

004880

MT McCLENNAN AREA

Deposit names: Red Top, Mt McClennan, Sunrise (Naomi).
Minfile number: 082M-044, 046
Mineral Inventory number: 82M12-Pb1
Map numbers: 531, 539, 541; Lat. 51.640N Long. 119.780W

Location: these three old prospects occur near the summit of the McClennan Mountain located about 7.5km northeast of Birch Island. All the showings are accessible via forestry roads.

Host Rock: The mineralized occurrences of the Mt McClennan are host by green-schist, calcareous chloritic and graphitic schists, intercalated with quartzite siliceous schists and carbonates (EBQ). Granitic rocks outcrop about 2km to the north and the contact between the intrusive and the schists is marked by the development of hornfelsic rocks and of skarn zones in proximity of carbonaceous horizons. In the western end of the property lamprophyres dykes cut through the rocks.

Structure: The rocks in the vicinity of the Mt McClennan are highly foliated and are folded around a strong easterly trending open antiform plunging 150E. The south limb of the antiform has been dislocated somewhat by faulting and granitic intrusion.

Mineralization: Pb-Zn-Ag and Cu occurrences are widespread in the area, the three old workings sampled for the present study and are:

The Eastern Area: that comprised the old Sunrise group and Naomi claims. The mineralization consists of pyrrhotite and pyrite with galena and sphalerite occurring in quartzitic rocks as lenticular sheets traceable on surface over a distance of 125m along strike. The sheets vary in thickness from .3 to 1.2m and are not totally conformable with the enclosing host.

The Central Area: is represented by the Mt McClennan (Snow) showing in which massive and semi massive heavily oxidized pyrite occur with galena, sphalerite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite in impure limy horizons. The sulphide rich layers, as much as 50cm thick, are parallel to the schistosity and compositional layering of the calcareous schists and to a lesser extent to a magnetite bearing skarn.

The Westren Area: which host the Red Top claims. The showing of this area hosts galena and sphalerite and associated pyritic silicified patches along bedding planes in limestone. Chalcopyrite occurs in many gash-like openings. The sulphides have an erratic distribution along strike, occurring in blows and seams. It nevertheless occurs within a definite stratigraphic horizon of calcareous quartz sericite schist located close to an horizon that vary from skarn to clear crystalline limestone.

In general these mineralized bodies appear to occur as discontinuous lenses more or less conformable with the schistosity, or as erratic swellings in which a large proportion of the material is the result of limestone replacement and/or skarn development due to metasomatism related to the Cretaceous Raft batholith.

Samples description:

Sunrise: Fine grained highly altered sample containing sphalerite and galena disseminated through abundant pyrite.

Red Top: Seams of fine grained sulphides disseminated in chloritic schist.

Mt McClennan: Coarse and fine grained galena from disseminations occurring in altered limy horizons.

References: BCDM ASS. RPT. 6931, 6603, 5813, 436.
BCDM Geology in BC 1977-81, pp. 44-56.