	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	0.1
Original sample no.		F-ICF	SM-0		INAA	F-ICP.	-MS	TD-ICP							uĽ.	ICP-MS	0						
11JL021-212	,	40	263	294		39	55	•	168	49	15	2.4	< 2 2	38	13.2	36	0.8	< 2	< 0.5	< 0.1	÷	0.3	0.7
LDI-4-29	v	45	422	30	37	40	40	41	500	140	18	1.8	<u>د</u> د	4	31.6	134	8.6	< 2	0.9	< 0.1	, v	< 0.2	0.7
LDI-4-29orig	v	45	422	30		39	40		500	140	18	1.8	< 5	4	31.4	133	8.5	< 2	0.9	< 0.1	, ,	0.5	0.7
LDI-4-29dup	v	45	423	30		40	40		500	140	18	1.9	<u>د</u> 5	4	31.7	135	8.8	< 2	-	< 0.1	v	< 0.2	0.8
LDI-4-29dif	0	0	0.06	0		0.63	0		0	0	0	1.35	0	0	0.24	0.37	0.87	0	2.63	0	0	0	3.33
MRG1standard	۲	54	541	430	440	79	170	179	130	220	19	1.4	<5 <5	2	12.1	66	18.1	8	1.2	<0.1	9	0.7	0.6
MRG1expected	0.61	55	526	430	430	87	193	193	134	191	17		0.73	8.5	14	108	20	0.87	0.11		3.6	0.86	0.57
MRG1dif		-0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	-2.4	-3.2	-1.9	-0.8	3.5	2.8			4.8	-3.6	-2.2	-2.5		41.6		12.5	-5.1	1.3
SY3standard	24	∞	55	<20	54	7	<20	7	20	250	33	2.4	18	197	675	351	182	\$	2.4	<0.1	2	3.3	2.6
SY3orig	24	80	55	<20		7	<20		20	250	33	2.2	18	195	675	357	183	\$	2.3	<0.1	80	0.2	2.6
SY3dup	24	œ	55	<20		80	<20		10	250	32	2.6	19	198	674	345	180	\$	2.4	<0.1	7	6.4	2.7
SY3expected	20	6.8	50	11	Ħ	8.8	11	11	17	244	27	1.4	18.8	206	718	320	148	-	1.5		6.5	0.31	2.5
SY3dif	4.5	4.1	2.4			-5.7			4.1	0.6	5.0	11.1		-1.4	-1.5	2.7	5.3		10.5		5.2	-10.8	1.0
SY3dif	4.5	4.1	2.4			-2.4			-13.0	0.6	4.2	15.0	0.3	-1.0	-1.6	1.9	4.9		11.5		1.9	45.4	1.9
Abbreviations: F-ICP-MS, f Recommended values for (	usion-ir ;ANME	nductive T stands	ly coupl ards sha	led plasr aded gre	na-mas	s spectro	ometry; etween	INAA, insi original ar	rumenta id duplic	al neutro	on activa	ation and d values	alysis; T shaded	D-ICP, I	total dig	estion-i	nductive les unsh	ly coup	led plas Sovinda	ma-mas raju, 199	s spectr 34).	ometry	



