

NAME OF PROPERTY GALORE CREEK-SOUTH 110 CREEK ZONE

OBJECT LOCATED - mineralized zone.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 200. Lat. 57°06'53" Long. 131°25'22"

Mining Division Liard District Cassiar

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Stikine Copper Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Upper Galore Creek lies some 5 or 6 miles east of the main mass of intrusive rocks that forms the core of the Coast Range Mountains. In this area sedimentary and volcanic rocks ranging in age from Permian to Upper Triassic are intruded by Mesozoic and possibly Tertiary stocks. Upper Triassic volcanic rocks underlie the greater part of the area. The most abundant are pyroclastic rocks, mainly breccias and agglomerates. These rocks are intruded by a complex syenite body that has been termed by Barr (1965) the Galore Creek Complex. The Complex comprises two syenite bodies together with the intervening metavolcanic rocks, two other masses of syenite (dark syenite porphyry and Buckshot porphyry), and a prominent equigranular granitized unit (called Green syenite by Jeffery (1965) and Younger syenite by Barr (1965)).

The Younger syenite and the Buckshot porphyry occur on South 110 Creek at the southeast edge of the Galore Creek syenite complex. The Younger syenite, a fine- to medium-grained equigranular rock that is derived from the alteration of volcanic

Associated minerals or products of value

see Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The South 110 Creek mineralized zone is located at the base of precipitous bluffs between elevations of 3,950 and 4,250 feet on the west side of South 110 creek, approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of the Central Zone. For the history of the Galore Creek property see Ref. CU 1.

120548

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

- Jeffery, W.G.; Geology of Upper Galore Creek; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1965, pp. 19-29. +
- Barr, D.A.; The Galore Creek Copper Deposits; The Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin, Vol. 59, No. 65, pp. 841-853, July 1966.

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 11-1971, Telegraph Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp. Paper 71-44, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
- #Geology of Upper Galore Creek, Sc. 1":4,000 ft., Fig. 2, Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1965.
- *Map 104 G/3, Sphaler Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	4-76						

C
PRODUCT

COPPER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 104 G/3 -

Card 2
REF. CU 14

NAME OF PROPERTY GALORE CREEK-SOUTH 110 CREEK ZONE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

rocks, occurs over an area of approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Buckshot porphyry is a fine- to medium-grained purple to green syenite, spotted with small feldspar phenocrysts. The contact with the surrounding volcanic rocks is sharp, but the relationship with the Younger (Green) syenite is not clear due to the sheared and brecciated contact that contains magnetite and chalcopyrite.

The South 110 Creek mineralized zone strikes northerly and lies along the strongly fractured contact between Younger syenite, Buckshot porphyry and metamorphosed Upper Triassic rocks. Copper mineralization consists principally of chalcopyrite and minor bornite occurring as disseminated replacements. Polished-section studies reveal an intimate relationship between chalcopyrite and magnetite.