004807

MOSQUITO KING:
Also known as: Oro, King Tut, Garnet
Minfile number: 082M-016, 140
Mineral Inventory number: 82M4-Ag2, Cu2
Map number: 025; Lat. 51.06ON Long. 119.52OW

Reserves, as listed in Minfile 40,824 tonnes @ (Ind. 1981):

1.25	g/t	Au
21.70	g/t	Ag
10.0	%	Pb
8.5	%	Zn

Production, as listed in Minfile 419 tonnes of ore (1972-73, 1976):

219	g	Au
232,154	g	Ag
22,721	kg	Pb
18,328	kg	Zn

Location: The Mosquito King property is located on a ridge on the plateau at an approximate elevation of 1,750m. A logging road between Nikwikwain Gold creek and Kwikoit creek leads to the property.

Host Rock: Sulphide lenses are enclosed within intensively silicified beds of argillites and quartzite sericite rocks. These clastics rocks are part of a predominantly mafic volcanic succession (EBGs). These units have been metamorphosed under greenschist facies and contain abundant chlorite and sericite. Sillicification and bleaching is ubiquitous in the limy argillites and in the quartzite, but not in the greenschist. The sequence is cut by andesite and hornblende prphyry dykes which are similar to those occuring on the Lucky Coon property.

Structure: Fols on the property have a predominent E-W axes but axes striking N-S are not uncommon; and drag-folding is ubiquitous in all exposures. Joints and small faults of the north striking set seem to control, at least locally, the mineral distribution

Mineralization: At the main showing mineralization varies in thickness from 60cm to 3.5m (average 1.5m). It consists of several thin, closely spaced beds composed of black sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite and fine-grained pyrrhotite which are more or less concordant with the enclosing host. Lower in the succession, beds have been mineralized with iron sulphides (mainly pyrrhotite) and minor sphalerite. Pyrrhotite and pyrite rich lenses are extensive in the limy argillites where they occur as solid mineral lenses (up to 60cm wide). Pyrite dissemination also occur along bedding planes and in fractures

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associated with silicified zones. Mineralized beds can be traced over 915m along a N70OE strike but they are not uniformly or continuously distributed. Veins of galena and sphalerite occur locally in the schists and in the limy beds. Magnetite and secondary copper minerals are locally abundant in the mafic volcanics. Minor mineralization also occurs associated with the porphyry dykes (James, 1949).

Sample description: Well crystallized but deformed galena in a quartz and calcite matrix containing minor amount of pyrite and sphalerite is characteristic of the main mineralization. The analysed samples come from the main mineralized area of the deposit in the open old workings.

References:

BCDM ASS RPT 45, 7019.
BCDM MMAR 1949 pp. A134-136.
BCDM MMAR 1930 pp. A186-188.
DICKIE, G.J. 1985.
JAMES, D.H. 1949.