Analyte:	La	Se	Ъ	PN	Sm	Eu	Bd	Tb	5	٩	ш	Ē	Υb	Е	Ŧ	Ta	3	F	Pb	Bi	f	∍	Sr	Ba
Unit: Detection limit:	mqq	mqq	mqq	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	mqq	mqq	mqq	mqq	mdd	mdc	mdd	mqq	mqq	mqq	mdd	mqq	d mqq	mď	mqo
Original sample no.	90.0	G0.0	0.01	90.0	10.0	900.0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005 F-ICP-	10.0 WS	2007	0.1	0.01	9.0	<b>GU.U</b>	2	0.1	90.0	0.01	N	
			0.000												8 2010	10		1	3					
JLO-30-303-2	38.1	82.5	10.1	41.4	8.02 7.55	2.44	7.02	0.94	5.27	0.99	2.81	0.392	2.59	0.42	4 a	1.27	< 0.5	0.15	б У	< 0.1	3.06 8.65	1.53 1	486 1 108 1	250
JLO-12-117	26.4	51.5	6.01	23.6	4.51	1.18	3.29	0.54	2.72	0.52	1.48	0.222	1.61	0.29	2.5	1.66	65	0.84	2 2 V	< 0.1	10.6	3.09	575	953
JLO-12-117dup	•	,					ı		ī		ı	ī					ı		× .					1
JLO-12-117orig	i	ĩ		r.	r	ŗ	,	r	ŝ	ŗ		ŗ	e	r	ŗ	r	ĩ	r	e	r	r	,	,	,
JLO-12-117dif	1	1			-		1	ł.	1			1		a.	1		1200				1	,		i.
TMC-2-15	19.5	40.9	5.02	21.2	4.69	1.33	4.59	0.7	3.91	0.8	2.31	0.319	1.97	0.33	2.8	0.28	< 0.5	0.21	7	0.1	3.94	1.49	14	974
TMC-2-16	27.7	50.5	5.53	21.3	4.17	0.957	3.6	0.57	3.25	0.71	2.03	0.31	2.42	0.44	4.2	0.68	< 0.5	0.41	80	< 0.1	4	3.15	F51 1	091
OIV-3-41	20.4	39.6	4.68	18.6	4.61	1.23	3.9	0.6	3.33	0.68	1.98	0.314	2.13	0.38	2.8	0.29	< 0.5	0.15	< <del>2</del> ×	< 0.1	5.26	2.26	537 1	220
JLO-21-208	35.2	63.6	6.64	24.6	4.17	0.931	3.37	0.51	3.02	0.69	2.15	0.324	2.53	0.45	4.7	0.77	< 0.5	0.37	4	0.1	10.2	3.16	83	489
LDI-19-165	28.6	55.8	6.35	23.9	5.12	1.21	3.99	0.66	3.75	0.77	2.53	0.392	2.49	0.47	5	0.82	< 0.5	0.32	6	< 0.1	11.4	2.89	169	770
LDI-19-165dup	29.3	55.2	6.24	23.9	4.72	1.07	3.8	0.65	3.87	0.83	2.46	0.388	2.65	0.43	5.3	0.79	< 0.5	0.37	10	< 0.1	10.4	2.62	169	071
LDI-19-165dif	0.60	0.27	0.44	0	2.03	3.07	1.22	0.38	0.79	1.88	0.70	0.26	1.56	2.34	1.46	0.93	0	3.62	2.63	0	2.29	2.45	0	0.14
DMO-33-288	40.1	79.4	9.14	34.9	7.25	1.35	6.15	0.85	4.74	0.94	2.73	0.443	3.1	0.51	6.8	0.98	< 0.5	0.12	5	< 0.1	17.2	5.64 6	357	971
DMO-23-182	12.5	26.9	3.42	16.1	3.58	1.23	3.3	0.49	2.71	0.55	1.55	0.221	1.56	0.26	1.3	0.12	< 0.5	0.33	<u>د</u> 5	< 0.1	2.67	1.63	554	726
TMC-7-51	46.8	91.4	10.8	41	7.59	1.71	5.69	0.83	4.27	0.83	2.36	0.367	2.47	0.43	5.7	0.94	< 0.5	0.23	80	< 0.1	22.7	9.65 1	244 1	450
JLO-9-77	5.3	12.2	1.71	7.01	1.45	0.525	1.66	0.22	1.14	0.22	0.63	0.092	0.57	0.09	1.8	60.0	< 0.5	0.16	< 5 <	< 0.1	0.64	0.44	586	411
JLO-9-77dup	ï	ĩ	£	x	Ŧ	ž	Ĩ,	i.	1	r	ï	,	r	ı.	ı	r	4	r	e	ī	r	Ţ	ĩ	ı
JLO-9-77orig	ĩ	ï	•	e	r,			ŗ	ŝ		ı,	ŗ	e.	r	÷	ĸ	i.	r	e.	r.	1	,		r
JLO-9-77diff	1	1			1	1	t	4	J.	1	•	1				ц.						t		
110iV4-51A	15.1	31.1	3.9	17.5	4.19	1.2	3.68	0.57	3.23	0.64	1.73	0.258	1.67	0.26	1.6	0.1	25.3	< 0.05	s 5	< 0.1	1.98	0.82 8	357	593
110iV4-51B	16.5	33.9	4.3	19	4.35	1.38	3.8	0.61	3.38	0.65	1.81	0.275	1.86	0.3	1.7	0.05	20.5	0.05	9	< 0.1	1.99	0.81 8	323	984
110iV4-51C	16.3	33	4.12	17.6	3.97	1.2	3.7	0.58	3.23	0.61	1.74	0.269	1.79	0.28	1.7	0.05	18.1	< 0.05	S	< 0.1	2.01	0.9	668	330
110iV4-54	15.2	31.2	4.01	17.6	4.08	1.18	3.62	0.58	3.3	0.65	1.81	0.278	1.83	0.29	1.6	0.03	13.8	0.16	9	< 0.1	1.92	0.77 6	990	550
110iV4-55	15.6	31.8	4.02	18.8	4.28	1.29	3.86	0.59	3.42	0.66	1.76	0.258	1.69	0.28	4.	0.05	12.8	0.15	9	< 0.1	1.67	0.65 6	334	915
110iV4-59	8.88	19.5	2.6	12.2	3.18	0.94	3.15	0.55	3.4	0.68	1.94	0.294	1.96	0.32	1.6	0.03	4	< 0.05	<u>ء</u> 2	< 0.1	1.08	0.45	414	395
110iV4-60	12.7	26.6	3.52	16	4.05	1.23	3.67	0.57	3.21	0.61	1.7	0.25	1.64	0.26	1.3	0.01	6.6	< 0.05	<b>ء</b> د	< 0.1	1.32	0.51	523	747
110iV4-61	13.2	27.2	3.54	16.2	3.87	1.31	3.58	0.53	3.14	0.6	1.72	0.244	1.58	0.25	1.2	0.01	10.3	< 0.05	< 5 <	< 0.1	1.4	0.56	574	362
DMO-19-154	10.9	26.8	3.8	18.9	4.77	1.53	4.97	0.68	4.1	0.82	2.37	0.315	1.95	0.32	0.8	0.04	< 0.5	0.08	< 5	< 0.1	0.6	0.25	20	370
JLO-22-215	6.3	15.7	2.31	11.3	3.22	1.06	3.38	0.55	2.95	0.55	1.51	0.23	1.55	0.24	<del>.</del>	0.06	< 0.5	0.08	<u>د</u> 5	< 0.1	1.06	0.6	351	244
JLO-22-215dup	6.32	15.9	2.33	ŧ	3.38	1.09	3.21	0.56	3.04	0.56	1.52	0.232	1.58	0.24	<del></del>	0.06	< 0.5	0.08	2° 2	< 0.1	1.08	0.65	351	245
JLO-22-215orig	6.28	15.6	2.29	11.7	3.07	1.03	3.55	0.54	2.86	0.54	1.49	0.229	1.53	0.25	<del>.</del>	0.05	< 0.5	0.07	< 5 <	< 0.1	1.03	0.55	351	244
JLO-22-215dif	0.16	0.48	0.43	1.54	2.40	1.42	2.51	0.91	1.53	0.91	0.50	0.33	0.80	1.14	0	4.55	0	3.33	0	0	1.18	4.17	0	0.10
JLO-20-190	18	34.8	4.16	16.1	2.96	0.888	2.33	0.36	1.97	0.39	1.2	0.179	1.1	0.18	3.7	0.45	< 0.5	0.3	7	< 0.1	5.57	1.6	921 1	649
JLO-14-141-2	10.7	22.6	2.88	12.1	3.05	0.91	2.76	0.46	2.56	0.51	1.41	0.193	1.29	0.22	1.3	0.14	< 0.5	0.16	80	< 0.1	2.69	1.02	356	316
JLO-16-161-2	10.8	23.8	3.13	14.2	3.72	1.18	4.11	0.62	3.33	0.69	2.05	0.309	2.08	0.35	2	0.14	< 0.5	0.1	<u>د</u> 5	< 0.1	1.8	0.92	414	461
JLO-16-153	7.88	18.2	2.58	11.3	3.48	1.08	3.67	0.6	3.49	0.7	2.01	0.307	2.15	0.35	1.7	0.06	< 0.5	0.15	< 5 <	< 0.1	1.3	0.62	529 1	094



