HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A number of showings are located on both sides of the lower end of the Mitchell Glacier, some 42 miles north-northwest of Stewart.

During the summer of 1960 Newmont Mining Corporation carried out an airborne magnetometer survey of the area which outlined series of small magnetic anomalies in the vicinity of Mitchell and Sulphurets Glaciers. This was followed by a geological study of the area in 1961 and 1962. In 1967 Granduc Mines, Limited, held 85 claims in the Ted, Ray, Hann, and Patty Groups, extending across the ridge separating Mitchell and Sulphurets Creeks. The showings described here are apparently covered by these claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Near the lower end of Mitchell Glacier a circular syenite-nonzonite intrusive about a mile in diameter is surrounded by sedimentary rocks of probable Lower Jurassic age. Locally within the intrusive pyrite, chalcopyrite, and occasionally molybdenite occur as sulphide veinlets, sulphide bearing quartz, calcite, and rarely chlorite veinlets, and as disseminations throughout the rock. There are areas up to 50 feet in diameter that contain a stockwork of these veinlets. The mineralized zones tend to be sporadic and widely separated by large areas of barren rock. As yet, no continuity of these deposits has been demonstrated and the bulk of the rock is far below ore grade. Locally within the adjacent sedimentary rocks mineralization consists of disseminated copper in massive pyritic replacement bodies. The pyritic replacement was selective, being controlled by the composition of the sedimentary layers. These rocks are high in albite, contain considerable epidote, and have minor amounts of quartz. The pyrite content varies from about 1 to over 75 per cent. Most of the pyritic rocks are barren but local (p.t.o. ....

Associated minerals or products of value

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)
reas contain concentrations of chalcopyrite disseminated throughout or in minute quartz veins. In this same area concentrations of chalcopyrite and trace amounts of galena have been noted at the "noses" of what appear to be completely replaced and possibly boudinaged plagioclase-hornblende porphyry dykes.

REFERENCES
Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia; 1967, p. 31; 1968, p. 45.

MAP REFERENCES
Generalized Geology Sulphurets-Mitchell Creek Area, Figure 8, Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1968.
Map 9-1957, Stikine River Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1:4 miles.
Map 104 B, Iskut River, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.