



British Columbia Geological Survey

Geological Fieldwork 1982

PORPHYRY CREEK PROPERTY (94D/8E)

By T. G. Schroeter

INTRODUCTION

On August 19th and 20th the writer visited the Porphyry Creek molybdenum property (MI 94D-113) located approximately 20 kilometres southeast of Johanson Lake. The property was being drilled by Getty Mines, Limited in an option agreement with Teck Corporation. Access was by helicopter from Johanson Lake.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Molybdenite rosettes and pyrite occur on fractures and in quartz veinlets within multi-phase dioritic to granodioritic intrusive rocks and host Takla Group andesitic rocks, which locally are hornfelsed and contain red garnet, epidote, and pyrite (Fig. 37). Magnetite is locally abundant and chalcopyrite is rare. The stock has been mapped along a northwesterly trend for 750 metres and is 250 metres wide. Alteration minerals include quartz, potash feldspar, sericite, epidote, and garnet.

Drill hole 81-3 was deepened from 242.9 to 457.2 metres and hole 82-6 was drilled to a total depth of 748 metres, bringing total 1982 drilling to 962.3 metres.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer acknowledges the hospitality of Getty Mines, Limited and Bema Industries Ltd. during his visit to the property.

**LAY CREEK PROPERTY
(94D/9E)**

By T. G. Schroeter

INTRODUCTION

The Lay Creek property, consisting of the Breccia claims (60 units total), is located approximately 6 kilometres east of the south end of Johanson Lake, 210 kilometres north-northeast of Smithers. Access to the property is either by the Omineca Mining Road 170 kilometres from Germansen Landing or approximately 200 kilometres via fixed wing wheel or float-equipped aircraft from Smithers. A 2.5-kilometre road connects the showings with the Omineca Mining Road. The writer visited the property on August 20th.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Two main areas of surface mineralization and a third geophysical target were tested by diamond drilling with three drill holes totalling approximately 425 metres. The Breccia zone trends in a northwesterly direction apparently for a continuous length of 320 metres; dips range from 35 to 50 degrees southwest. The breccia is unusual in that it has a bedded or sheeted nature wherein angular thin plates to massive slabs of andesitic, dioritic, and pyroxenitic rock sit in a matrix of rhodochrosite, quartz, and chlorite with erratic clots and veinlets of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor amounts of magnetite. Chalcopyrite is also disseminated in the dioritic fragments.

The Contact zone occurs at the contact between granodiorite and breccia and contains chalcopyrite disseminated in granodiorite. Secondary minerals include malachite and azurite. There is also a distinctive orange-red amorphous 'stain' which is anomalous in copper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer acknowledges the hospitality of Silver Standard Mines Limited and Lornex Mining Corporation Ltd.