Analyte:	La	ဗီ	ፈ	PN	Sm	Eu	Gd	đ	2	Я	ш	щ	٩۲	Ξ	Ŧ	Ta	3	F	Pb	Bi	£	D	Sr	Ba
Unit:	mdd	mqq	mqq	bpm	bpm	mqq	mdd	bpm	bpm	bpm	mdd	mdd	bpm	mdd	mdd	bpm	mdd	mdd	bpm	bpm	bpm	mdd	mdq	bpm
Detection limit:	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.002	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.05	5	0.1	0.05	0.01	2	3
Original sample no.												F-ICP	SM-											
JLO-16-153 dup	8.24	18.5	2.53	13.3	3.51	1.15	3.58	0.55	3.35	0.68	1.96	0.308	2.17	0.36	1.6	0.05	< 0.5	0.2	< 5	< 0.1	1.19	0.63	524	1075
JLO-16-153dif	1.12	0.41	0.49	4.07	0.21	1.57	0.62	2.17	1.02	0.72	0.63	0.08	0.23	0.85	1.52	4.55	0	7.14	0	0	2.21	0.4	0.24	0.44
DMO50-505blank	0.34	0.76	0.08	0.32	0.08	0.011	0.06	< 0.01	0.02	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 0.05	2 2	< 0.1	0.09	0.01	< 2 <	e
DMO-20-158	41	79.9	9.36	35.2	7.27	1.76	5.27	0.78	3.89	0.76	2.41	0.35	2.44	0.38	5.1	0.85	< 0.5	0.48	8	< 0.1	19.7	7.67	359	1219
DMO-33-286	29	57.8	6.69	26.8	5.46	1.27	4.81	0.63	3.64	0.75	2.24	0.346	2.41	0.39	4.2	0.65	< 0.5	0.23	6	< 0.1	12.8	2.65	379	924
11JL021-203	43.1	81.6	9.68	35.9	7.3	1.63	5.61	0.85	4.83	0.89	2.52	0.37	2.58	0.43	3.8	0.85	35.6	0.11	9	< 0.1	11.6	4.14	1199	1652
DMO-29-246	8.36	19.4	2.67	13.3	3.54	1.21	3.9	0.61	3.8	0.8	2.34	0.349	2.37	0.38	1.5	0.1	< 0.5	0.06	<u>د</u> 5	< 0.1	1.34	0.76	514	572
DMO-30-255	7.58	16.9	2.34	11.3	3.18	1.1	3.85	0.58	3.42	0.71	2.07	0.299	2.05	0.33	1.5	0.09	< 0.5	0.08	<b>S</b> >	< 0.1	1.3	0.73	279	1189
DMO-18-138	17.1	37.3	4.98	21.9	5.48	1.48	4.92	0.78	4.33	0.87	2.55	0.381	2.51	0.42	2.3	0.21	< 0.5	0.22	10	< 0.1	3.09	1.73	718	2365
JLO-17-172	19.9	41.8	5.3	24.8	5.71	1.55	4.71	0.83	4.32	0.93	2.78	0.423	2.8	0.45	3.3	0.49	< 0.5	0.18	80	< 0.1	3.21	2.03	341	835
LDI-12-96	19.1	37.9	4.74	20.2	4.69	1.51	4.56	0.7	3.98	0.82	2.45	0.392	2.56	0.4	2.9	0.26	< 0.5	0.45	15	< 0.1	3.34	2.17	564	3770
LDI-12-97	15	32.2	4.16	18.5	4.29	1.32	3.98	0.71	3.75	0.73	1.96	0.285	1.9	0.3	2.6	0.23	< 0.5	0.1	s <	< 0.1	2.87	0.52	151	465
LDI-12-97orig	ï	a	х	з	1	ł	ł	ł	•	ī	z	1	a.	ī	1	ł	a.	,	a	,	,	1	a.	1
LDI-12-97dup	ĩ	e	£	ж	ł.	ł	ł.	1	ī.	i.	ī	ŕ	r		ĩ	ţ	r	,	з	ţ	,	ï	ĸ	ř
LDI-12-97dif	1.	1	t:	ю	1	'	r.	'	•	ı	1	i		r.	i.	i.	ю	L	15	1	Ľ.	ı.		i,
DMO-38-337	7.68	17.5	2.39	11.5	2.87	0.997	3.14	0.52	3.19	0.68	1.97	0.293	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.09	< 0.5	0.07	<b>2</b> × 5	< 0.1	1.48	0.73	358	650
JLO-5-42	10.5	22.1	2.86	13	3.1	0.916	2.93	0.5	2.77	0.56	1.58	0.229	1.44	0.23	1.5	0.11	< 0.5	< 0.05	< 5	0.1	1.98	0.84	98	20
DMO-3-23	6.84	15.1	2.01	9.69	2.88	0.856	2.89	0.47	2.7	0.54	1.5	0.223	1.59	0.24	1.1	0.05	< 0.5	0.33	< 5	< 0.1	1.24	0.48	341	834
JLO-16-162	11.6	26.3	3.47	15.9	3.79	1.24	3.98	0.65	3.75	0.82	2.43	0.368	2.37	0.38	2.8	0.2	< 0.5	0.14	< 5 <	< 0.1	2.53	1.53	529	592
LDI-12-95	7.72	17	2.39	11.3	3.18	1.01	3.31	0.57	3.38	0.67	2	0.293	1.87	0.3	1.8	0.06	< 0.5	0.06	< 5 <	< 0.1	1.2	0.58	411	236
LDI-16-137	8.86	21.2	2.81	13.4	3.58	1.04	3.6	0.63	3.39	0.7	1.94	0.296	1.89	0.3	2	0.14	< 0.5	0.11	<u> </u>	< 0.1	1.42	0.73	925	1378
JLO-23-227	3.98	9.58	1.49	7.7	2.16	0.833	2.64	0.47	2.9	0.61	1.73	0.261	1.66	0.25	1.1	0.04	< 0.5	< 0.05	< 5	< 0.1	0.48	0.34	423	243
110iV1-2	6.13	14.8	2.22	10.2	2.98	0.953	3.3	0.53	3.2	0.65	1.86	0.276	1.73	0.26	1.4	0.03	18.6	< 0.05	< 5	< 0.1	1.05	0.41	258	369
11LDi18-145B	4.65	10.4	1.48	7.22	2.05	0.699	2.42	0.4	2.34	0.47	1.34	0.204	1.37	0.22	0.9	< 0.01	23.3	< 0.05	< 5	< 0.1	0.79	0.4	453	572
11LDi18-147	4.5	9.74	1.45	6.94	2.01	0.76	2.54	0.43	2.67	0.56	1.59	0.243	1.57	0.25	1.0	0.06	25.4	0.05	< 5 <	< 0.1	0.67	0.33	588	716
11LDi18-151	8.41	19.6	2.59	11.4	2.8	0.868	2.74	0.46	2.75	0.52	1.44	0.219	1.45	0.23	1.2	0.01	22.2	0.05	<u>د</u> د	< 0.1	1.61	0.62	506	1013
11LDi18-152	7.89	17.6	2.33	9.78	2.4	0.762	2.55	0.43	2.54	0.52	1.5	0.213	1.37	0.22	1.0	0.05	18.1	< 0.05	23	0.2	1.64	0.67	349	487
110iV3-39	8.53	17.5	2.42	11.4	3.19	0.974	3.48	0.55	3.34	0.68	1.93	0.281	1.8	0.28	1.4	0.07	33.3	< 0.05	< 5 <	< 0.1	0.84	0.88	352	214
110iV5-72	4.4	9.72	1.36	6.43	1.77	0.76	2.06	0.34	2.08	0.41	1.2	0.184	1.24	0.19	0.9	< 0.01	22.7	< 0.05	14	< 0.1	0.77	1.81	365	430
110iV5-73	7.28	15.9	2.16	10.2	2.83	0.785	2.84	0.48	2.88	0.6	1.62	0.241	1.67	0.27	1.3	< 0.01	10.1	0.07	7	< 0.1	1.28	0.89	416	539
110iV5-74	7.62	17.6	2.49	12	3.12	0.992	3.33	0.56	3.22	0.61	1.76	0.271	1.74	0.27	4.1	< 0.01	21.8	< 0.05	ი	< 0.1	1.67	0.71	504	669
110iV5-75	8.18	19	2.58	12.1	3.07	0.933	3.1	0.51	2.93	0.58	1.67	0.233	1.49	0.23	1.4	0.14	20.8	0.13	7	< 0.1	1.72	0.84	563	544
11JL021-211-2	4.25	9.75	1.4	6.98	2.06	0.729	2.4	0.41	2.48	0.5	1.39	0.212	1.38	0.22	0.9	< 0.01	18.9	< 0.05	<b>S</b> >	< 0.1	0.84	0.42	488	265
11JL021-212	4.56	10.8	1.58	7.59	2.11	0.777	2.44	0.43	2.73	0.55	1.56	0.228	1.44	0.23	1.1	0.02	22.5	< 0.05	<b>2</b> >	< 0.1	0.94	0.4	404	447
LDI-4-29	8.22	22.6	3.34	16.5	4.84	1.62	5.52	0.96	5.53	1.13	3.2	0.451	3.02	0.51	3.3	0.6	< 0.5	< 0.05	<u>د</u> 5	< 0.1	0.83	0.34	196	49
LDI-4-29orig	8.41	22.7	3.29	16.1	4.8	1.67	5.42	0.95	5.53	1.13	3.16	0.446	2.97	0.52	3.1	0.59	< 0.5	< 0.05	< 5	< 0.1	0.86	0.35	196	50
LDI-4-29dup	8.02	22.5	3.39	16.9	4.89	1.58	5.61	0.97	5.53	1.13	3.25	0.455	3.06	0.51	3.5	0.61	< 0.5	< 0.05	< 5	< 0.1	0.8	0.33	196	49





