

NAME OF PROPERTY

MOLY (BELL MOLYBDENUM)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

granodiorite porphyry. The southwestern part of the stock is composed of a crowded 'quartz-eye' porphyry of distinctive appearance. Narrow granitic dykes cut the leucocratic quartz monzonites in the central part of the stock. Near the stock contacts, short sections were noted of fine-grained grey-green quartz monzonite porphyry breccia. Two varieties of basic dykes cut the granitic rocks of the stock. These include a fine- to medium-grained porphyritic lamprophyre consisting of plagioclase, hornblende and clinopyroxene, and fine-grained basalt and andesite dykes that are locally vesicular and which may be related to young lava flows nearby. Both varieties generally have a northeasterly strike and are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m wide.

Molybdenum mineralization occurs in both the quartz monzonite porphyry and biotite hornfels adjacent to the central and eastern stock contacts.

Molybdenite occurs mainly as selvages to steeply dipping quartz veinlets, 0.5 to 1 cm thick, which follow major fracture directions. Four stages of quartz veining and mineralization have been noted. A first stage of barren quartz veinlets is followed by the second most important stage, consisting of quartz-molybdenite-pyrite veinlets that are steeply inclined. These are offset locally by flat quartz-molybdenite veins and hairline fractures. The final stage consists of 2-cm and larger veins of quartz and carbonate that contain variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite. Tungsten mineralization has been detected in drill cores.