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Analyte:	La	S	Ę	PN	Sm	Eu	Gd	đ	Ŋ	위	ш	Tm	۲b	Ξ	Ŧ	Та	Μ	F	Pb	Bi	ħ	D	Sr	Ba
Unit:	шdd	mdd	шdd	mdd	bpm	bpm	шdd	шdd	mqq	mdd	mqq	ррт	mdd	bpm	шdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	шdd	шdd	mdd	mdd	mdd	bpm
Detection limit:	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.002	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.05	5	0.1	0.05	0.01	2	ო
Original sample no.												F-ICP	-MS											
LDI-4-29dif	1.19	0.22	0.75	1.21	0.46	1.38	0.86	0.52	0	0	0.70	0.50	0.75	0.54	3.03	0.83	0	0	0	0	1.81	1.47	0	0.51
<b>MRG1standard</b>	9.21	25.7	3.63	17.2	4.28	1.5	4.13	0.55	2.8	0.51	1.2	0.133	0.77	0.12	3.8	0.87	<0.5	<0.05	6	0.2	0.83	0.3	270	52
MRG1expected	9.8	26	3.4	19.2	4.5	1.39	4	0.51	2.9	0.49	1.12	0.11	0.6	0.12	3.76	0.8	0.3	0.055	10	0.13	0.93	0.24	266	61
MRG1dif	-1.6	-0.3	1.6	-2.7	-1.3	1.9	0.8	1.9	-0.9	1.0	1.7	4.7	6.2	0.0	0.3	2.1			-2.6	10.6	-2.8	5.6	0.4	4.0
SY3standard	1210	2150	208	069	119	17	104	19.2	117	25.5	7.77	11.3	63.9	8.51	10.2	24.7	<0.5	1.31	394	0.4	991	667	302	450
SY3orig	1210	2150	208	688	118	17	106	19.2	118	24.8	77.1	11.3	63.6	8.54	9.8	24.9	<0.5	1.27	372	0.3	984	670	301	448
SY3dup	1220	2150	209	691	119	17	102	19.3	117	26.1	78.3	11.3	64.3	8.47	10.6	24.4	<0.5	1.34	415	0.4	666	663	303	452
SY3expected	1340	2230	223	670	109	17	105	18	118	29.5	68	11.6	62	7.9	9.7	30	1.1	1.5	133	0.8	1003	650	302	450
SY3dif	-2.5	-0.9	-1.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	4.3	3.1	-0.7	0.6	1.9	0.3	4.6		-4.2	23.7	-22.7	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.1
SY3dif	-2.3	-0.9	-1.6	0.8	2.2	0.0	-0.7	1.7	-0.2	-3.1	3.5	-0.7	0.9	1.7	2.2	-5.1		-2.8	25.7	-16.7	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
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Abbreviation: F-ICP-MS, fusion-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry

Recommended values for CANMET standards shaded green, difference between original and duplicate or expected values shaded blue, informational values unshaded (Govindaraju, 1994).



were pulverized in a mild steel mill to prevent Cr and Ni contamination and analyzed for major and trace elements using a lithium metaborate plus lithium tetraborate fusion technique. The milled samples were mixed with a flux of lithium metaborate and lithium tetraborate and fused in an induction furnace at 1150°C. The melt was immediately poured into a solution of 5% nitric acid and mixed continuously until completely dissolved. This aggressive fusion technique ensures that the entire sample, including resistate phases, dissolves. The samples were analyzed for major oxides using an inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) technique and trace elements, including rare earth elements, using an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) technique. Nickel was analyzed by an ICP-MS technique following a four acid digestion; beginning with hydrofluoric acid, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acid, and finally hydrochloric acid dissolution. With this near total digestion technique, certain resistate phases (e.g., zircon, monazite, sphene, gahnite, chromite, cassiterite, rutile and barite) may be only partly solubilized. Chromium was analyzed using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA), whereby samples were irradiated in a nuclear reactor and, following a 7day decay, gamma rays measured on germanium detectors. Analytical techniques and detection limits for all major oxides and trace elements are listed in Table 1. Two blind CANMET standards (see Govindaraju, 1994 for reference values) and two blind duplicates of the jaw-crushed material were included in the sample batch. Additional internal quality control duplicate analyses from Activation Labs on powdered samples are also listed in Table 1.

During sample collection every effort was taken to avoid altered material. We removed any obvious surface weathering, veins and amygdules. However, petrography shows that many of the samples are significantly altered, making the use of major elements for classification or discrimination of petrochemical environments suspect. Geochemical results presented in Table 1 show acceptable total weight percent values (between 96.3 and 101 wt. %) and loss on ignition values (between 0.28 and 7.8 wt. %).

# Geochemical Suites Description and Results

### **Tsaybahe Group**

The Tsaybahe Group comprises mafic volcanic rocks interlayered with Middle Triassic limestone, chert and siliceous thin-bedded sedimentary rocks. It is exposed in the canyon of the Stikine River (Read, 1984) and extends north into the Dease Lake area (Gabrielse, 1998; Logan et al., 2012b, c). The unit is characterized by thick accumulations (200–270 m) of crowded augite-phyric basalt, basalt breccia and volcanic-derived clastic rocks. The basalt contains 1–3 mm, dark green euhedral pyroxene phenocrysts (20–30%) and 0.5–1 mm, stubby white plagioclase laths (5–20%) within an aphanitic, often vesicular or amygdaloidal

green- or orange-weathering groundmass (Figure 3a, b, plane-polarized light and crossed nicols). The basalt is deformed and hornfelsed to a biotite-bearing metavolcanic rock adjacent to the Middle Jurassic Pallen Creek pluton (Logan et al., 2012c), but elsewhere it is only weakly altered to lower greenschist mineral assemblages that do not define a penetrative foliation.

Eight samples of flow breccia, two samples of tuff breccia and one sample from a massive flow plot in subalkalic basalt and andesite fields on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram of Pearce (1996) (Figure 4a). All the samples plot as shoshonite or high-K calcalkaline series on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus K<sub>2</sub>O diagram of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976) and in the arc field (Shervais, 1982) and calcalkaline-arc basalt field (Wood, 1980) on tectonic discrimination diagrams (Figure 4b, c, d). Typical of basalts formed in arc settings, all Tsaybahe samples are characterized on a primitive mantle-normalized spider diagram by light rare earth element (LREE) and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, (Figure 5a). However, the Tsaybahe volcanic rocks show distinctly less LREE enrichment than Late Triassic Stuhini basalts from the Iskut River (Zagorevski et al., 2012) and Dease Lake areas (Figure 5a–f).

#### Stuhini Group

Souther (1971) included all Late Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that lie above a Middle Triassic unconformity and below the Late Triassic Sinwa limestone in the Stuhini Group. In the Dease Lake area the Stuhini Group has been subdivided into six Late Triassic map units (Gabrielse, 1998; Logan et al., 2012b; Figure 2). From oldest to youngest these are as follows: unit 1, a basal volcaniclastic unit of mixed, massive to thickly bedded reworked volcanic rocks and rare aphyric basalt flows that generally fine upward into unit 2, a well-bedded section of sandstone-siltstone with Late Triassic bivalves. Units 1 and 2 are overlain by unit 3, a thick package of coarse plagioclase-phyric basalt and andesite flows, and subordinate clastic rocks, and unit 4, isolated, thin units of alkalic, sparse K-feldspar-phyric latite and maroon basalt. Unit 5 is composed of pyroxene±plagioclase-phyric monomict flow breccia and rare pillowed basalt that are interlayered within unit 6, an upper unit of massive volcaniclastic rocks containing plagioclase- and pyroxene-phyric basalt clasts. Four petrologically distinct suites of volcanic rocks are recognized within the Late Triassic Stuhini Group: aphyric basalt (ITSv), plagioclase porphyry (ITSpp), latite porphyry (ITSmv) and pyroxene porphyry (ITSpx, Figure 2). The plagioclase and latite porphyries of units 3 and 4 respectively are mainly restricted to the medial stratigraphic position between reworked volcaniclastic rocks of units 2 and 5. The aphyric and pyroxene-phyric basalt suites are concentrated in the area south of Ross Creek (Logan et al., 2012c), within the upper volcaniclastic unit 6.



### Aphyric Basalt

Aphyric basalt and basaltic andesite flows occur throughout the massive, cliff-forming units of chaotic, nongraded, matrix-supported cobble to pebble volcanic conglomerate and associated volcanic sandstone that dominate the lower and uppermost parts of the Stuhini Group. The volcanic



**Figure 3.** Photomicrographs of Middle Triassic, Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic volcanic units: **a**) Tsaybahe crowded augiteplagioclase–phyric basalt breccia, plane-polarized light; **b**) crossed nicols; **c**) Stuhini sparse plagioclase-phyric andesite; **d**) Stuhini crowded plagioclase-phyric basalt; **e**) Hazelton pyroxene-phyric basalt with twinned and oscillatory zoned inclusion-rich augite phenocrysts in plagioclase-pyroxene-olivine matrix (crossed nicols); **f**) detail of intergrown augite and olivine crystal in Hazelton pyroxene-phyric basalt (crossed nicols). Abbreviations: cpx, clinopyroxene; ol, olivine; pl, plagioclase.

rocks include aphyric to sparsely plagioclase-phyric coherent flows, tuff breccia and lapilli tuff.

Four samples of aphyric flow and one sample of sparse plagioclase-phyric crystal tuff were collected for analyses. Two are from the area south of Ross Creek and two are from the upper volcaniclastic unit north of the Tanzilla River at





**Figure 4. a)** A Nb/Y vs. Zr/Ti classification diagram (Pearce, 1996) showing compositional range and classification for the Middle and Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic basalt in the study area. **b)** Classification diagram based on SiO<sub>2</sub> vs. K<sub>2</sub>O (after Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976), used to distinguish shoshonitic, high-K calcalkaline, calcalkaline and tholeiitic series rocks. **c)** Tectonic discrimination diagram based on Ti vs. V (after Shervais, 1982), used to distinguish between arc and non-arc basalt. **d)** Tectonic discrimination diagram based on Th-Hf-Ta (after Wood, 1980), used to identify arc basalt (high Th/Ta) and theoretically distinguish between calcalkaline basalt, tholeiitic-arc basalt and non-arc basalts. Symbols: mTrv, Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt; ITSv, Late Triassic Stuhini plagioclase-phyric basalt and andesite; ITSmv, Late Triassic Stuhini latite porphyry; ITSpx, Late Triassic Stuhini pyroxene-phyric basalt; Abbreviations: CAB, calcalkaline basalt; IAT, is-land arc tholeiite; E- and N-MORB, enriched and normal mid-ocean-ridge basalt; OFB, ocean floor basalt; WPA, within-plate alkaline basalt; WPT, within-plate tholeiites.



Tatsho Creek (Logan et al., 2012c). All plot in the subalkalic basalt field on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram (Figure 4a) of Pearce (1996) and occupy either the shoshonite, high-K, calcalkaline or the tholeiite series fields on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus  $K_2O$  diagram (Figure 4b) of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976). All samples occupy the arc field (Shervais, 1982) and calcalkaline-arc basalt field

(Wood, 1980) on tectonic discrimination diagrams (Figure 4c, d).

The aphyric volcanic samples are characterized by LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of basalts formed in arc settings (Figure 5b). The primitive mantle-normalized trace-element profiles of the basalts



Figure 5. Primitive mantle-normalized (Sun and McDonough, 1989) extended trace-element profiles of Middle Triassic Tsaybahe and Late Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic rocks: a) Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt; b)–e) Late Triassic Stuhini aphyric basalt, pyroxene-phyric basalt, plagioclase-phyric andesite (light green) and basalt (dark olive), and maroon latite; f) compares Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt, Stuhini pyroxene-phyric basalt, plagioclase-phyric basalt and maroon basalts with a typical calcalkaline island-arc basalt from the Sunda Arc (Jenner, 1996). Data source for comparison: <sup>1</sup>Zagorevski et al., 2012. Symbols: mTrv, Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt; ITSv, Late Triassic Stuhini aphyric basalts; ITSpp, Late Triassic Stuhini plagioclase-phyric basalt and andesite; ITSmv, Late Triassic Stuhini latite porphyry; ITSpx, Late Triassic Stuhini pyroxene-phyric basalt.



overlap aphyric basalts assigned to the Stuhini Group in adjacent areas (Figure 5b, f; Zagorevski et al., 2012) and also overlap pyroxene- and plagioclase-phyric volcanic rocks from this study.

#### Pyroxene Porphyry

Pyroxene-rich basalt flows, breccias and volcaniclastic rocks are the hallmark of the Stuhini Group in northwestern Stikinia (Souther, 1971, 1972; Anderson, 1993; Gabrielse, 1998; Logan et al., 2000), and these rock types are widely developed in the study area. Coherent pyroxene-phyric flow units are often complexly interlayered with coarse breccias dominated by pyroxene-phyric fragments and finer epiclastic units rich in pyroxene crystals; generally these units could not be mapped separately. Where distinguished, single flow units are commonly from 5 to 12 m thick, with massive interiors and flow-top breccias. Some flows contain subequal amounts of pyroxene and plagioclase phenocrysts, and others contain a much greater quantity of pyroxene than plagioclase phenocrysts. The former are characterized by typically quite small (~1-2 mm), subequal proportions of green or black pyroxene and white plagioclase laths in a fine-grained green groundmass. The pyroxene-phyric flows consist of typically 2-8 mm euhedral augite phenocrysts in a fine-grained green groundmass.

Three samples from massive flows (plus one duplicate) were collected from the area south of Ross Creek and northeast of the headwaters of Auguschidle Creek. They plot in the subalkalic basalt field on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram (Figure 4a) of Pearce (1996). All plot as shoshonite or high-K calcalkaline series on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus K<sub>2</sub>O diagram (Figure 4b; Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976) and in the arc field (Shervais, 1982) and calcalkaline-arc basalt field (Wood, 1980) on tectonic discrimination diagrams (Figure 4c, d). The Stuhini pyroxene±plagioclase porphyry samples are characterized by LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of basalts formed in arc settings (Figure 5c). The primitive mantle-normalized trace-element profiles of the basalts overlap pyroxenephyric basalts assigned to the Stuhini Group in adjacent areas (Figure 5c, f; Zagorevski et al., 2012).

#### Plagioclase Porphyry

The plagioclase-phyric volcanic rocks of unit 3 comprise two suites: basaltic plagioclase-phyric flows occur south of the Tanzilla River and andesitic plagioclase-phyric flow rocks occupy isolated areas north of the Tanzilla River (Logan et al., 2012b, c). Both suites contain white- to creamcoloured, 2–8 mm euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts, sometimes glomeroporphyritic, in a fine-grained green groundmass. Intergrown fine plagioclase microlites and clinopyroxene form a pilotaxitic matrix, with sparse pyroxene phenocrysts present locally in the basaltic unit (Figure 3c, d). The plagioclase porphyry flows are generally coherent, unlike fragment-rich breccia deposits of the monolithic pyroxene porphyries. Immediately south of Ross Creek (Logan et al., 2012b, c) is a distinctive trachytic plagioclase-phyric andesite characterized by glassy 4–7 mm euhedral plagioclase crystals (5–7%) within a very fine grained dark groundmass that locally is glassy green and characterized by spherulitic devitrification textures.

Four of the eight samples plot in subalkalic basalt field and four in the andesite field on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram (Figure 4a) of Pearce (1996). On an AFM diagram (not shown) the basalt samples are transitional tholeiitic to calcalkaline and the andesite calcalkaline. The andesite samples plot as shoshonite or high-K calcalkaline series, the basalts plot as high-K calcalkaline or calcalkaline series on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus K<sub>2</sub>O diagram (Figure 4b; Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976). The plagioclase-phyric andesite has low vanadium abundances and Ti/V ratios and plot as non-arc basalts on Ti versus V diagram (Figure 4c; Shervais, 1982). These samples illustrate the problem of using this classification with calcalkaline lavas which commonly crystallize magnetite (strong affinity for V) leading to erroneous arc/non-arc designations. However, in the Zr versus Ti (Pearce and Cann, 1973, not shown) and Th-Hf-Nb (Wood, 1980) diagrams, which are unaffected by vanadium compatibility during calcalkaline basalt evolution, all plagioclase porphyry samples occupy calcalkaline arc basalt fields (Figure 4d).

The plagioclase porphyries are characterized by LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of arc volcanism (Figure 5d). The primitive mantle-normalized trace-element profiles of the basalt are distinctly less enriched in LREE compared to the andesite and both overlap plagioclase-phyric basalts assigned to the Stuhini Group in adjacent areas (Figure 5d; Zagorevski et al., 2012).

### Latite Porphyry

Unit 4 of the Stuhini Group includes a distinctive package of salmon pink-weathering porphyritic latite, trachyte, maroon-weathering basalt and epiclastic rocks that crop out northwest of Hluey Lakes along the Hluey Lake service road adjacent to a pink-weathering syenite porphyry (Logan et al., 2012a, c). Samples were collected from a maroon-coloured basalt/latite with abundant calcite-filled vesicles, and phenocrysts of plagioclase, K-feldspar and biotite in an aphanitic groundmass that locally displays trachytic flow textures. It is uncertain whether the potassic character of these rocks is primary or can be attributed entirely to alteration from the adjacent syenite.

Chemical data for the maroon volcanic unit is under-represented (n=3) and suspect due to the substantial amounts of secondary alteration minerals visible in thin section (Kfeldspar, hematite, carbonate, chlorite and quartz) and reflected in the high loss-on-ignition (LOI) values (Table 1).



### The samples plot as subalkalic andesite to alkali basalt/ trachyte on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram (Figure 4a) of Pearce (1996). All three samples plot as shoshonite on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus K<sub>2</sub>O diagram (Peccerillo and Taylor, 1976) and in the calcalkaline arc basalt fields (Shervais, 1982; Wood, 1980) on tectonic discrimination diagrams (Figure 4b, c, d).

The primitive mantle-normalized extended trace-element plots for the maroon volcanic unit are characterized by LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of arc volcanic rocks (Figure 5e). This unit has distinctly higher LREE abundances than any of the other mafic volcanic units studied, and also has elevated Zr and Hf values, implying either an evolved source or extensive liquid evolution (Münker et al., 2004).

#### **Hazelton Group**

The Early to Middle Jurassic rocks exposed east of Gnat Pass are subdivided into five units (Anderson, 1983; Gabrielse, 1998; Iverson et al., 2012a, Figures 2, 3). Units 1-3 include 625 m of thin- or medium-bedded volcanic lithic arenite with pebble conglomerate, siltstone and siliceous ash tuff layers. Units 4 and 5 are monomict pyroxene-phyric basalt conglomerate and flow breccias. Five samples of basalt from the uppermost flow unit (unit 5 of Iverson et al., 2012a) and two samples of basaltic dikes cutting unit 3 sedimentary rocks (Iverson et al., 2012a, Figure 2) were analyzed. The basalt is a coarse pyroxene±plagioclase±olivine-phyric rock (Figure 3e, f) typically unaltered, but containing a lower greenschist-facies metamorphic assemblages of epidote, calcite, quartz and pyrite. It is dominated by euhedral, twinned and oscillatory-zoned inclusion-rich clinopyroxene phenocrysts within a finer grained groundmass of plagioclase laths, subhedral to anhedral olivine phenocrysts pseudomorphed by serpentine and chlorite, pyroxene and opaque minerals.

All Hazelton Group samples plot in the subalkalic basalt field on the Zr/Ti versus Nb/Y classification diagram (Figure 4a) of Pearce (1996) and cluster around the overlapping fields of shoshonite and high-K calcalkaline series at SiO<sub>2</sub> concentrations between 47–50 wt. % on the SiO<sub>2</sub> versus K<sub>2</sub>O diagram (Figure 4b) of Peccerillo and Taylor (1976). They plot in the arc field (Shervais, 1982) and calcalkaline-arc basalt field (Wood, 1980) on tectonic discrimination diagrams (Figure 4c, d) and are tholeiitic to transitional calcalkaline on the AFM diagram (Irvine and Baragar, 1971, not shown).

The Hazelton pyroxene porphyry samples are characterized by Th and LREE enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of basalts formed in arc settings (Figure 6a). The trace-element profiles overlap pyroxene-phyric basalts assigned to the Stuhini Group in the study area and adjacent areas (Figure 6a).

# Discussion

The primitive mantle-normalized extended trace-element plots for the Middle Triassic, Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic basalt samples all display LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of calcalkaline basalts generated in an arc setting or derived from the subarc lithospheric mantle (Jenner, 1996; Figures 5, 6).

The normalized trace-element profiles for the LREEs (La, Ce, Pr, Nd) and middle rare earth elements (MREEs; Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho) for the Middle and Late Triassic basalts show progressive enrichment with progressively higher stratigraphic position and relatively younger ages (increasing La/Sm<sub>NC</sub>; Table 2). The heavy rare earth element (HREE; Er, Tm, Yb, Lu) abundances overlap but conform to this same pattern. The normalized trace-element profiles for the Late Triassic basalts overlap Late Triassic aphyric, pyroxene-phyric and plagioclase-phyric basalts of the Stuhini Group in adjacent areas (Figure 5; Zagorevski et al., 2012). The relatively high concentration of  $P_2O_5$  in the Tsaybahe pyroxene porphyries (approximately twice the average wt. % P2O5 of the other basalt units) is hard to reconcile with these being the most primitive type of basalt (i.e., highest MgO, Cr and Ni and lowest Y and Nb/Zr; Table 2).

The normalized trace-element profiles for the Hazelton basalts east of Gnat Pass overlap the profiles from Early Jurassic Cold Fish and Mount Brock basalts of the Hazelton Group (Figure 6b) in the adjacent Spatsizi map area (104H; Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005) but not the profiles from rift basalts of the Early to Middle Jurassic Willow Ridge Complex (Figure 6c) in the Telegraph Creek map area (104G; Barresi and Dostal, 2005). The Willow Ridge Complex comprises a bimodal suite of basalt, basaltic andesite and rhyolite, which spans the Toarcian-Aalenian boundary (Early Jurassic to Middle Jurassic) and is age-equivalent to the host rocks at Eskay Creek (Alldrick et al., 2004). Primitive mantle-normalized trace-element abundance patterns for the mafic rocks from the Willow Ridge Complex show a slight enrichment of LREEs sloping from Th to Sm and a slight negative Nb anomaly (Barresi and Dostal, 2005).

The primitive mantle-normalized extended trace-element plots for the Hazelton basalt also overlap the plots for intrusive rocks of the age-equivalent Middle Jurassic Three Sisters pluton (van Straaten et al., 2012b), but more precisely match the trace-element pattern for hornblende-augite gabbro of the Late Triassic Beggerlay Creek pluton (van Straaten et al., 2012b; Figure 6d). The relative abundances and trace-element patterns of the Hazelton basalt also overlap those of Late Triassic pyroxene-phyric basalt from the study area and the Iskut River area (Figure 6a; Zagorevski et al., 2012), suggesting that successive Mesozoic arc mag-





**Figure 6.** Primitive mantle-normalized (Sun and McDonough, 1989) extended trace-element profiles of Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group pyroxene-phyric basalt. Data sources for comparison: <sup>1</sup> van Straaten et al. (2012b); <sup>2</sup>Zagorevski et al. (2012), plus analyses from this study; <sup>3</sup> Evenchick and Thorkelson (2005); <sup>4</sup> Barresi and Dostal (2005). Symbol: emJHv, Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton pyroxene porphyry.

mas were likely generated from similar subduction-modified mantle and erupted rapidly with relatively short residence time in the upper crust to prevent substantial fractionation or assimilation of more felsic material. In addition, a post–Late Triassic pyroxene-phyric dike that cuts the ca. 221 Ma Cake Hill pluton (Anderson and Bevier, 1992; van Straaten et al., 2012a) has an identical primitive mantle-normalized trace-element pattern as the Hazelton basalt, suggesting it may represent a feeder dike to the overlying Hazelton Group volcanic rocks (Figure 6a).

#### Alteration Guides for Exploration

Major element mobility of K<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O and CaO during even low-grade alteration is well established (Davies et al., 1979) and, in areas peripheral to magmatic centres, understanding element mobility can provide exploration vectors within hydrothermal alteration zones (Barrett and Mac-Lean, 1993). The latite porphyry and plagioclase-phyric andesite suites of the Stuhini Group are characterized by elevated K<sub>2</sub>O and/or Na<sub>2</sub>O related to secondary alteration. The latite porphyry samples have high LOI values, mobile low field strength elements (LFSEs) including Th, and are located adjacent to a potassic intrusive centre and Cu-Au prospect (MINFILE 104J 013; BC Geological Survey, 2012). However, alteration in the plagioclase-phyric andesite samples is more subtle, with only slightly elevated LOI values and no nearby intrusion or geophysical expression

Table 2. Selected element concentrations and ratios for the Middle Triassic, Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic basalts collected from the area covered by the Dease Lake (104J) and Cry Lake (104I) map sheets, northwestern British Columbia.

Unit <sup>1</sup>	La/Sm <sub>NC</sub>	La/Sm <sub>NC</sub> <sup>2</sup>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> <sup>2</sup> (wt %)	Ni/Cr <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup> (ppm)	Nb/Zr <sup>2</sup>
emJHv	1.80-2.65	2.32	0.29	0.172	15.4	0.02
<b>I</b> TSmv	3.42-3.81	3.42	0.33	0.375	22.2	0.04
ITSpp	1.52-2.62	2.04	0.3	0.417	21.5	0.04
ITSV	1.53-2.18	1.77	0.25	0.376	17 3	0.03
l⊼Spx	1.46-2.26	1.69	0.34	0.387	19.2	0.02
mTTv	1.33-2.12	1.59	0.52	0.269	13.2	0.01

<sup>1</sup> Unit: mTTv, Middle Triassic Tsaybahe pyroxene-phyric basalt; ITSv, Late Triassic Stuhini aphyric basalts; ITSpp, Late Triassic Stuhini plagioclasephyric basalt and andesite; ITSmv, Late Triassic Stuhini latite porphyry; ITSpx, Late Triassic Stuhini pyroxene-phyric basalt; emJHv, Early to Middle Jurassic Hazelton pyroxene porphyry

<sup>2</sup> Average values

Abbreviation: NC, chondrite normalized



(Aeroquest Airborne, 2012) indicative of a buried intrusion in the area. Regional geochemical data (Jackaman, 2012) for the area south of Ross Creek, where three of the four plagioclase-phyric andesite samples originate, indicate two streams draining the area with anomalous copper values (within the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile) that warrant follow-up.

### Conclusions

Middle Triassic, Late Triassic and Early to Middle Jurassic pyroxene-phyric volcanic rocks occur in northern Stikinia (Brown et al., 1992; Gabrielse, 1998; Iverson et al., 2012a). In this study, they have similar physical characteristics, mineralogy and chemistry, which make them difficult to distinguish from one another without independent age constraints. They have primitive mantle-normalized extended trace-element patterns that display LREE and Th enrichment, and Nb and Ti depletion, characteristic of calcalkaline basalts generated in an arc setting. These geochemical patterns overlap those from correlative units in adjacent areas (Evenchick and Thorkelson, 2005; Zagorevski et al., 2012) and are also similar to those from Late Triassic and Middle Jurassic calcalkaline plutonic suites in the region (van Straaten et al., 2012b).

The Early to Middle Jurassic pyroxene-phyric rocks of the Hazelton Group east of Gnat Pass are the same age as the Willow Ridge Complex (Alldrick et al., 2004) and the basalts of the Salmon River Formation (Anderson and Thorkelson, 1990) at Eskay Creek. However, the basalts at Eskay Creek have a tholeiitic, N-MORB signature (Barrett and Sherlock, 1996), which is different from the calcalkaline, arc signature of the volcanic rocks east of Gnat Pass.

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